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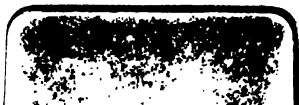


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U.S. Foreign Commerce Bureau *Emigration*

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS

OF THE

CONSULAR OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

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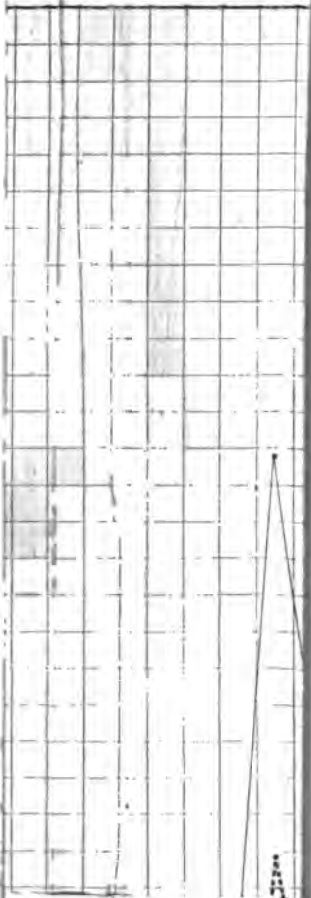
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CONSULAR REPORTS ON EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from the Secretary of State, with accompanying reports of consular officers of the United States on the extent and character of the emigration from and immigration into their respective countries.

FEBRUARY 11, 1887.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanying reports by consular officers of the United States on the extent and character of the emigration from and immigration into their respective districts.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
February 10, 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 9, 1887.

To the President :

I have the honor to transmit a series of reports from consular officers of the United States on the extent and character of the emigration from their respective districts. As supplementary to this series, reports will be found from consular officers in Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and Australia describing in general terms the nature of the immigration into those countries. Taken together these reports afford a complete representation of the movements of population from one country to another, the streams in which this movement flows, and the factors which determine the extent and direction of these streams.

To summarize the results of this survey would be almost impossible, as local influences are dominating causes, and the conditions in no two countries, even in no two districts, are the same. The prevailing motive of emigration is the desire to secure a greater degree of welfare, to

move from a place where the struggle for existence is continuous and intense, to a place where a higher degree of prosperity may be obtained for the same expenditure of labor or capital. This prevailing influence is modified in different ways, and these modifying factors are developed in the following reports.

One feature of this subject, which received little attention in the consular reports, viz, the countries from which the highest proportions of skilled labor as compared with the total emigration are derived, has been outlined by tables prepared in this Department from the returns of the Treasury Department. The result tends to show that when the industrial welfare of the United States is considered, indiscriminate restriction of immigration would be quite as mischievous as indiscriminate permission is sometimes represented to be.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
February 9, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the replies of consular officers of the United States in Europe to questions respecting the extent and character of emigration from their consular districts. The fulness of these replies leave little to be desired, and covering a period of nearly thirteen years—a period of great commercial and industrial depression, of a partial recovery followed by a second series of years of stagnation—the reports give a fair idea of the conditions which control or influence emigration under all economic conditions. Each nation or people, and each district, may have its special incidents which should be taken into account; but the great tide of emigration ebbs and flows in a clearly defined movement consequent upon the economic situation in the original country, as compared with the prospects of success in the country to which emigration tends. It is the difference between economic well-being in Europe and that in the United States, being so much to the advantage of the latter, that has turned the stream of population hither, and not to younger communities where the conditions of success are now less favorable, though becoming more and more advantageous to the emigrant. As supplementary to the reports from European nations, there will be found reports from our consuls in Canada, in Mexico, and in Central and South America, giving the conditions of emigration, and the special features which are attracting emigration. Taken as a series, too great praise cannot be given to the industry and intelligence which the consular service has shown in replying to the questions submitted by the Department.

There is one phase of the question that may be dwelt upon, the more so because it has received little attention in the reports that follow—the migration of skilled labor. The mobility of labor, whether skilled or unskilled, is a comparatively recent economic phenomenon, and has done much to modify the conditions of production, still more of competition, whether local or national. The extended employment of machinery, which demands a lower or less intelligent grade of labor than was needed when the processes required skill and judgment of the worker, has still more tended to equalize, and at the same time to intensify the conditions of competition. By displacing labor, these forces tend to encourage and even force emigration. The demand for labor being tempo-

rarely lessened, a double result follows—labor readily passes from place to place and from country to country, and competes more sharply with itself.

The movement of population from European countries, and in this connection it may be stated that Europe alone supplies any real basis for study and comparison, has assumed vast proportions, more than half a million of souls annually leaving their own countries to seek homes in another. In 1884, a year that was not marked by an exceptional migration, the twelve leading nations of Europe gave 567,588 emigrants, the United Kingdom and Germany supplying nearly 70 per cent. of the total. The distribution of this movement was as shown in the diagram.

Nearly two-thirds of this movement were directed towards the United States, and since 1874 nearly 5,000,000 of such immigrants have been received, constituting a total equal to about one-eleventh of the present population of the country. In detail the distribution of emigration from the more important countries of Europe was as given in the accompanying chart:

This vast movement of population cannot be of uniform quality, for the advantages of migration and the opportunities are quite as accessible to the highest forms of skilled labor or to men of property, as to the masses of unskilled labor and the idlers who congregate in the great cities. The immigrants received from one nation may be far more desirable than those from another. It was to determine, as far as possible, the character of the immigrants coming to the United States, not the least important of the many questions involved in an unrestricted immigration, that the Department instituted this inquiry. There has of late been shown no little restiveness among workmen caused by the increasing difficulty of obtaining what they consider to be adequate wages, always tending downwards, it is claimed, by reason of the flood of "cheap labor" coming from Europe. It is no part of my intention to pass upon the justice of this complaint, or to show how the domestic laborer, himself usually of foreign origin, may be protected from foreign competition. A study of the returns of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, will show from what countries the highest forms of skilled labor are obtained, and to what extent each nation contributes to advance the industrial development of this country by making such contributions.

Total immigration classified by occupation.

Year.	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Miscella- neous.	Occupation not stated.	Without occupa- tion.	Total.
1873.....	2,980	48,792	168,724	4,868	234,439	459,803
1874.....	2,477	38,700	117,041	4,233	150,880	313,339
1875.....	2,426	33,803	84,546	1,291	105,432	227,498
1876.....	2,400	24,200	72,275	910	70,201	169,986
1877.....	1,885	21,006	55,650	673	62,643	141,857
1878.....	1,510	16,531	57,806	738	61,884	138,469
1879.....	1,639	21,362	73,053	807	80,675	177,826
1880.....	1,773	49,929	188,100	2,104	215,252	457,257
1881.....	2,812	66,457	244,402	8,140	347,530	669,431
1882.....	2,992	72,664	310,501	10,619	392,210	788,992
1883.....	2,450	62,505	216,549	46,600	275,658	603,322
1884.....	2,284	55,061	184,195	31,065	245,387	518,592
1885.....	2,097	39,817	141,702	15,308	196,332	395,346
1886.....	2,078	36,522	137,631	496	157,456	334,203
Total.....	31,803	587,340	205,229	128,782	2,596,188	5,396,410

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The same table expressed in percentages will give the following, no account being taken of the column "occupation not stated":

Year.	Professional.	Skilled.	Miscellaneous.	Without occupation.	Year.	Professional.	Skilled.	Miscellaneous.	Without occupation.
	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>		<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>
1873	0.8	10.6	36.7	50.9	1881	0.4	9.9	30.5	51.9
1874	0.7	12.3	37.3	48.1	1882	0.38	9.2	39.3	49.7
1875	1.0	14.7	37.1	41.9	1883	0.4	10.3	35.8	45.6
1876	1.4	14.3	42.5	41.3	1884	0.44	10.0	35.5	47.8
1877	1.3	14.9	39.2	44.1	1885	0.5	10.	35.9	49.7
1878	1.	11.9	41.8	44.7	1886		10.93	41.2	47.11
1879	0.9	12.0	41.6	46.0					
1880	0.4	10.9	41.1	47.0	Total	0.59	10.9	38.	48.1

In detail the returns show the following results:

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRATING SKI





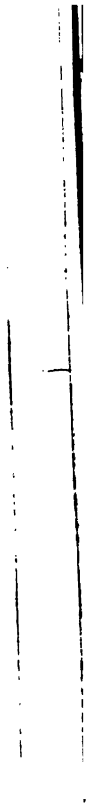
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Actors.....	39	93	111	88	148	51	41	22	116	55	180	38	94	73
Artists.....	111	157	105	146	92	81	144	180	340	217	143	142	126	163
Clergymen.....	334	445	386	417	373	310	320	289	367	418	369	231	259	269
Editors.....	10	42	9	66	13	21	21	32	81	61	23	21	25	32
Engravers.....	133	54	89	106	97	26	61	28	140	82	60	75	57	49
Lawyers.....	114	97	126	76	66	37	39	46	70	102	83	47	53	92
Musicians.....	530	572	500	421	320	386	341	390	430	543	314	555	377	367
Physicians.....	182	139	187	119	110	91	125	183	142	284	118	160	176	165
Sculptors.....	21	22	28	29	43	10	43	50	96	132	119	133	96	84
Teachers.....	370	482	378	301	185	199	203	211	348	479	414	445	408	353
All others, n. s.....	1,101	374	527	597	376	278	301	335	662	639	618	437	426	429
Total professional.....	2,980	2,476	2,426	2,400	1,885	1,510	1,639	1,773	2,812	2,082	2,450	2,284	2,697	2,078
Accountants, &c.....	46	50	154	80	109	97	105	184	256	182	156	102	113	120
Bakers.....	1,398	1,090	730	740	507	464	636	1,377	2,284	2,453	2,331	1,02	1,465	1,200
Barbers, hair-dressers.....	1,228	1,192	1,061	1,016	1,142	113	141	2,248	2,409	4,478	4,005	1,02	1,371	1,355
Blacksmiths.....	1,894	1,461	1,267	1,016	787	673	911	2,811	3,080	4,000	2,904	2,000	1,810	1,420
Brewers.....	544	733	374	284	241	350	236	617	885	655	885	984	609	842
Butchers.....	1,316	970	582	521	410	645	710	1,128	1,008	2,260	2,102	2,000	1,391	1,100
Cabinet-makers.....	6,122	49	115	114	109	173	358	1,524	1,882	2,731	1,118	100	62	1,114
Carpenters and joiners.....	6,406	4,254	3,383	2,631	1,720	1,570	2,760	8,293	11,481	11,900	8,662	7,310	4,262	3,678
Clerks.....	2,324	1,947	1,414	1,385	1,323	1,347	1,734	2,869	3,180	3,412	3,327	3,516	3,415	3,027
Coopers.....	601	356	353	287	287	287	171	533	544	475	540	353	188	198
Dressmakers.....	250	241	210	218	239	335	287	338	308	667	686	600	421	363
Engineers.....	719	690	538	515	515	515	630	1,329	1,210	1,259	1,079	862	770	708
Gardeners.....	538	371	369	421	331	239	260	377	957	917	981	867	599	523
Glaziers.....	180	91	59	57	78	41	31	82	244	100	200	142	111	118
Iron workers.....	1,482	671	530	364	268	79	153	328	438	419	309	354	291	413
Jewelers.....	243	217	201	160	174	117	135	272	317	285	200	189	165	134
Locksmiths.....	297	237	200	190	202	349	181	198	642	840	1,280	907	654	389
Machinists.....	358	268	475	261	292	284	208	392	375	375	191	232	366	292
Mariners.....	1,862	1,034	556	1,224	1,329	871	905	1,438	1,689	1,911	1,844	1,472	1,477	1,803
Masons.....	4,293	4,478	2,650	1,713	1,303	642	671	2,033	3,203	4,279	2,950	2,562	1,803	1,835
Mechanics, n. s.....	2,242	899	471	404	268	313	786	3,309	4,109	4,325	4,156	2,019	2,019	1,886
Millers.....	573	410	243	197	186	163	206	442	6,086	1,027	876	839	570	430
Miners.....	5,716	4,026	4,055	2,247	1,670	1,578	2,568	6,086	5,291	6,485	4,743	3,794	2,940	3,400
Painters.....	1,055	564	585	440	386	252	450	832	1,342	1,282	1,197	1,306	909	774
Plasterers.....	151	294	40	436	110	21	40	90	329	424	163	173	99	203
Printers.....	285	158	128	98	67	21	42	143	185	238	211	172	163	180
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	317	283	307	132	151	86	165	208	371	569	390	357	321	251
Seamstresses.....	354	405	243	136	73	135	126	210	441	529	470	464	285	205
Shoemakers.....	350	414	464	267	236	365	166	370	685	475	628	567	517	438
Shipwrights.....	314	1,503	530	103	680	170	108	571	298	155	90	84	86	17
Shipbuilders.....	2,411	1,630	1,365	868	680	777	1,119	1,840	3,067	4,366	3,203	2,931	2,150	1,681
Spinnars.....	270	1,170	1,102	110	72	83	95	210	3,405	2,431	3,589	2,646	1,900	298
Stone-cutters.....	528	298	644	279	529	158	113	328	433	681	470	461	841	823

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Tailors	2,393	1,397	1,463	969	668	615	1,062	2,134	3,106	3,748	3,235	3,317	2,228	2,682
Tanners and carriers	144	142	146	109	161	78	160	171	272	313	330	292	292	128
Tinners	327	341	278	215	156	91	165	157	402	340	347	563	323	192
Tobacco manufacturers	675	544	713	384	425	317	478	515	1,094	1,045	675	1,366	1,366	1,160
Watch and clock	234	158	154	158	150	113	149	269	1,684	1,443	404	364	306	307
Weavers	1,357	892	776	454	354	292	515	1,499	1,680	1,643	1,679	1,350	1,006	989
Wheelwrights	235	100	94	84	109	23	30	144	259	239	201	229	130	107
All others, n. s.	3,849	3,219	4,765	3,880	3,793	1,476	1,581	4,135	3,524	3,681	4,106	3,097	2,393	2,478
Total skilled.....	48,792	38,700	33,803	24,240	21,000	10,531	21,362	49,929	66,457	72,764	62,505	55,001	39,817	36,522
Agents, factors	110	107	59	70	46	34	60	52	122	150	123	130	125	139
Bankers	33	21	23	20	30	24	28	13	33	56	12	18	60	24
Cooks	263	215	244	231	157	141	220	220	450	539	434	271	312	314
Farmers	38,983	28,775	10,447	14,536	13,198	14,843	19,907	47,304	59,428	61,868	30,048	42,050	27,585	20,000
Grocers	200	198	101	187	215	119	104	240	293	368	352	240	236	232
Hotel keepers	104	56	80	158	131	81	143	103	157	144	334	769	416	109
Labourers	104,423	65,895	46,877	38,847	27,482	20,656	36,897	105,012	147,816	200,605	136,071	106,478	83,068	80,853
Merchants	7,059	5,259	4,706	4,519	4,210	4,217	4,861	7,508	8,796	9,375	7,449	6,522	5,870	5,733
Servants	16,259	12,427	10,579	6,403	5,158	6,157	6,804	18,580	19,342	23,010	27,988	24,240	20,213	20,108
Shepherds	231	120	69	31	38	44	34	60	60	23,312	214	100	81	40
All others, n. s.	2,942	3,530	5,261	7,174	6,090	5,300	3,983	9,117	8,999	5,045	4,014	3,260	3,736	3,460
Total miscellaneous	168,724	117,041	84,546	72,275	55,650	57,866	73,053	188,109	244,492	310,501	216,049	184,195	141,702	137,551

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EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Tailors	2,393	1,397	1,463	980	668	815	1,083	2,134	3,106	3,744	3,238	3,317	3,228	3,274	3,669
Tanners and curriers	144	142	146	108	108	78	100	171	373	313	300	317	300	161	194
Tinners	327	341	278	215	156	91	105	157	403	340	347	352	347	323	102
Tobacco manufacturers	675	544	713	884	426	317	478	515	1,064	1,045	675	1,000	675	1,300	1,100
Watch and clock	234	168	154	158	150	113	140	309	344	443	404	344	404	300	307
Weavers	1,357	892	770	454	354	292	515	1,000	1,080	1,043	1,079	1,330	1,079	1,000	980
Wheelwrights	235	100	94	64	109	23	30	144	275	259	301	330	301	130	107
All others, n. s.	3,840	3,219	4,765	3,890	3,763	1,470	1,581	4,135	3,624	3,481	4,106	3,097	3,097	3,301	2,478
Total skilled	48,702	33,700	33,803	24,210	21,000	19,531	21,362	49,929	60,457	72,704	63,065	55,001	63,065	39,817	30,022
Agents, factors	110	107	59	70	40	34	60	52	132	150	123	130	123	125	139
Bankers	32	21	23	36	36	24	28	13	33	60	12	18	12	60	34
Cooks	293	215	244	201	157	91	259	329	450	810	424	371	424	312	311
Farmers	36,983	28,775	10,447	14,536	13,194	14,843	10,917	47,394	68,293	61,808	39,048	42,050	39,048	27,085	20,000
Grocers	300	108	101	137	131	119	104	240	283	308	302	240	302	235	223
Hotel keepers	104	50	80	168	131	81	113	103	157	144	324	700	324	410	100
Labourers	104,423	65,885	40,877	38,847	23,482	20,650	16,807	105,012	147,810	200,005	136,071	100,478	136,071	83,008	60,453
Merchants	7,058	5,259	4,706	4,510	4,200	4,217	4,401	7,508	8,700	9,375	7,440	6,022	7,440	6,470	6,703
Servants	16,269	12,427	10,570	6,403	5,158	6,157	6,804	18,080	10,342	23,019	27,094	24,289	27,094	26,213	20,104
Shepherds	231	69	69	31	38	44	34	90	86	312	214	180	214	81	40
All others, n. s.	2,942	3,630	5,261	7,174	6,000	5,300	3,983	9,117	6,000	5,045	4,014	3,286	4,014	3,730	3,400
Total miscellaneous	168,724	117,041	84,546	72,275	65,650	67,866	71,033	188,109	244,492	310,501	210,040	184,103	210,040	141,702	137,651

IMMIGRATION IN

11

11



The table on page 3 shows that in a period of depression the proportion of skilled labor tended to increase, and this would be the natural consequence, as that labor receives the highest wages, is able to save more, and therefore emigrates more readily. On the other hand, those without occupations are the soonest to feel the effects of a depression. Allowance, however, must be made for sex, as the larger part of emigrating females is classed with those having no occupation. As a further guide I give the proportion of each sex in the different classes of occupations :

MALES.

Years.	Occupations.					Total.
	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Miscel- laneous.	Not stated.	Without.	
1873	2,741	47,490	152,581	1,371	71,609	275,792
1874	2,137	37,301	104,511	1,054	44,222	189,225
1875	2,147	32,014	73,732	255	31,802	139,950
1876	2,182	23,015	65,579	341	20,660	111,786
1877	1,674	20,144	50,116	287	19,812	92,033
1878	1,375	15,800	51,409	138	17,531	86,259
1879	1,515	20,728	65,801	294	23,544	111,882
1880	1,704	48,787	178,784	1,206	57,142	287,623
1881	2,503	64,744	225,534	7,262	110,636	410,729
1882	2,865	68,745	288,221	9,689	129,291	498,814
1883	2,265	56,840	188,375	26,174	90,209	363,863
1884	2,184	50,905	160,159	19,778	75,483	308,509
1885	1,930	37,407	121,564	8,950	56,521	226,382
1886	1,943	33,289	117,546	201	45,725	200,704

FEMALES.

1873	239	1,302	16,143	3,497	162,830	184,011
1874	339	1,399	12,530	3,179	106,607	124,114
1875	279	1,789	10,814	1,036	73,630	87,548
1876	218	1,185	6,096	569	49,532	58,200
1877	211	862	5,534	386	42,831	49,824
1878	135	725	6,397	600	44,353	52,210
1879	124	634	7,252	603	57,351	65,944
1880	60	1,142	9,325	988	158,110	169,634
1881	249	1,713	18,968	878	236,894	258,702
1882	127	3,919	22,280	930	262,922	290,178
1883	185	5,665	27,674	20,486	185,449	239,459
1884	100	4,156	24,030	11,887	169,904	210,083
1885	167	2,410	20,138	6,448	139,801	168,564
1886	135	1,233	20,105	295	111,731	133,499

TOTAL BOTH SEXES.

1873	459,803	1880	457,257
1874	313,339	1881	669,431
1875	227,498	1882	788,992
1876	169,986	1883	603,322
1877	141,857	1884	518,592
1878	138,409	1885	395,346
1879	177,826	1886	334,203

Immigrants from European countries, according to age, year ending June 30, 1886.

Nationality.	Under 15 years.		15 and under 40.		40 and upwa	
	No.	Pr. ct.	No.	Pr. ct.	No.	Pr.
United Kingdom	10,437	17.2	82,021	72.8	11,090	
England	10,173	20.4	33,784	67.8	5,810	
Ireland	6,419	12.9	39,389	79.1	3,831	
Scotland	2,808	21.5	8,168	67.3	1,356	
Austria	5,238	18.2	20,330	70.9	3,112	
Belgium	300	23.0	816	62.7	184	
Denmark	1,097	17.6	4,562	73.2	566	
France	476	14.3	2,392	72.0	450	
Germany	21,012	24.9	53,186	63.0	10,205	
Italy	3,719	17.4	14,832	69.6	2,744	
Netherlands	669	28.9	1,301	56.2	344	
Norway	2,590	20.3	8,655	67.8	1,514	
Portugal	21	8.8	199	83.6	18	
Russia	5,404	24.8	14,370	66.1	1,965	
Spain	46	13.3	245	71.2	53	
Sweden	4,189	15.1	21,213	76.4	2,349	
Switzerland	950	19.8	3,307	68.8	548	
Total	65,339	19.8	227,981	69.3	35,208	

The following tables show what proportion of skilled labor each the principal nations of Europe supplies, and the diagram based up these tables will give some idea of the fluctuations which have occurred in this proportion :

Years.	Occupations.						Per cent. of skilled la.
	Professional.	Skilled.	Miscellaneous.	Not stated.	Without.	Total.	
ENGLAND.							
1873	702	12,237	23,348	757	37,757	74,801	16
1874	346	8,227	15,543	258	26,531	50,905	16
1875	428	7,969	12,074	70	19,589	40,130	19
1876	355	4,942	6,900	19	12,157	24,373	20
1877	361	3,276	5,690	38	9,796	19,161	17
1878	216	3,130	5,058	62	9,939	18,405	17
1879	266	4,649	7,254	78	11,986	24,183	19
1880	314	10,320	18,868	265	29,687	59,454	17
1881	467	9,299	20,268	321	34,822	65,177	14
1882	541	11,284	27,346	189	43,034	82,394	13
1883	413	9,365	18,105	1,200	34,117	63,140	14
1884	381	9,453	17,392	790	27,902	55,918	18
1885	387	7,899	15,358	304	23,384	47,332	16
1886	522	8,103	17,075	98	23,969	49,707	16
IRELAND.							
1873	217	4,032	37,527	185	35,383	77,344	5
1874	163	2,821	24,326	124	26,273	53,707	5
1875	129	2,593	16,692	32	18,511	37,957	6
1876	136	1,662	8,116	19	9,642	19,575	7
1877	89	1,326	6,073	4	7,677	14,569	9
1878	102	923	7,108	1	7,710	15,932	7
1879	127	1,210	9,306	3	9,367	20,013	5
1880	135	3,204	38,500	1	29,703	71,003	4
1881	130	2,692	36,386	24	33,110	72,342	3
1882	131	4,485	38,867	17	32,929	76,432	5
1883	139	5,090	41,565	246	34,446	81,486	6
1884	113	4,170	31,746	204	27,051	63,344	6
1885	176	2,895	27,452	34	21,298	51,795	5
1886	111	2,186	27,613	6	19,703	49,619	4
SCOTLAND.							
1873	242	3,579	2,802	41	7,177	13,841	25
1874	125	2,433	2,566	22	5,283	10,429	23
1875	131	1,690	1,773	2	3,714	7,310	23
1876	101	1,216	1,182	5	2,648	4,582	27
1877	69	1,269	919	1	1,880	4,135	30
1878	39	690	944	3	1,786	3,502	19
1879	47	1,516	1,287	8	2,367	5,225	29
1880	59	3,260	3,193	.....	6,128	12,640	23
1881	93	3,382	4,134	28	7,531	15,168	22
1882	100	4,659	4,922	66	9,190	18,937	24
1883	55	2,343	3,030	248	5,583	11,859	19



SECRET

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Years.	Occupations.						Per cent. of skilled labor.
	Profes-sional.	Skilled.	Miscel-laneous.	Not stated.	Without.	Total.	
SCOTLAND—continued.							
1884	61	1,885	2,632	114	4,368	9,060	20.80
1885	72	1,994	2,794	40	4,860	9,226	21.61
1886	129	3,186	3,470	.....	5,341	12,126	26.29
AUSTRIA.							
1873	23	496	1,383	497	3,366	5,765	8.60
1874	39	848	1,815	822	4,864	7,888	10.75
1875	42	918	1,481	81	4,390	6,882	13.33
1876	51	613	1,336	94	3,552	5,646	10.86
1877	33	438	1,282	41	3,229	5,023	8.71
1878	58	521	1,175	42	2,798	4,594	11.57
1879	27	553	1,449	32	3,270	5,331	10.37
1880	101	1,060	3,079	29	5,635	12,904	8.21
1881	49	1,401	5,154	159	14,346	21,109	6.63
1882	125	1,219	4,298	9	7,968	13,619	8.95
1883	64	1,208	4,052	12	5,587	10,923	10.97
1884	49	1,109	5,753	11	6,014	13,534	8.19
1885	52	772	4,794	.....	5,956	11,574	6.67
1886	51	1,012	5,560	4	5,910	11,946	8.47
BELGIUM.							
1873	10	157	383	4	622	1,176	13.35
1874	26	133	227	1	430	817	16.28
1875	22	164	152	.....	277	615	23.66
1876	20	164	204	.....	127	515	31.84
1877	17	173	174	1	123	488	35.45
1878	11	61	100	1	181	354	17.23
1879	10	68	181	.....	253	512	13.28
1880	9	138	319	.....	766	1,232	11.20
1881	9	219	561	.....	974	1,760	12.40
1882	27	181	344	.....	879	1,431	12.64
1883	17	274	374	3	782	1,450	18.90
1884	30	269	465	61	751	1,576	17.06
1885	26	254	400	43	930	1,653	15.30
1886	29	294	365	15	627	1,300	20.30
DENMARK.							
1873	24	537	2,188	11	2,171	4,931	16.80
1874	24	400	1,108	2	1,548	3,082	12.98
1875	16	401	819	.....	1,420	2,656	15.09
1876	16	232	545	.....	754	1,547	15.00
1877	26	177	626	.....	866	1,695	10.44
1878	6	184	913	1	1,091	2,105	8.74
1879	16	275	1,639	1	1,352	3,474	7.91
1880	10	532	3,125	.....	2,909	6,576	8.39
1881	33	731	3,751	.....	4,662	9,117	8.01
1882	30	967	5,290	.....	5,421	11,618	8.32
1883	27	1,046	4,270	189	4,787	10,319	10.13
1884	30	801	3,292	579	4,440	9,202	9.35
1885	31	613	2,271	140	3,545	6,100	10.04
1886	28	745	2,794	.....	2,658	6,225	11.96
FRANCE.							
1873	279	1,610	6,122	417	6,370	14,796	10.87
1874	381	1,714	3,285	251	4,012	9,643	17.71
1875	346	1,956	2,984	64	2,971	8,321	23.50
1876	468	2,090	2,666	40	2,828	3,092	24.99
1877	283	1,702	1,600	31	2,240	5,856	29.06
1878	156	697	1,511	41	1,754	4,150	16.70
1879	242	876	1,335	34	2,168	4,635	18.81
1880	97	628	1,315	25	2,248	4,313	14.56
1881	268	806	1,013	29	2,131	5,227	16.93
1882	199	943	1,931	36	2,894	6,003	15.70
1883	225	943	1,545	108	2,000	4,821	10.56
1884	107	850	1,200	122	1,349	3,608	23.30
1885	129	794	1,264	164	1,142	3,498	22.73
1886	82	658	1,165	94	1,310	3,318	19.82
GERMANY.							
1873	826	15,016	45,075	1,744	87,010	149,671	10.03
1874	723	9,776	25,983	1,124	49,705	87,291	11.18
1875	528	6,605	14,033	191	26,412	47,769	13.82
1876	584	4,351	9,572	24	17,266	31,637	13.62
1877	416	4,261	8,674	80	15,867	29,298	14.54
1878	456	4,177	9,700	193	14,787	29,313	14.25
1879	383	4,665	11,696	225	17,663	34,602	13.46

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Years.	Occupations.						Per cent. of skilled labor.
	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Miscel- laneous.	Not stated.	Without.	Total.	
CANADA—continued.							
.....	455	10,877	26,120	.....	46,299	84,638	12.86
.....	399	24,030	61,002	648	121,915	210,485	11.41
.....	885	26,517	67,432	464	155,322	250,630	10.58
.....	857	25,190	51,282	296	117,161	194,786	12.93
.....	876	22,125	51,638	150	104,887	179,676	12.31
.....	751	12,900	35,143	159	75,420	124,443	10.44
.....	554	9,295	24,916	15	49,623	84,403	11.01
HUNGARY.							
.....	7	177	264	.....	899	1,347	13.14
.....	8	118	288	.....	548	962	12.26
.....	22	88	217	.....	449	776	11.34
.....	10	69	221	.....	330	630	10.95
.....	6	52	115	.....	200	373	13.03
.....	5	86	182	13	300	646	13.31
.....	13	84	187	.....	348	632	13.29
.....	43	975	1,067	.....	1,978	4,363	6.50
.....	11	298	3,231	.....	3,286	6,826	4.36
.....	13	237	5,199	.....	3,480	8,929	2.65
.....	16	280	7,277	.....	3,687	11,240	2.31
.....	14	470	9,445	.....	4,869	14,798	3.17
.....	18	226	4,768	.....	4,371	8,383	2.41
.....	36	598	7,917	.....	3,892	12,420	4.81
ITALY.							
.....	117	537	5,813	60	2,688	8,715	6.16
.....	185	435	4,957	178	1,843	7,596	5.72
.....	166	492	1,828	7	1,077	3,570	13.78
.....	170	437	1,415	1	887	2,810	15.01
.....	195	304	1,465	71	1,088	3,143	9.67
.....	145	322	2,055	19	1,590	4,131	7.79
.....	213	437	2,969	41	2,089	5,759	7.54
.....	149	513	5,820	177	5,668	12,327	4.16
.....	181	292	8,454	44	5,098	15,367	9.74
.....	324	2,632	20,296	60	8,742	32,077	8.27
.....	201	2,629	23,140	281	5,535	31,784	8.27
.....	223	1,774	8,464	909	5,103	16,473	10.77
.....	156	1,364	6,291	390	5,468	13,599	10.18
.....	205	2,003	9,990	181	8,916	21,295	9.41
NETHERLANDS.							
.....	10	258	1,200	7	2,329	3,811	6.77
.....	19	217	687	1	1,520	2,444	8.88
.....	14	112	300	1	750	1,237	9.05
.....	11	96	224	.....	524	855	11.22
.....	18	47	150	.....	376	591	7.95
.....	16	69	181	.....	342	608	11.18
.....	13	54	186	.....	500	753	7.17
.....	8	139	908	.....	2,285	3,340	4.16
.....	10	332	2,478	.....	5,777	8,597	3.84
.....	14	591	2,263	.....	6,649	9,517	6.2
.....	15	259	1,384	.....	3,591	5,249	4.9
.....	15	282	1,145	1	2,755	4,198	6.7
.....	25	250	784	.....	1,630	2,689	9.5
.....	29	189	739	9	1,348	2,314	8.
NORWAY.							
.....	132	1,633	5,170	54	9,238	16,247	10.
.....	21	2,223	3,309	2	5,129	10,384	21
.....	52	1,179	1,671	.....	3,191	6,093	19
.....	35	735	2,228	2	2,173	5,173	14
.....	51	585	1,766	.....	2,186	4,588	1
.....	9	659	1,647	.....	2,444	4,759	1
.....	2	730	3,267	.....	3,346	7,345	.....
.....	37	1,567	8,997	.....	9,294	19,895	.....
.....	32	1,474	9,028	717	11,454	22,705	.....
.....	26	1,526	12,390	288	14,871	29,101	.....
.....	48	1,533	7,132	5,835	8,850	23,398	.....
.....	36	1,137	5,527	3,195	7,079	16,974	.....
.....	30	785	4,584	1,029	5,928	12,356	.....
.....	33	972	5,748	.....	6,006	12,759	.....
PORTUGAL.							
.....	.....	5	9	.....	10	24	.....
.....	.....	12	26	1	21	60	.....
.....	.....	393	4	.....	366	763	.....
.....	28	182	32	.....	229	471	.....
.....	5	704	89	.....	493	1,291	.....
.....	1	112	235	1	311	660	.....

Coun.	Occupations.						Per cent. of skilled la- bor.
	Profes- sional.	Skilled.	Miscel- laneous.	Not stated.	Without.	Total.	
—continued.							
.....	4	102	148	.....	138	392	26.02
.....	9	71	58	5	122	290	27.03
.....	2	15	57	.....	97	171	8.77
.....	1	1	22	1	18	42	2.38
.....	.....	41	115	.....	20	176	23.33
.....	.....	97	510	.....	94	701	13.83
.....	.....	73	290	24	52	440	16.60
.....	.....	23	139	.....	76	238	9.03
181A.							
.....	14	148	455	2	941	1,560	9.48
.....	19	751	826	13	2,311	3,900	18.20
.....	16	505	1,761	2	5,098	7,982	6.32
.....	15	316	1,453	6	2,974	4,764	6.03
.....	35	508	1,762	5	4,269	6,579	7.72
.....	14	236	794	67	1,926	3,037	7.77
.....	22	281	1,142	.....	2,969	4,434	6.33
.....	6	645	1,787	.....	2,416	4,854	13.29
.....	18	411	1,796	1	2,639	4,865	8.44
.....	63	1,220	6,821	28	8,169	16,321	7.47
.....	28	457	3,021	1,146	4,534	9,160	4.97
.....	30	1,098	5,244	.....	5,482	11,854	9.51
.....	55	1,206	5,698	.....	9,644	16,603	7.26
.....	63	1,693	6,727	7	8,829	17,309	9.78
181B.							
.....	19	81	282	78	131	541	5.73
.....	10	95	183	48	149	465	19.59
.....	15	68	267	2	249	601	11.31
.....	20	78	232	7	181	518	15.05
.....	22	70	299	25	249	645	10.52
.....	12	39	255	11	140	457	8.53
.....	14	48	231	36	128	457	10.50
.....	34	26	209	2	118	389	6.70
.....	11	65	194	27	187	484	13.41
.....	18	31	158	20	151	378	8.57
.....	7	40	130	6	79	262	15.27
.....	8	49	127	31	65	300	16.33
.....	6	42	163	1	138	350	12.00
.....	12	51	138	19	124	344	14.82
181C.							
.....	46	1,699	5,509	10	6,949	14,303	11.88
.....	10	406	2,370	14	2,912	5,712	7.10
.....	10	743	2,121	1	2,608	5,573	13.33
.....	13	719	2,331	.....	2,540	5,603	12.84
.....	15	396	1,931	1	2,648	4,991	7.93
.....	12	521	2,359	1	2,497	5,300	9.66
.....	7	1,051	5,422	.....	4,501	11,001	9.55
.....	17	2,801	20,019	.....	16,349	39,186	7.14
.....	35	2,697	23,188	761	23,079	49,760	5.42
.....	34	3,162	32,067	522	28,822	64,607	4.91
.....	39	2,611	17,035	2,471	16,101	38,277	6.82
.....	23	1,763	11,899	1,696	11,171	26,552	6.94
.....	32	1,341	9,035	1,290	9,950	22,248	6.02
.....	36	1,778	15,714	.....	10,223	27,751	6.40
181D.							
.....	32	337	1,064	63	1,616	3,107	10.68
.....	32	317	1,158	9	1,577	3,093	10.24
.....	16	214	719	1	864	1,874	11.80
.....	15	316	553	.....	688	1,549	20.40
.....	28	315	674	2	667	1,626	18.70
.....	30	355	702	2	719	1,808	19.63
.....	51	591	1,197	3	1,319	3,161	18.70
.....	43	1,122	1,957	.....	3,004	6,156	18.06
.....	141	2,588	3,270	32	5,262	11,293	22.91
.....	124	2,241	3,297	11	5,171	10,844	11.44
.....	94	2,241	3,831	81	6,501	12,751	17.59
.....	80	1,563	2,761	33	4,949	9,896	16.68
.....	64	1,046	2,019	6	2,760	5,895	17.74
.....	46	740	1,579	18	2,422	4,805	15.40

to show from what countries the higher forms of skilled labor and the following tables have been prepared, but they must be perfect :

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Carp-makers:														
England	1	1				1				1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	1		1				2			1		1		
Austria								3		1				2
Hungary					25									
France					46									
Germany	5	1	3				2		16	2	2	8		13
Italy														3
Netherlands														1
Norway				6					1		1			
Poland	1						1							6
Russia	2							1		1		4		15
Sweden									1			1		2
Switzerland	1						2							
Carriers:														
England	5	4	5	2	2	6	2		1	4	9	5	2	3
Ireland	1				3							1		
Scotland	3	1		4	25				1	1				
Wales														
Germany			10	4	18				1					
Italy											4			
Norway														
Switzerland					4	22	2			3				
Coal-miners:														
England	147	172	65	21	40	10	45	83	22	23	21	8	5	11
Ireland	46	14	7	3		1	4	8	1	1	5	6	2	1
Scotland	3	12	3	1	4	2	2		1	1	3	1		
Wales	3	27	9	9	4	1	3	11	3	1	11	5		
Austria	4													
Belgium							1							
Denmark	2						1							
France	5	2	1	1										
Germany	54	104	3											
Italy	11													
Netherlands	1					1								
Norway	1									1				
Russia					28									
Sweden	138	1												
Coppersmiths:														
England	5	4	8	3	3			7	5	10	13	7	3	3
Ireland			4	4							1		2	
Scotland		2		10				1						
Austria	1		2	1			1		1	1		1		2
Hungary														1
Belgium									1					
Denmark			17					2						
France		1	7	11	20						2			

Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Engine-makers—Continued.														
Scotland.....	4	9	1	5	2		2	1	7	2	1	2	1	4
Wales.....			1					4						
Denmark.....						2								
France.....														
Germany.....	2	1	1							1				
Netherlands.....		1												
Switzerland.....		1						1						
Sweden.....														1
File-makers:														
England.....	1	5	10	1	1			1			5	1	1	3
Scotland.....	1	1	8	1	8			1						
Ireland.....	1		2											1
Wales.....		1												
Austria.....												1	1	
Bohemia.....													1	
France.....			14						2		1	6	1	
Germany.....	2		1				3		1					
Norway.....		46							1					
Russia.....		37							2					
Sweden.....					1					4				
Switzerland.....											1			
Flax-dressers:														
England.....	2	3	2		2	1	1	3	4	3	1		1	1
Ireland.....	39	5	62		11	1	1	12	13	66	0	7	14	12
Scotland.....	7	4	3	1	2	1	3	15	10	0	3	3	0	6
France.....			32	3	4				1					
Germany.....	1													
Norway.....			23											
Glove-makers:														
England.....	18	1	7	4	3	4	1	9	12	3	1	2	1	5
Ireland.....				2				3	4				1	
Scotland.....						1								
Austria.....	1	3	2					1						1
Hungary.....			1								2			
Belgium.....					16		1	1	1		2			
Denmark.....	1	1		2			1				1			1
France.....	71	2	56	122	82	24	7	15	17	2	1	2	2	1
Germany.....	5	10	125	7	1	3	7	16	4	12	13	5	6	5
Italy.....	1					1			9	0	1		1	2
Norway.....		65		2			8							2
Portugal.....				40	13									
Russia.....		1												6
Poland.....		1												1
Sweden.....		1			3		7	2						1
Switzerland.....		1			3						1			

Gunsultha:.....	20	4	0	18	5	5	4	..	10	7	6	4	5	3
England.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Ireland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Scotland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France.....	7	6	5	7	34	14	8	5	21	4	4	2	5	1
Germany.....	21	6	5	7	34	14	8	5	21	4	4	2	5	1
Italy.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	1	15	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roesia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England.....	34	28	24	11	10	14	19	29	55	41	23	35	15	29
Ireland.....	10	5	0	3	1	6	4	4	3	4	6	2	3	3
Scotland.....	8	..	5	4	30	8	6	5	4	9	4	1	3	1
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary.....	4	..	4	2	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	10
Bohemia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France.....	9	5	67	48	11	3	6	30	7	55	5	4	5	6
Germany.....	54	25	25	10	10	11	13	30	64	64	98	47	39	36
Italy.....	4	..	1	2	1	2	1	10	19	12	62	8	26	31
Netherlands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	1	1	1	3	..	8	20	18	1	3	2	1	..	1
Roumania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron-founders:.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England.....	11	8	2	2	4	3	5	15	0	4	12	7	10	17
Ireland.....	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland.....	4	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	5	1	1	3	2	4
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	2
Germany.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	..	..	2	1	87	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Less manufactures—Continued.														
Switzerland.....		1		1	1	1		0	9	6	1	0	8	3
Lepidaries:														
England.....	1			1	1				1					
Ireland.....				1	1									
Belgium.....					1						3			
France.....						1	1	1	2					
Germany.....	1	4												
Italy.....			1											
Netherlands.....			1											
Poland.....	2		1											
Sweden.....		1			1									
Machinists:														
England.....	162	106	153	74	60	119	66	167	97	88	70	100	144	86
Ireland.....	9	19	17	9	11	11	12	22	14	25	10	6	15	9
Scotland.....	68	14	25	10	132	68	13	48	80	69	23	16	15	27
Wales.....														
Austria.....	3	1	6		5	1	2	4	3	2			4	2
Hungary.....		1		2								1		
Belgium.....		1	2	3			1		1		2	1	1	3
Denmark.....	2	4	6	6		8	2	6	4	5	4	17	7	1
France.....	5	6	12	8	15	4	4	7	11	4	6	7	3	4
Germany.....	43	33	35	34	18	21	22	40	141	50	41	59	54	36
Greece.....														
Italy.....	1	1	2	2	3				1	1	1		3	1
Netherlands.....				2				1	1	3	1			
Norway.....	21	20	9	2	1		4	62	12	5	3	1	2	2
Russia.....			1	1		1			1	2	1	2	5	12
Poland.....		2		1						2				2
Finland.....														
Spain.....		4	1	1				1	20	1		1	1	
Sweden.....	1	1	6	14	6	6	9	25	52	13	11	8	7	5
Switzerland.....	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	17	4	7		7	3
Metal rollers:														
England.....	4	5	5	1	2	3		20	3	7	2	3	3	6
Ireland.....	3	1	1					1	1	1				
Scotland.....								3	1					
Wales.....		1	1	4	1			3	1	1				
Austria.....											1			
Germany.....	2							1	1	6	7	5	2	1
Mechanics, n. o. d.:														
England.....	974	300	298	160	97	106	288	885	1,185	1,703	718	737	701	727
Ireland.....	165	87	51	43	29	25	66	268	183	307	178	163	221	162
Scotland.....	106	34	17	6	5	15	28	124	136	179	149	96	149	200
Wales and Man.....	2	7	4		1		2	2	9	6	7	5	7	14

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Austria.....	17	7	5	8	1	1	5	6	21	16	63	30	19	60
Hungary.....	19	1						1	6	1	1	2	3	4
Bohemia.....												2	2	4
Belgium.....	8	5	1	1				3	7	10	12	18	8	5
Denmark.....	27	4	2	1	3	11	12	8	8	42	18	32	24	18
France.....	32	12	30	35	22	8	14	38	45	74	69	42	30	50
Germany.....	540	193	75	84	24	52	70	351	720	602	444	444	259	192
Greece.....		1							1	4				64
Italy.....	27	38	12	37	7	5	39	10	161	250	105	50	45	
Netherlands.....	49	11	7		2	2		4	43	37	9	4	8	9
Norway.....	21	12			4	10	7	49	61	41	54	73	23	98
Portugal.....	1								4		2	2	4	2
Roumania.....														2
Russia.....	4	4	1		2		1	23	10	58	20	14	24	20
Finland.....	3	1						1	1	2	3	3	2	
Poland.....	58							1	4	60	13	8	4	8
Spain.....	5	2	6	5	5	4	2	5	2	7	4			5
Sweden.....	57	10	6	24	10	17	65	331	195	244	155	175	135	251
Switzerland.....	40	22	6	10	11	0	12	64	151	120	113	38	31	20
Millwrights:														
England.....	12	4	6	7		1	2	4	3	5	5			1
Ireland.....	5		1	1				2	2	2				
Scotland.....	9	3	2					1	4	15				3
Austria.....														
Hungary.....														
Denmark.....	1													
Germany.....	1	4												
Italy.....														
Norway.....														
Miners, n. o. d.:														
England.....	2,731	1,780	1,797	925	548	694	1,050	2,168	1,442	2,098	1,415	1,600	1,214	1,350
Ireland.....	527	316	270	161	169	95	110	245	237	297	595	430	292	172
Scotland.....	264	470	311	112	69	71	463	650	1,031	1,312	598	328	277	246
Wales.....	69	55	65	49	34	36	71	184	139	168	181	83	140	132
Austria.....	12	24	36	36	21	23	19	37	42	93	239	28	27	30
Hungary.....	5	3		2			1	4	6	6	2	28	27	300
Bohemia.....												37	16	8
Belgium.....	51	4	4	1	3	8	4	15	43	43	49	15	32	43
Denmark.....	16	18	15	7	7	20	9	31	32	29	47	37	33	32
France.....	82	52	29	19	30	14	26	35	48	91	38	41	28	55
Germany.....	592	436	160	91	73	51	76	329	655	1,046	755	398	163	103
Greece.....														
Italy.....	74	26	79	27	14	31	34	40	132	354	448	200	181	343
Netherlands.....	3	6	5	2	4	2			39	0	0		1	1
Norway.....	263	344	278	59	66	203	192	451	275	161	55	45	95	49
Portugal.....		2												
Russia.....	147	147	250	23	65	37	5	242	0	11	9	1	6	20
Finland.....														
Poland.....	24	16	5	4	1	1	1	11	11	33	3	4	3	1
Spain.....														9
Sweden.....	505	72	189	89	73	154	160	794	518	314	210	283	300	250
Switzerland.....	23	5	4	2	1	2	9	1	12	40	31	17	17	30

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Nail-makers:														
England.....	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	2		3			
Ireland.....	6	3		2	1	1				3	1			
Scotland.....										3	2			
Wales.....				1	1									
France.....									13	2	2			
Germany.....	5		1	2							1			
Italy.....				1										
Norway.....										1				
Russia.....														
Spain.....								1						
Sweden.....				1										
Operatives, n. o. d.:														
England.....	30	68	19	16	19	51	63	53	41	69	102	58	73	44
Ireland.....	12	24	14	8	17	2	8	20	8	12	217	26	17	48
Scotland.....	26	10	17	5	5	4	4	14	23	94	11	41	10	60
Wales.....									5	1	6			
Austria.....			1											
Hungary.....										1				
Denmark.....										2			1	
France.....									1	10	3	1	1	
Germany.....		7	1					17			1	2	5	2
Italy.....	2										1		5	
Netherlands.....			2											
Norway.....					1								1	
Russia.....														
Poland.....										1				1
Sweden.....										1	5	1		
Switzerland.....										1		3		
Paper makers:														
England.....	17	8	0	3	2	3	2	11	15	10	14	10	14	8
Ireland.....	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	2			1	2	2
Scotland.....	9	6	4	3	1	1	3	7	6	9	7	6	6	9
Wales.....														
Belgium.....														
France.....				2										
Germany.....	4	4	2		6		3	2	3	6	2	1	1	1
Italy.....														
Netherlands.....														
Norway.....		1	1											
Russia.....														
Poland.....														
Sweden.....									2	1	1	1		
Switzerland.....														
Pattern makers:														
England.....	10	5	7	2	1	4	7	10	10	7	8	6	11	8
Ireland.....	2								1			2		1

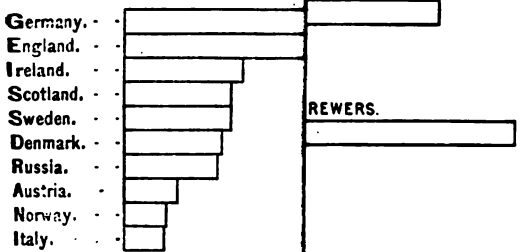
Belgium.....	1	8	4	3	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.....	2	18	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
France.....		3	4	2	2				17	6	1	2
Germany.....	2									1	1	2
Italy.....			1	1	14					1	4	2
Netherlands.....	1								7	3	1	4
Norway.....										1	1	2
Russia.....												
Finland.....												
Sweden.....		1	10	1	2	2	2	0	2	3	5	3
Switzerland.....	2								1			2
Shipwrights:												
England.....	64	34	8	9	5	4	11	0	18	2	8	6
Ireland.....	5	4	3	1	4	4	1	1			2	1
Scotland.....	2	3	4	4	2	2	17	11	4	6	5	3
Wales and Man.....						1						
Austria.....	1	1									1	1
Hungary.....	3											
Belgium.....	1	1	1	1					2	2	2	1
Denmark.....	1	1	1				15					
France.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	4	8
Germany.....	7	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	6	1
Italy.....	20										1	1
Netherlands.....	1	1	1		20		1	3	3	3		
Norway.....	2											
Russia.....	1	1	1									
Sweden.....	1									2		
Switzerland.....	1											
Spinners (cotton):												
England.....	15	31	26	13	10	11	1	3	4	6		
Ireland.....	2	4	6	2		1				1		
Scotland.....	7	5	2									
Germany.....												
Spinners, n. o. t.:												
England.....	106	92	94	52	40	57	78	140	115	466	788	504
Ireland.....	25	11	20	11	6	11	5	34	131	1,321	1,430	1,412
Scotland.....	41	12	10	4	7	1	7	21	4	44	84	63
Wales.....										5	11	7
Austria.....												
Hungary.....												
Denmark.....										3	5	1
France.....	2		1						2	1	16	7
Germany.....	9	10	5	18	1	2		3	26	100	57	14
Greece.....												
Italy.....						1		1	3	2	3	40
Netherlands.....	1		1							1	2	2
Norway.....								3	10	98	175	127
Russia.....										50	1	2
Finland.....										3	6	4
Poland.....	1	1	12	1			8	3	2	315	677	354
Sweden.....									18	1		
Switzerland.....	6		1							2	1	

Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Steel manufacturers:														
England.....	1	1	4	2			2	4	1	5		8	5	4
Ireland.....									1	2	1		1	1
Scotland.....				1					3	2		1	1	3
Wales.....								1						4
Denmark.....														
France.....	1								2		6	3	1	1
Germany.....														
Russia.....												1		
Sweden.....														
Tool grinders and makers:														
England.....	7	9	10	17	45	23	7	19	8	12	8	15	13	7
Ireland.....	3	3	4	4		1	3	1	1	1	2			1
Scotland.....	4	3	3	10	48	1	1	4		1		2		5
Wales.....							1							
Austria.....													1	1
Belgium.....					2									
Denmark.....														
France.....	2	1	2		1			2					1	7
Germany.....														2
Italy.....														
Norway.....														
Portugal.....					38									
Poland.....														
Sweden.....							1							
Switzerland.....								2						
Turners:														
England.....	21	10	13	14	8	5	3	17	14	11	15	18	10	8
Ireland.....	19	1	5	3		1		4	3	2	2		2	3
Scotland.....	5	4	5	1	2	2	4	7	6	7	1		1	5
Wales.....														
Austria.....	1	2	5	1	1	3	1	12	7	4	11	2	3	4
Hungary.....									2	4	2		1	2
Bohemia.....														
Belgium.....														
Denmark.....	1	3	1	2	3		1	2	3	5	4	6	3	3
France.....	2	1	1			1			5	5	1	5	3	2
Germany.....	100	38	38	14	22	8	9	18	102	98	173	113	83	30
Italy.....							1	1	2	3	1	5	1	2
Netherlands.....	1	7		1				1	2	1				1
Norway.....														
Russia.....									1	10	4	3	4	6
Poland.....	1	1												
Sweden.....														
Switzerland.....														
Watch and clock makers:														
England.....	38	20	18	24	20	13	18	21	39	51	30	34	27	29

Ireland	4	5	8	8	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	5	1	6
Scotland	18	3	3	5	7	3	3	10	6	7	5	8	6	4
Austria	1	2	1	4	6	6	1	9	4	2	1	1	10	9
Hungary														8
Bohemia														2
Belgium	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	5	3	11	14	13	8	13
Denmark	9	11	10	14	16	3	16	25	24	8	12	14	16	16
France	126	88	65	59	51	48	63	79	159	231	221	162	116	108
Germany	6	3	6	8	1	1	1	1	13	5	5	2	5	6
Italy	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	5	2
Netherlands	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	2	5	7	11	8	10
Norway														
Portugal														
Russia	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	4	20	13	14	27	28
Poland	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	7
Spain														
Sweden	6	2	4	4	5	1	4	3	6	18	18	5	6	8
Switzerland	12	4	21	18	41	30	24	70	44	53	68	70	6	54
Wearers, silk:														
England	3	2	2	2	4	1	9	23	3	2	4	8	8	9
Ireland														
Scotland	1													
Austria														
France														
Germany														
Italy	2		1	2	1	2	2	2	2	21	1	3	5	1
Poland														
Russia														
Sweden														
Switzerland														
Wearers, n. o. d.:														
England	417	243	218	152	95	105	226	605	483	397	410	553	397	472
Ireland	121	60	68	41	27	17	28	82	78	300	93	113	122	82
Scotland	168	91	53	38	23	21	39	163	183	108	58	90	77	137
Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	4
Austria	26	75	60	37	25	27	32	60	70	45	74	19	11	6
Hungary	1	3	4				1				7	10	2	
Bohemia											24	20	28	18
Belgium											2	4	2	2
Denmark	1	4	27	1	5	3	1	1	4	8	17	22	6	4
France	41	7	16	5	13	7	5	15	45	42	57	24	24	16
Germany	460	314	171	122	110	86	130	377	680	631	725	459	241	156
Italy											26	13	22	36
Netherlands											6	3	1	2
Norway											3	1	2	
Portugal	1	24	16	2	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	4
Russia and Poland														
Spain	2	2	6	1	3	1	1	3	6	4	1	12	9	13
Sweden														
Switzerland	4	2	7	4	3	1	1	23	20	9	84	7	5	4
Wire-workers:														
England	4	9	3	1	2	2	39	7	6	27	6	8	15	9
Ireland	3		2			2	1			1	1			1

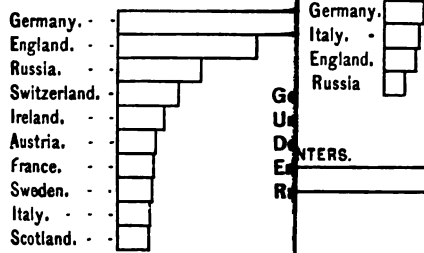
Occupation and nationality.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Wine workers—Continued.														
Scotland.....							2	2				1	1	
Wales.....			1	2		1	1							2
Austria.....		1				4						2	4	
Hungary.....				6										
Belgium.....							7							
France.....							1	1						
Germany.....		1								1				
Russia.....														
Sweden.....														
Switzerland.....	1							1				1		
Wool-manufacturers:														
England.....	9	8	15	9	7	3	8	10	20	7	16	4	4	8
Ireland.....	2	5	1				1	2	6		1	1	1	6
Scotland.....	8	6	4	3	4	2	2	5	3	5	2	4	2	5
Wales.....														
Austria.....	1	4		2	1		4		3	2	1		1	2
Hungary.....														1
Bohemia.....														1
France.....					5				1					
Germany.....	8	31	7	4	3	3	13	15	31	31	32	10	13	1
Italy.....								4	1	2				
Netherlands.....														
Norway.....							1							
Russia.....									1	2				4
Sweden.....														1
Switzerland.....	1			2				1						
Wool-sorters:														
England.....	17	11	8	5	8	10	6	10	35	26	10	9	7	4
Ireland.....	2	5	2	2	1			1	2		3	1	1	
Scotland.....	2	2	1	2					2	3	2			
Switzerland.....									1					

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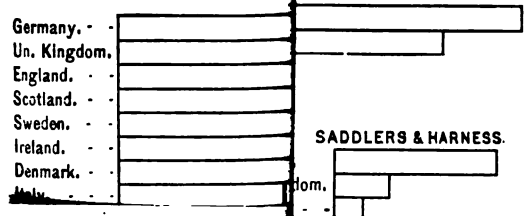
REWERS.

HATTERS.



ENTERS.

SADDLERS & HARNESS.





	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
LABORERS—continued.														
Greece.....	2	30		1	1	1								
Malta.....								1						
Netherlands.....	861	404	140	92	90	65	62	215	672	1,320	723	441	391	259
Norway.....	929	615	753	531	416	774	2,310	5,278	6,177	8,725	4,870	3,434	3,120	4,083
Portugal.....	4	4	2	4		65	131	47	42	7	15	17	155	68
Roumania.....									2	7			109	83
Russia.....	218	183	638	310	329	198	217	850	1,107	5,079	2,147	3,834	3,581	4,342
Finland.....	47	64	4	2	6	6	102	102	51	310	347	3,270	3,248	4,271
Poland.....	1,137	487	290	163	123	154	112	791	1,715	2,103	910	2,007	1,236	1,706
Spain.....	97	54	45	34	41	14	39	19	64	63	95	38	77	83
Sweden.....	3,989	1,775	1,322	1,167	1,623	1,359	3,457	13,632	10,040	25,561	12,741	8,279	6,844	10,688
Switzerland.....	403	463	222	95	209	211	337	461	621	412	1,021	8,709	661	569
Turkey in Europe.....	7	12	0		0	2	5	2	0	12	0	43	23	23

The diagrams include merely the immigration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. They show the remarkable predominance of the United Kingdom and Germany in supplying the United States with skilled labor, and also the fact that the Germans represent those industries that depend upon hand labor or the requirements of every-day life, while the English supply the mechanical element. While Germany sends blacksmiths, butchers, carpenters, coopers, saddlers, shoemakers, and tailors, the United Kingdom supplies miners, engineers, iron and steel workers, mechanics and artisans, weavers and spinners. This distinction is clearly marked, and is certainly important.

Since 1879 a new factor has been introduced that may affect the emigration of skilled labor from the Continent of Europe to the United States, and nowhere is the influence to be stronger than in Germany. I refer to the active interference of the state with a view (1) to render the demand for labor more active by giving it a wider range of employment, by raising its standard of living by means of a more careful regard for its comfort, of a provision for sickness, accident, or old age; or (2) by controlling or directing the stream of emigration that it may inure to the benefit of the mother country and not of other and foreign countries.

In Germany, in 1878, a system of inspection of mines, factories, &c., in the interest of the laborer was introduced, the duty of the inspectors, who are Government officials, being to see that shops, mills, factories, and mines be properly ventilated, that the machinery be placed so as not to needlessly endanger the safety of the employé, to guard against the employment of children in dangerous or overtaxing labor, and to protect generally the worker against oppression. This system of inspection is as yet crude and imperfect, the force of inspectors being out of proportion to the work to be performed. Nor was this all. The principal employers in each community are compelled to maintain a bank or fund in connection with their workmen for the relief of the employed in case of sickness or disability, the employer contributing one-third of such fund and the employed the remaining two-thirds, each worker contributing in proportion to his or her wages. Finally, on the 1st of October, 1886, the accidents insurance act, providing for the organization of workmen into societies for relief in case of accident, became of force. "It is a social-political act of great importance to manufacturers and workmen," says Commercial Agent Smith, "and will doubtless be far-reaching in its effects."

The thrift of the German laborer is proverbial, and the efforts of Government and of individuals have been of late chiefly directed to fostering this feature of his character. Banks, public and private, labor legislation, such as factory inspection, insurance of workmen, and the like, have been the main instruments of raising the workman as far as is possible outside of direct gifts or charitable offerings out of a state of dependence upon his daily labor for his daily bread. This has reacted upon his condition, and has given him that slight encouragement to remain at home, the lack of which formerly directed his attention to new fields of labor—as in America. The margin between want and sufficiency has been widened by ever so little, but no one is in a better position to take advantage of that little than is the German.

The consciousness that the Government is taking active interest in protecting the persons and rights of the laborer may without doubt be counted an important factor in leading the German to remain at home, and to hinder his seeking in other lands that greater prosperity which

he could undoubtedly find. The recent report of the German factory inspectors gives a picture of the life of a factory operative that is far from favorable. The inspectors would have no interest in exaggerating the unfavorable aspects of a laborer's situation, and would be more apt to err on the other side. Yet the detailed statements printed in the appendix give ample evidence of the urgent necessity for emigration as well as of the inability of the workingman to migrate without state or private assistance.

Of the German population about 35.5 per cent. is engaged in manufacturing industries, counting also the families of the earning persons. The effects of the rise of manufactures in Germany have been exerted chiefly on only about one-third of the total population. There remain more than 19,000,000, or 42.5 per cent., of the total population engaged in agriculture not immediately subject to these influences. The import duties upon grain have not resulted in higher prices to the farmer, and his situation is little better than it was in 1879, though a succession of fair harvests have in a measure repaired the losses incurred in the succession of bad years that followed 1873. The German farmer still constitutes the larger part of the emigration from Germany, and supplies the largest contingent of that class in the immigrants into this country.

The position of Germany is peculiar, in that it has a rapidly increasing population, that is continually crowding upon the limited areas, as yet unoccupied or uncultivated, and upon the opportunities for profitable employment. There is no outlet, such as the vast plains of Russia offer, to the increasing population of that country for colonizing from within—if I may use the term—a process that has prevailed in the United States. Prussia was long the "colony" of the other parts of Germany, the tide of migration flowing from the rural districts into towns, from towns into cities, and from the cities to the capital, wherever the highest returns were offered to labor. The advantages to be gained by a change of this sort are much reduced, the movement itself tending to equalize conditions. Yet the German population must increase and does increase.

Emigration from Germany has a close connection with the rapid increase of population in that country.

The following table shows the proportion in which the different German states increased in population since the census in 1875 and the percentage of inhabitants per one square kilometer (equal $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres):

Table showing the area, population, and its increase since 1875 of the German Empire.

States.	Area (exclusive of parts of seas), square kilometers.	Population.			Percentage of uninhabited places per one square kilometer.	Percentage of total population in all places with 2,000 and more inhabitants.	Percentage of total population in all places with less than 2,000 inhabitants.	Average percentage of yearly increase of population, 1875 to 1880.
		Total.	2,000 and more inhabitants (not cities).	Less than 2,000 inhabitants (cities).				
Prussia.....	348,257.6	27,279,111	11,014,385	51,664,726	78.3	42.6	57.4	1.16
Bavaria.....	75,863.5	5,284,778	1,462,410	3,822,368	69.7	27.4	72.3	1.02
Kingdom of Saxony.....	14,992.9	2,072,805	83,984	1,288,821	198.3	56.6	43.4	1.48
Kingdom of Wurtemberg.....	19,503.7	1,971,118	696,460	1,274,658	101.1	35.0	64.7	0.93
Baden.....	15,081.1	1,570,254	596,044	974,210	104.1	38.0	62.0	0.82
Hesse (Grand Duchy).....	7,680.3	936,340	378,154	558,186	121.9	40.4	59.6	1.14
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	13,303.8	577,055	228,571	348,484	43.4	31.6	68.4	0.82
Saxe-Wiemer.....	5,592.6	309,577	97,028	212,549	86.2	31.3	68.7	1.10
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	2,929.6	100,269	36,949	63,320	34.2	36.8	63.2	0.94
Oldenburg.....	6,420.2	337,478	68,451	269,027	52.6	20.3	79.7	1.29
Brunswick.....	3,690.4	349,367	145,703	203,664	94.7	41.7	58.3	1.29
Saxe-Meinigen.....	2,468.4	207,075	63,005	144,070	83.9	30.4	69.6	1.25
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1,323.3	155,036	58,512	96,524	117.1	97.7	62.3	1.22
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1,968.1	194,716	74,871	119,845	98.9	38.5	61.6	1.28
Anhalt.....	2,347.4	232,502	134,231	98,361	69.1	57.7	42.3	1.70
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	862.1	71,107	24,557	46,550	82.5	34.5	65.5	1.05
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	940.4	80,296	19,492	60,804	85.4	24.3	75.7	0.92
Waldeck.....	1,121.0	56,522	7,523	48,999	50.4	13.3	86.7	0.64
Renss, Elder Line.....	316.4	50,782	24,767	26,015	160.5	48.8	51.2	1.55
Renss, Younger Line.....	825.7	101,330	44,162	57,168	122.7	43.6	56.4	1.84
Schamburg-Lippe.....	339.7	35,374	8,942	26,432	104.1	25.3	74.7	1.31
Lippe.....	1,222.0	120,246	23,309	96,937	98.4	19.4	80.6	1.34
Lubeck.....	297.7	63,571	51,055	12,516	213.5	80.3	19.7	2.21
Bremen.....	255.6	156,723	139,980	16,743	613.3	89.3	10.2	1.94
Hamburg.....	409.8	453,869	128,415	25,454	1,107.5	94.4	5.8	3.09
Alsace-Lorraine.....	14,508.1	1,566,070	609,570	957,100	108.0	38.2	61.1	0.45
German Empire.....	540,521.8	45,334,001	18,720,530	26,513,531	83.7	41.4	58.6	0.43

The relative importance of this rate of increase may be seen when compared with the condition of France, where the population is increasing at so slow a pace as to awaken the most serious apprehensions on the part of her people. The London Economist said in August, 1886:

The movement of births and deaths in France has never attracted more attention than since the late war, but although politicians and statesmen have pointed out the national danger of stagnation in the population compared with the rapid increase in England and Germany, the warning has so far produced no effects. From that point of view, the returns for 1885 are by no means reassuring. The number of births in that year was 922,361, or the minimum since 1872, with the exception of the year 1880, when the number was 920,177 only. From 1878 to 1884, exclusive of the year 1880, the average had been from 935,000 to 937,000, which was besides a considerable diminution on the previous years. In 1872 the births reached 966,000, notwithstanding the losses in the adult male population from the war; 1873 gave 946,364; 1874, 954,652; 1875, 950,975, and 1876, which was an exceptional year, 996,682. Thus, compared with 1876 the births in 1885 show a falling off of over 74,000. The diminution at the same time coincides with a steady increase in the proportion of illegitimate births, which has risen from 7.15 per cent. in 1879 to 8.03 in 1885. This can only be explained by a reluctance among the male population to assume the burden of a family, and the desire to prevent the dissemination of fortunes by a compulsory division among legitimate children. The effects of the decrease in the births are in some measure palliated by the longer duration of life, which may be also a consequence of the decrease of pauperism from the prudential habits of the nation in the matter of large families. The number of deaths in 1885 was 836,897, and only five times since 1872 has a smaller number been registered, but the excess of births over deaths was, nevertheless, only 85,464. From 1872 to 1877 the average was 143,149; in 1878 and 1879 it fell to 97,000, and twice since it has been lower than in 1885. Compared with 1884 there is a small improvement of about 3,000, but there is still a diminution of 11,000 on 1882 and 1883. The number of marriages fell from 289,555 in 1884 to 283,170 in 1885.*

* The increase of German population averages about 1.50 per cent. per annum, so that should this state of things continue, within a period of forty-seven years the popu-

The pressure of population by increasing the struggle for existence is a powerful influence in encouraging emigration, but it does not, of necessity, follow that the largest emigration comes from the most populous district. The returns for the first nine months of 1885 may be cited as an indication of the relative importance of each district or province as regards emigration.

Transatlantic emigration from the German Empire via German ports and Antwerp from January 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885, inclusive; also, comparison with the same period of previous years.

From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.		From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.	
	September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.		September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.
Prussia:			Saxony.....	319	2,510
Province East Prussia.....	103	1,266	Wurtemberg.....	505	4,568
Province West Prussia.....	413	8,129	Baden.....	333	2,996
Province Brandenburg and Berlin.....	554	5,310	Hesse.....	353	2,175
Province Pomerania.....	454	9,742	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	150	1,165
Province Posen.....	480	8,698	Saxe-Weimar.....	45	348
Province Silesia.....	222	2,333	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	12	193
Province Saxony.....	176	1,743	Oldenburg.....	161	1,230
Province Silesia-Holstein.....	375	5,466	Brunswick.....	34	236
Province Hanover.....	941	7,964	Saxe-Meiningen.....	32	264
Province Westphalia.....	288	2,297	Saxe-Altenburg.....	4	71
Province Hesse Nassau.....	421	3,124	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	33	243
Province Rhineland.....	315	3,216	Anhalt.....	20	100
Hohenzollern.....	10	80	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	22	74
Prussia, not specially stated.....		43	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	15	124
Total for Prussia.....	4,752	59,351	Waldeck.....	12	181
			Reusa (old line).....	2	40
Bavaria:			Reuss (young line).....	8	87
Bavaria, right bank of Rhine.....	806	6,824	Schaumburg-Lippe.....	19	65
Government Province Palatinate.....	162	1,744	Lippe.....	46	299
Total for Bavaria.....	968	8,568	Lubeck.....	5	121
			Bremen.....	139	817
			Hamburg.....	224	1,688
			Alsace-Lorraine.....	24	637
			Germany, not specially stated.....	1	89
			Total German Empire.....	8,247	88,180

Nor must the question of wages be omitted. The *Leipziger Zeitung* in November summarizes the report of the factory inspectors on the

lation of Germany would be doubled; while France, for instance, with an increase of her population at the rate of 0.36 per cent. per year, would not reach double the number of her present population for two hundred years.

The yearly increase of population is given for 1884 to be—

[From report by Consul-General Raine.]

Countries.	Increase.	Period of doubling.
	Per cent.	Years.
Germany.....	1.50	47
Great Britain.....	1.40	51
Netherlands.....	1.35	52
Denmark.....	1.28	54
Austria.....	1.15	60½
Belgium.....	1.13	61
France.....	0.86	209

question of wages, showing that the movement of population coincided in a general way with the rates of wages:

What a motley picture! What differences even in this, the lowest class of wages! How manifold the conditions of life and labor, not only in the relations of the different states to each other, but even within the narrow borders of a minor state. Not only do East and Northwest Germany differ from each other up to 150 per cent. (compare, for instance, Oppeln and Stade), but the average wages of even the little Thuringian capital exceed those of the neighboring mountain village by 100 per cent., and one town often exceeds the next by so much. Froessen and Goerkwitz, for instance, two villages in the principality of Reuss (Younger Line) differ by precisely 160 per cent. in the day wages for female laborers. To construct a "normal rate of wages," which should satisfy "them of Froessen" as well as "them of Goerkwitz," is probably beyond the skill of any social democratic conjurer.

But enough of these gentlemen. It is impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to exhaust all the deductions and teachings which arise out of the table. But one observation may be permitted.

It is easy to pursue the line of increase which average German wages follow from province to province. It begins with the lowest wages in the extreme east (East and West Prussia, Silesia, Posen), touches the district of medium wages in Middle and a part of South Germany, and then reaches the highest rates of wages in the empire by two branches, one which travels to the southwest (Reichsland, Wiesbaden, &c.), and the other to the northwest (the Hanse towns, with their adjoining territory as far as Hanover and Schleswig). It is therefore precisely the same line as the German immigration follows, "the migration to the west."

Even the law which governs local divergencies within the limits of each province, provincial district, and minor state is clearly defined by the figures of the compilation, which we are unfortunately unable to give in detail. Here it is not the "migration to the west," but the "migration to the town," where the higher rates of wages, especially in the large towns, are the attraction.

One would imagine that the continuous flow "towards the west" and "towards the town" would gradually equalize the differences in wages. But there is no trace in our table of any such equalizing influence of the freedom of movement.

The action of the state may also be exerted in directing the stream of emigration into certain channels where the supposed advantages will be greater to the directing state. The colonizing policy of Germany had for its object the founding of colonies, where room may be found for the surplus population, where the inhabitants will still be subject to the mother country and where new markets will be found for German manufactures. On this point Consul-General Raine wrote in 1835:

The necessity for extending the dominion of Germany, in view of such steady excess of births over deaths, forced itself upon the statesmen of the Empire, and even if we place the number of emigrants on the average at 80,000, according to German statistics, or more (about 100,000 according to ours) per annum; such emigration does not balance by far the increase of births, 540,000 per annum; hardly 16 per cent. of the increase are absorbed by emigration. It is but necessary to add that under such circumstances the colonial policy, so unexpectedly inaugurated, met with universal approval throughout Germany. A Berlin paper says:

"We Germans have long been colonizers on a large scale; but, unlike the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, we have always colonized lands belonging to other Governments, and not our own."

Considering the annual growth of the nation, the question was then asked:

"Could not the Government acquire for them territories where they would continue to be under German jurisdiction and enjoy the fatherland's protection?"

The foundation of colonies and the encouragement offered to emigrants are too recent measures to be as yet judged. The flow of emigration shows little change, as the following table will prove:

German emigration in ten years, 1875-1884.

Years.	Total.	Emigrated to—						Number of emigrants per 10,000 inhabitants of the German Empire.	
		United States.	British North America.	Brazil.	Central America and Mexico, South America.	Australia.	Africa.		Asia.
1875	30,773	27,834	38	1,387	450	1,026	1	37	72
1876	28,368	22,767	11	3,432	847	1,226	54	31	66
1877	21,964	18,240	11	1,069	557	1,306	750	31	50
1878	24,217	20,373	89	1,048	545	1,718	394	50	55
1879	33,327	30,808	44	1,630	517	274	23	31	75
1880	106,190	103,115	222	2,119	539	132	27	36	235
1881	219,547	206,189	286	2,102	876	745	214	35	464
1882	193,869	189,373	343	1,286	1,205	1,247	335	40	425
1883	166,119	159,894	591	1,583	1,123	2,104	772	50	362
1884	143,586	139,339	728	1,253	1,335	666	230	35	311

Without attempting to enter into a discussion as to what the real effects of Germany's protective policy has been, there is no doubt that the opportunities for the employment of labor has been greatly increased since 1879. For example, in 1879 170,509 men were employed in mining black coal; in 1883 the number had increased to 207,577, though 503 works were in operation in 1879 as compared with 489 in 1883. So again 721 brown coal mines in 1879 engaged 24,150 miners; in 1883, 665 mines employed 26,824 men; in 1879, 19 copper mines contained 9,118 miners, and in 1883, 36 mines contained 14,326 miners. In 1879, 2,487 mineral works in operation gave employment to 275,711 miners, and in 1883, 2,567 works contained 334,137 miners, the increase in the number of works being about 3 per cent. and in the men employed more than 21 per cent. So again in the furnaces and foundries the number of works increased from 227 to 270, or about 19 per cent., and the hands employed from 32,242 to 42,724, or about 33 per cent. The returns for other great industries, such as the textile and sugar industries, are not at hand, and while the metal industries, and more especially the iron and steel industries,* have been greatly, almost abnormally stimulated,

* FROM CONSUL WAMER'S REPORT.—The subjoined table shows the production, import, export, and consumption of pig-iron, in the German customs territory, from the year 1865 to the year 1885, inclusive:

Years.	Production.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.	Years.	Production.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865...	933,437	179,337	19,418	1,102,356	1876...	1,801,457	583,538	306,625	2,078,490
1866...	896,738	110,469	20,606	1,116,601	1877...	1,884,107	541,804	365,625	2,069,346
1867...	987,163	116,914	20,621	1,074,456	1878...	2,108,034	484,679	438,916	2,173,797
1868...	1,200,188	132,562	98,179	1,234,601	1879...	2,190,003	388,657	433,074	2,144,986
1869...	1,356,965	189,837	102,362	1,444,440	1880...	2,675,717	237,916	287,526	2,626,104
1870...	1,345,520	220,422	110,563	1,464,379	1881...	2,862,673	250,246	312,570	2,800,349
1871...	1,491,478	146,134	111,838	1,820,274	1882...	3,326,776	291,058	246,487	3,371,347
1872...	1,927,062	662,981	150,857	2,439,186	1883...	3,417,209	283,545	319,448	3,381,306
1873...	2,176,458	744,121	154,368	2,703,811	1884...	3,550,034	272,210	273,716	3,548,528
1874...	1,856,311	550,467	222,501	2,184,277	1885...	3,652,634			
1875...	1,981,735	625,645	339,192	2,268,188					

there can be little doubt that other industries would show a like movement, though on a more moderate scale.

It does not follow, however, that the absolute welfare of the laborer has been improved through an artificial creation of a greater demand for his skill. The continued fall of prices consequent upon an enormously increased production is a general feature of the present period, and Germany offers no exception to the rule. The prices of iron per ton since 1879 have been as follows:

Markets.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Berlin:							
Best Scotch foundry	Marks. 74.4	Marks. 83.7	Marks. 81.7	Marks. 83.8	Marks. 82.5	Marks. 75.1	Marks.* 69.8
English No. 3	55.0	71.1	64.0	67.3	62.9	58.5	53.4
Breslau:							
Puddle	51.7	66.2	55.9	66.1	57.8	54.5	48.3
Foundry	56.8	72.9	62.3	69.5	63.0	60.3	56.5
Dortmund:							
Beesmer pig.	64.2	78.7	69.3	70.1	60.6	53.1	45.8
Westfaliach puddle	53.2	68.7	57.4	63.0	57.6	50.4	44.2
Dusseldorf:							
Best German puddle	56.1	81.5	59.0	64.6	57.6	50.0	44.5
Best German foundry	62.6	87.1	73.3	75.0	72.9	63.7	58.4

*Mark equivalent to 23.8 cents.

This movement of prices has resulted in enforced economy, and it may be questioned whether the full effects of the increased demand for labor have not been felt, and not only must there ensue a more moderate extension of industry, but also a reduction of the number of workmen, either by the shutting down of unprofitable works or by the substitution of machine for hand labor. This means that the increase in the number of laborers is no longer commensurate with the extension of industry; that the period of expansion is ending and a period of contraction will in all probability follow. In support of this position may be cited the *Berliner Tageblatt* of October 22, 1886:

The report on the condition of industry and the demand for labor, stated in general that, as in the previous year, so also in the year of the report, many opportunities of work were presented at reduced wages. While there are some districts where the statistics are more unfavorable, there are also some which show an improvement, especially for certain branches of industry. Further on it is stated that in all the districts, with slight exceptions, the number of establishments, as well as that of the laborers, has increased, yet the increase of the laborers has been relatively smaller than that of trade. The reason lies in the growing endeavors of industry to displace hand-work by machinery. A result of this development is a constantly increasing crippling of the smaller business in comparison with the larger, especially, *e. g.*, of the hand-looms in the different branches of textile industry. Hand-work has also had to suffer much, because, as for instance, in articles for shoemakers, the wholesale manufactory is taking the place of the more moderate production by hand.

That the unfavorable condition of agriculture reacts directly on industry, particularly machine industry, is especially mentioned in some of the districts.

Indeed, it cannot be denied that the general condition of industry has been correctly sketched in the foregoing sentences, but how do the many opportunities for work, which are said to have been presented, agree with this? If the increase of laborers is not equal to that of business, if in the development of industry the tendency prevails to displace hand-work by machinery, and if the smaller establishments are thereby kept in the back-ground in comparison with the larger ones, it is perfectly clear that the field in which human hands are demanded must become constantly narrower, and in that endless progression there must be a surplus of hand laborers. The above-mentioned many opportunities for work can then hardly be considered representative of the facts.

It is worthy of mention that in the provinces where industry is the most developed these relations are the most unfavorable.

They write of the district of Dusseldorf thus: "The suspension of establishments of an important nature have not occurred, but the business was considerably less than

in the foregoing year. In many establishments the number of laborers has been diminished, smaller jobs or holidays have been introduced, and here and there the wages have been lowered, so that the entire pay of the laboring classes seems to have been lessened." They say of Aix la Chapelle: "The number of laborers is somewhat lessened, but according to the report the diminution of industrial pursuits has been relatively larger than that of the number of laborers. The result of the diminution of industrial pursuits has been that in many establishments the number of working hours per day has been considerably reduced."

In the district of Leipzig the number of laborers has increased in spite of the unfavorable condition of industry. The report says: "In almost all branches of business there is complaint, to an increased extent, of overproduction, damaging competition, the low prices of the manufactures, and the consequent unsatisfactory profits of industrial enterprises. In connection with the reduction of the prices of raw materials, this caused the shortening of the time of work, the lowering of wages, partly also the discharge of laborers, and the suspension of entire establishments."

It would take too much space to give all that the reports on the unfavorable condition of industry contain. We will only further note that in the report from Thuringia there is complaint of the ruin of the textile industry. In other provinces in which the sugar industry is the most important, especially in the districts of Merseburg-Erfurt, Anhalt, and Brunswick, the continued unfavorable condition of that industry is reported, which naturally reacts on the laborers. Machine manufacturing is also thereby unfavorably influenced. As to the condition of mining, the report contains only what is unfavorable.

In the communications facts are brought in from districts to try to show a rise in industrial development. It cannot be denied that in some branches a brisk business has been carried on, but it is only in those which do not form the foundation of the business life of Germany, but the less important branches of industry.

One would not go astray in asserting that the rise which is supposed to show itself in the increase of business and establishments in many districts is only apparent. It is correctly stated in the report on the district of Dresden: "In the year of the report the business establishments of the districts have again partly increased, partly become enlarged, but there is no mistake but that these increases must be regarded as the last endeavors to try to reach the profits of former years. There was an almost universal standstill, particularly at the end of the year, if not retrogression of the larger business establishments to be observed, which manifested itself mostly in diminishing the working hours.

The following observations of the factory inspectors of the district of Zwickau are characteristic of our industrial relations: "Since, with every to any extent favorable condition of business, attempts are made to enlarge existing establishments and to equip them with machines capable of a great amount of work, or to establish new factories by making use of the concessions made by machine manufactories, the production of goods must be increased above the usual demand."

So that while the economic policy of the Empire has probably tended to discourage the emigration of skilled labor by creating employment for it at home, such an artificial structure cannot remain intact. The sugar industry is an example of extreme inflation, and the iron industry is not far behind it. In default of foreign markets the home markets must be glutted, mills and works run on short time or shut down, and labor without employment. The strenuous endeavors of German manufacturers to cultivate a foreign trade, and in this they have had all possible favors from the Government, have been attended with a noteworthy success, and especially in Central and South America. But such new markets are gained at great cost and are not without their limits. It follows, therefore, that the task of finding an outlet for an over-stimulated production must be more and more difficult, and the time will come when the skilled labor of Germany, crowded out at home, must seek employment elsewhere, which means in the United States.

It must be admitted that the French returns of emigration offer many puzzling features. The French are not inclined to leave their country, and the economic situation is such that the temptations to emigrate are not so actively present as to other peoples, though the margin between want and sufficiency in France is quite as narrow, if not even more narrow, than in Germany and England. The general distribution of landed property and wealth in general (of which the distribution of the funded

debt may be taken as an evidence), even though the share of each is small, satisfies the wishes of the Frenchman and lead him to endure without complaint what would be unendurable to an English or an American laborer. The succession of bad or deficient harvests which succeeded 1873, touching as it did the material interests of nearly the whole population, and the visitations of such a pest as the phylloxera, were not incentives to emigration, as the following figures show:

Emigration from France, 1870-1883.

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1870	4,845	1877	3,666
1871	7,109	1878	2,316
1872	9,581	1879	3,634
1873	7,161	1880	4,612
1874	7,080	1881	4,456
1875	4,464	1882	4,858
1876	2,867	1883	4,011

The climax of the period of speculation in the United States, offering as it appeared to many exceptional opportunities for improving the material welfare of the immigrant, but probably the more immediate and active force—the war between Germany and France—give the highest result in 1872. Even this 9,581, represents barely $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. of the total population of the country in that year (36,102,921), a proportion so small as to be almost of no account so far as numbers go.

Taking 1883 as the year for examination, it is found that out of a total emigration of 3,940 from the 87 departments into which France is divided, 9 departments supplied 1,854 or about 47 per cent., and these 9 departments were the only divisions which gave 100 or more emigrants. The following are the details:

Alpes (Hautes).....	217
Doubs.....	119
Meurth et Moselle.....	111
Pyrenées (Basses).....	364
Rhin (Haut).....	129
Rhône.....	103
Saône (Haute).....	194
Savoie.....	229
Seine.....	388

Small as these figures are they represent in some cases a large percentage of the total, and even more than the total, increase of population in the department to which they apply. This is the case of Alpes (Hautes). The births in 1883 numbered 3,473 and the deaths 3,347; the excess being only 126. Yet the emigration was 217 for that year. So also in the Saône department, the births were 5,933 and the deaths 5,852, leaving an excess of only 81, which was more than absorbed by an emigration of 194. In Rhône the deaths exceeded the births by 272, to which must be added an emigration of 103, making a total loss of 375 in one year. The low returns of emigration, therefore, are in reality high when compared with the total population, or rather with its rate of increase. M. Loua estimates that since 1870 the French population, by its own natural growth, that is, by the excess of births over deaths, has only increased to the extent of about 100,000 souls annually, and of this increase about one-twentieth emigrates to other countries.

The report of Consul Mason (Marseilles) shows how little emigration is stimulated by a grievous and exceptional depression, such as was produced by trade and industrial stagnation and a visitation of cholera, for the number of French emigrants leaving Marseilles was less in 1885 than in any year since 1879, with the exception of 1884. The complication of ills raised the exodus from 472 in 1884 to 538 in 1885, an increase of only 14 per cent.

The destination of French colonies is in Algiers or the Argentine Republic in preference to the United States, greater inducements being offered; the Germans, on the other hand, come to the United States.

France and Germany were taken for the basis of these notes because of the active interference of the governments in industrial and commercial affairs.

It is difficult to determine how far these influences have as yet influenced the character of the immigration. In 1873 the number of skilled immigrants in the Treasury returns was 48,792; in 1879, 21,362; and in 1886, 36,522. The percentage supplied by each nation of Europe showed that in the interval marked changes occurred. The proportion of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Norway decreased, the change being especially marked in Germany and France, the two nations that have adopted a policy of protection. On the other hand the proportions of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland show a notable increase, while the percentage of the Netherlands remained almost stationary. In detail these proportions are:

Countries.	1873.	1879.	1886.
United Kingdom	<i>Per cent.</i> 40.91	<i>Per cent.</i> 35.07	<i>Per cent.</i> 37.58
England	25.08	21.71	22.19
Ireland	8.06	5.66	5.96
Scotland	7.33	7.09	8.72
Austria*	1.37	2.93	5.43
Belgium .....	.32	.31	.72
Denmark	1.10	1.28	2.04
France	8.30	4.10	1.79
Germany	30.77	21.37	28.45
Italy	1.10	2.04	5.48
Netherlands .....	.53	.25	.51
Norway	3.38	3.41	2.06
Russia† .....	.94	1.65	5.00
Sweden	3.48	4.92	4.96
Switzerland .....	.68	2.77	2.02

* Includes Hungary and Bohemia.

† Includes Poland and Finland.

In spite of the efforts made to direct emigration into certain channels, the United States has attracted and will continue to attract the bulk of migrants. The reappearance of Government as a colonizing agent is noteworthy, as a revival of a portion of the mercantile system that prevailed at the beginning of the last century. The time was when the colonies were an object of protection, not only as regards the administration of justice, but also commercially and industrially. The American Revolution ended that régime, and voluntary emigration, coupled with the widest possible latitude of movement, succeeded a policy of regulation, control, and even repression. The activity of government in matters of colonization has again revived. France is fostering a colonial policy, though as yet with unsatisfactory results. Germany follows in seeking to build up a colonial empire that will redound to the advan-

tage of the mother country. Even Italy, that sends her people to South America in preference to the United States, shows symptoms of also desiring colonies in Africa. In Great Britain the functions of government are still confined to the care and protection of the emigrants, though a recent move—the institution of an office of inquiry, as described in the inclosure to Consul-General Waller's report—may lead to a further attempt to direct the outflow of population to British colonies. The policy of assisting emigration to relieve pauperized or overpopulated districts is openly taught by English statesmen, and has much to commend it, though little more than a temporary expedient. Organized emigration, whether undertaken by individual or public effort, has rarely proved successful.

Not the least satisfactory part of these reports is the absence of instances of a deportation of criminals and incapables. The necessity for a more strict supervision on immigrants is, however, insisted upon by the executive officers who receive immigrants at the principal ports of this country. The insane and criminal may be excluded, but there is a class that has quite as little claim to be received—the chronic pauper. It is true that the pauper, like the blind, the cripple, and the lunatic, is subject to special bonds as liable to become a burden and a future charge to the State, but there is abundant evidence that this restriction is not sufficient, and that our public institutions are largely recruited from the ranks of the immigrants. The State boards of immigration were created to protect alien passengers, and to prevent, as far as is possible, the introduction of paupers and criminals. The execution of this purpose has been very defective through a complication of authority. In the State of New York an act of 1876 provided, in substance, that the captain, consignee, or owner of every vessel arriving at the port of New York from a foreign country, having on board immigrant passengers, should give a bond to the people of the State in the penal sum of \$300 for each of such passengers, to indemnify the State against any charge or expense on account of the passenger named in the bond within five years from arrival. This provision was commuted into a payment of so much for each immigrant (ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.50) to the commissioners of immigration, such payments to constitute a fund for reimbursing communities for charges incurred in supporting or relieving an immigrant within the term of five years mentioned. This system was adopted in 1847, and remained in force until March, 1876, when the law was declared unconstitutional. The decision withdrew the whole subject from State supervision, and placed it under the control of Congress. As no action, however, was taken by Congress, the State, in 1881, undertook to collect a head or inspection tax on every alien passenger, a measure that was also declared unconstitutional. In August, 1882, the existing national law was passed. The experience of Massachusetts has been nearly the same.

The number of immigrants returned by the New York commissioners to the ports whence they came was in 1883 1,350, and for the following reasons: 53 were insane, 6 were blind, 4 deaf and dumb, 16 idiots, 25 cripples, 60 enciente, 649 incapacitated through illness, 75 by reason of old age, and 462 were, through destitution or inability to obtain employment, unable to maintain themselves without becoming a public charge. In 1884 the number was somewhat less—1,144—of whom 875 were from sickness or destitution unable to maintain themselves. In 1884 1,172 immigrants were returned.

In Massachusetts, out of a total immigration of 28,526, 14 were refused permission to land during the year ending October 1, 1886. In

the preceding year 21 were denied admission out of a total of 19,929. In spite of these apparently favorable returns it is unquestionable that a large part of the inmates of the public and charitable institutions of the country are of foreign origin, and who might have been excluded as incapable when first coming to these shores.

Respectfully submitted.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

[From reports of the New York Commissioners of Emigration.]

Immigrants admitted to Ward's Island, with their nationalities, 1877-1885.

Nationality.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Germany.....	1,266	1,457	1,432	1,669	3,126	1,655	1,782	1,432	790
Ireland.....	804	623	506	703	790	578	670	468	350
Italy.....	353	235	289	204	305	524	527	111	72
England.....	221	130	137	151	244	203	247	213	160
Russia.....	131	10	22	17	764	37	49	142	186
Switzerland.....	121	93	185	200	217	113	111	77	28
Austria.....	89	48	48	62	38	57	58	79	101
France.....	77	58	61	40	70	31	36	27	21
Denmark.....	49	34	40	51	76	42	46	41	22
Scotland.....	46	18	55	61	65	32	47	38	23
Sweden.....	43	35	.....	140	187	112	130	51	52
Bohemia.....	34	.....	52	30	47	17	18	89	16
Poland.....	15	34	13	130	162	49	55	98	36
Hungary.....	14	29	17	94	132	148	161	104	118
Belgium.....	8	3	10	7	10	5	5	6	5
Holland.....	7	10	8	15	57	36	38	17	6
Spain.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Norway.....	6	10	33	49	63	41	50	35	24
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	5	6	4
Total from all countries.....	3,406	2,910	3,148	3,803	6,527	3,818	4,180	3,102	2,109

Insane immigrants admitted to State Emigrant Insane Asylum, 1877-1885.

Nationality.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		Total	Per cent. of total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Germany.....	12	15	12	6	16	10	31	16	40	27	43	39	32	17	23	20	20	20	399	34.79
Ireland.....	5	19	7	15	11	21	19	25	23	37	25	59	20	27	14	23	8	13	372	32.40
England.....	3	2	4	4	3	2	6	5	8	2	7	5	9	6	6	.....	7	2	82	7.14
France.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	25	2.17
Sweden.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	3	5	5	3	4	6	2	1	2	3	2	46	4.00
Scotland.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	1.13
Switzerland.....	2	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	28	2.44
Denmark.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	13	1.13
Italy.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	1	12	4	9	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	47	4.00
Holland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Belgium.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bohemia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	14	1.22
Russia.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	2	3	5	1	.....	24	2.09
Hungary.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	.....	26	2.36
Austria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	13	1.13
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	2	6	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	27	2.35
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Total.....	82	42	30	29	42	37	78	60	102	88	112	124	89	64	56	59	58	40	1,148	.....

[From a report by Commercial Agent Smith, published in Consular Reports No. 74, page 371.]

WHAT DOES IT COST A WORKINGMAN WITH A FAMILY TO LIVE ?

This is a question which has often been asked the consular corps by the Department and variously answered. The inspector for the Leipsic district last year obtained from sixteen heads of workingmen's families, who were designated by their employers as orderly persons, statements of what it annually costs them to live, and only in four instances out of the sixteen cases was the income slightly greater than the expenditures, which had to be made up by the wife or other members of the family, or some necessity done without in the twelve other cases.

Five of the detailed statements made are published in the factory inspector's report, and I herewith give them (with the mark reduced to dollars at 23.8 cents to the mark):*

1.—Expenses for one year of a family of eight persons.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Bread	\$54 45	Local tax and state income tax	\$1 82
Butter	26 52	Wood	1 90
Potatoes	11 13	Coal	12 37
Coffee and chicory	0 28	Bed-straw	1 90
Meat	26 18	Bed-clothing and towels	5 71
Milk and curds	6 20	School books and writing materials	2 14
Beer, tobacco, and brandy	2 79	Chimney sweeper	17
Oil and soap	7 14	Brushes, combs, grease for leather, and blacking	95
Salt	1 07	Mending and renewal of household articles	2 38
Flour	2 38	Shoes	3 57
Wheat bread	10 71	Clothing	3 57
Rice and other vegetables	3 57		
House rent	15 70		
School tax	4 45		
Dues to invalid fund	3 71	Total	222 81
Insurance against fire	97		

The income was \$3.68 a week, making an annual income of \$191.82, leaving about \$30 to be made up by the family in some way.

2.—Expenses for a year of a carpenter and his wife.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Corporation tax	\$3 83	Coffee	\$8 63
State tax	1 98	Barley	1 23
House rent	35 70	Milk	6 18
Tax on personal property	5 59	Fuel	18 56
Dues to invalid fund	5 32	Soap	6 18
Pocket money	30 84	Coal-oil	2 47
Clothing and shoes	9 80	Oil for burning	2 47
Bread	24 75	Thread, yarn, and needles	1 23
Butter	37 12	Matches	23
Salt	1 23		
Flesh	24 75	Total	235 76
Vegetables	12 37		

In this case the income was \$4.83 a week, or \$251.23 a year, without missing a couple of day's work

*In consequence of not carrying the decimals out far enough in the reductions, the total sums will not be in exact agreement with the columns when added up, but are correct.

3.—*Expenses for 14 days of a family consisting of a man and his wife and two children, one one and a half years old and the other four, the man earning \$8.56 every two weeks.*

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Six loaves of bread (every two weeks) at 18 cents a loaf	\$ 11½	6 cigars	\$0 05½
Every Sunday morning 8½ cents, worth of rolls, &c.	33½	125 grams of smoking tobacco	04½
Every Sunday at dinner ¼ kilogram of meat, at 10½ cents, and meat four times during the week, each time ¼ of a kilogram, at 7½ cents	06	Curd for potatoes	06½
One-half kilogram of suet in the soup	16½	1, 250 grams of flour	12
One-half kilogram of fat	19	Dues to factory invalid fund	11½
One-half kilogram of sausage	52	Private fund	06
Potatoes	52	Total 14 days	7 51
8 pieces of butter, at 16 cents a piece	1 33½	For year	195 23
For the smallest child, 3 cans Swissmilk	50	Annually for funeral money	71
Clear sugar, 1 kilogram	19	Straw for beds	95
Loaf sugar, ¼ kilogram	06½	Rent	11 42
Vegetables, 750 grams rice, 750 grams peeled grain, and 750 grams millet	25½	Taxes, including income tax	2 76
One-half kilogram of coffee	42½	Fuel	14 28
1 package wheat coffee	00½	Shoes	8 33
6 herrings, at 2½ cents each	14½	Clothing	21 42
Vinegar and sweet oil	04½	Bed clothing	3 57
Soap for washing clothes, ¼ kilogram	10½	4 glasses of beer on Sundays	09½
Grease for washing clothes, ¼ kilogram	08½	Hats, &c	1 19
Soda and starch, 750 grams	10½	House utensils	47
Hair-oil	0 02½	Keeping furniture in good condition	47
Spices	0 0½	Thread, needles, ribbon and buttons	47
Coal-oil	14½	Yarn for making stockings	71
Salt, 1 kilogram	04½	Total annual expenditure	261 87
Blacking and grease for shoes	02½	Income	222 76
		Excess	39 11

This man was a wool-spinner. His beer account, it will be noticed, is all wrong, and ought really to be \$4.76 for the year.

4.—*Weekly expenses of a locksmith's family, consisting of himself and wife and two girls, one 11 and the other 13 years old.*

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Rent	\$0 71	Vegetables	\$0 09½
Fuel	28½	Butter (3 pieces)	50
Taxes	13	Cheese (4 pieces)	06½
School tax	12	Eggs (3)	04½
Invalid fund	15	Flour	06
Fire insurance	02	Salt	01
Reading matter	02½	Vinegar and oil	02½
School books and writing paper	08½	Coffee	12
Clothing	71	Sugar	02½
Shoes	19	Milk	08½
Bed-clothes and towels	07	Beer	16½
Yarn, thread, and ribbon	04½	Total	5 41
Soap and soda	09½	For year	261 80
Coal-oil	08½	The average income for six years past was	285 00
Blacking and matches	02½		
Bread	47		
Meat (½ of a pound daily)	71		
Potatoes (2 pounds a day)	19		
Pulse	12		

5.—*Expenses of a dyeing master for two weeks, having for a family himself and wife, two sons, one learning to be a joiner and the other still going to school, and a daughter.*

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
7 loaves of bread, 4 kilograms to the loaf, at 18 cents	\$1 26½	Annual funeral dues	\$0 98½
Small rolls	28½	Taxes	2 57
Flour	23½	Fuel	14 28
8 pieces of butter, at 16½ cents	1 33	Bed-straw	71
7 liters of milk	18½	Shoes for all	11 90
5 eggs	07	Clothing and hats	23 80
Cheese and curds	13½	Keeping furniture and utensils in order	71
Fat, suet, and lard	35,70	School expenses	10 71
Sausage	14½	Postage	14
Potatoes, ½ of a centner	50		
2 kilograms of meat	61	Total for year	85 81
Dried and green vegetables	47½		
Salt and spices	12	Grand total for year	254 03
Coffee and sugar	57		
Herrings, vinegar, and oil	14½	His wages amount to \$8.569 for every two weeks, and annually (deducting 12 holidays)	214 14
Coal-oil and rape-oil for light	19	Rent from a factory girl living in the house	10 23
6 liters of beer	17	Entire income for year	234 37
Thread, ribbon, buttons, and needles	09½		
Blacking and grease for shoes	02½		
Factory invalid fund	11½		
Private invalid fund	06		
Total for two weeks	7 23½		
Total for year	188 11		

No rent is included in the above statement, because his daughter, grown up, pays for it with money earned by sewing, but he boards her free of charge.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 27, 1886.

To consular officers of the United States in Europe:

GENTLEMEN: You are instructed to report, at your earliest convenience, upon the extent and character of the emigration from the consular district in which you reside to the United States. The importance of this question at the present juncture will doubtless impress upon you the necessity of a full and fair report, covering not merely the statistics of emigration, but the general habits, morals, and social condition of the classes of the population which contribute most to the emigration. The following specific questions are merely to serve as a guide in preparing the reports. You are not, however, expected to confine your replies to them, but to contribute whatever may serve to determine the general condition of those seeking new homes in the United States.

- (1) Statistics—a series of years, or since 1873, would be desirable.
- (2) Classes which supply the greatest number of emigrants, agricultural, industrial, &c.
- (3) Causes of the emigration, such as compulsory military service, onerous taxation, strikes, surplus population, &c.
- (4) Social condition; tenants or landowners; well-to-do or paupers; general manner of living as regards housing, eating, and clothing; marriage and divorce facts; children, natural and legitimate. This branch of the inquiry will apply to the whole population of the district, and not to the emigrants merely, though it will be well to examine particularly as to that part of the community.
- (5) Do you know of any deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons, with or without Government aid? Or of any "assisted" emigration; and, if yes, how do these "assisted" emigrants compare with those who leave their country voluntarily?
- (6) Attitude of Government towards emigration; and, if unfavorable, what obstacles are thrown in its way?
- (7) Special privileges or rates of fare offered by Governments or corporations to induce emigration, and how have these circumstances affected the emigration to the United States?

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL JUSSEN.

In complying with your circular of April 27, 1886, I have no recent statistics to guide me, and must rely entirely upon such private information as I have been enabled to obtain, and upon the reports of the statistical bureau published in January, 1886, and covering no later period than the year 1884.

From this report it appears that in the year 1884 Austria lost 7,215 of its subjects by emigration, of which 5,788 emigrated with and 1,427 without the consent of the Government, and that in the year 1883 about the same number, viz, 7,366, emigrated from Austria. This report contains the admission that the effort to ascertain what particular foreign countries were the destination of these emigrants was quite in vain, and that inquiries in this behalf at the foreign consulates of Austria-Hungary were of no avail whatever.

The report admits further that the information published by foreign statistical bureaus is the most reliable and only source from which the Austrian Government can ascertain how many of its subjects leave their Austrian homes and to what particular country they emigrate.

An Austrian can cross the line without a passport without much difficulty, and can go on board ship at Havre, Rotterdam, or Antwerp, without being asked for his papers or having his character inquired into.

Those emigrants who obtain passports generally belong to the better classes and are not members of the dangerous elements. The young men who want to escape military service, the ultra socialist, the anarchist, the men who have lost all social and business footing here, the bankrupt, embezzler, and swindler, stops not to obtain permission of the Government, and naturally the authorities have no sort of record here either as to the number or the place of destination of this class of emigrants.

There is no prospect, at least as far as Austria is concerned, that the emigration of these classes to the United States will ever be controlled by the authorities here to such an extent as to indirectly or directly benefit our country. The Government would as a matter of course prohibit, if it could do so, the emigration of all young men subject to military duty, but it is quite natural that it feels no regret to get rid of the ultra socialists and anarchists, and that it is quite willing the bankrupt and swindler should depart for foreign countries and that the paupers should find support away from home, and it is therefore not to be expected that the Austrian passport system will be amended in the direction of preventing these incumbrances on society from crossing the line of the Empire outward-bound.

In view of these facts and circumstances, I would suggest that the only practical effort in the direction of controlling this sort of emigration to our Republic would seem to be a direct supervision by the United States consuls in their respective districts as to all emigrants desiring to leave that district for the United States. Although any Austrian may leave the Empire without the consent of his Government, he cannot land and settle in the United States except under certain conditions and on certain terms which the United States can prescribe. Would it

therefore not be feasible to require by proper legislation that every emigrant landing in the United States should present a certificate from the United States consul of the district from which he emigrated, setting forth that consular inquiries as to the character, &c., of the applicant were satisfactorily answered, the extent of such inquiry to be prescribed by the instructions of the Department? The labor involved would of course be considerable, and could not possibly be performed with the clerical assistance at present allowed to consular officers, but the object to be gained would certainly be more than an equivalent for an increase of the consular expense account. As far as Austria is concerned, there would be no difficulty in obtaining detailed information as to the character, antecedents, &c., of every subject dwelling within its borders. Although the Austrian authorities lose sight of the emigrant as soon as he crosses the line, they guard him very closely while he lives upon Austrian soil. It would of course be for the Department to decide to what extent and in what direction official information as to an emigrant should be regarded as conclusive, and I understand also that it will be extremely difficult to prescribe the line to be drawn between the refusal and the granting of a consular certificate or passport, but in spite of all the question remains, what other practical remedy could be adopted to prevent the immigration of these dangerous elements in the United States?

The labor and agricultural classes of Bohemia probably supply the greatest number of emigrants to the United States, and among the Bohemian industrial laborers some of the most violent ultra socialists are to be found. The great majority of these Bohemian laborers, both of the industrial and agricultural class, are illiterate and ignorant in the extreme. They stand in great awe of the police authorities at home. They are generally very robust and vigorous men, industrious, and capable of great physical labor and exertion.

Lower Austria, and especially Vienna, sends its quota of emigrants to our Republic, and these are mostly of the German race.

Unsuccessful merchants, advanced in years, young clerks, and young men of all conditions in life, who cannot pass the examination which is required to limit military service to one year instead of three, are anxious to avoid the drudgery of a common soldier's life and escape to the United States without asking leave of the Government.

Agricultural laborers emigrate from Tyrol, and industrial and agricultural laborers from Moravia, and are, as a rule, peaceable and orderly men.

The causes of emigration from the Empire of Austria are compulsory military service, onerous taxation, and the very meager and insufficient compensation of all branches of labor.

About the social condition of the laboring classes, industrial as well as agricultural, their dwellings, the sanitary condition of the factories, their food and wages, I have heretofore reported in full as to all the districts of the Empire, and beg leave to refer to my annual report, published in consular report No. 63, for April, 1886, and it appears from this report that the general condition of the laboring classes of the Empire as to health, wages, and prospects in life is of a very low standard indeed.

There can be no question that a much greater number of these people would emigrate to the United States if they could command the means to pay the expenses of the voyage. The law prohibiting the landing of paupers on our shores has had a far-reaching effect in de-

terrering these poor people from leaving their homes, and I have had very frequent applications for positive information as to the precise amount of funds necessary to escape the designation of paupers.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, July 27, 1886.

BUDAPESTH.

REPORT OF CONSUL STERNE.

I regret that I have not succeeded in obtaining the exact figures, but from all that I could gather it will be safe to assume that about 70,000 in all will cover the extent of such emigration within the past twelve years; further, that previous to the year 1874 this movement was not of a size worthy of mention, unless I would refer to the emigration which took place in consequence of the revolutionary troubles in Hungary of the years 1848-1850 (the time of Kossuth), the results of which compelled a number of people to leave their country.

These "emigrés" all belonged to the best classes of society, and I believe that those who remained in the United States eventually proved a valuable acquisition to our country; many of them, however, returned to their native home after a total amnesty had been granted.

CLASSIFICATION.

The emigration from Hungary deserves to be classified as follows: Firstly, into what can be called general emigration by individuals from all classes of the people and from the greater part of the state; and secondly, into a systematic movement *en masse* by one class of people only, and only from one district of the state. My attention has been principally confined to the latter class, and I wish it to be understood that the details given in this report refer more in particular to the same.

The great mass of these emigrants belong to the agricultural class, but also include some who have been employed in the timber-industry and in mines; in quality they all represent what is called "raw labor" and of the "rawest sort" at that, since in their occupations they have thus far been very little accustomed to the use and the handling of machinery or improved tools.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

"Hard times" is the main cause of the emigration from here as it is from other countries, with the difference, however, that here these "times" either did not exist as early as in other countries, or, if they did exist, they were not felt by these people, on account of their peculiar stage of culture.

Overpopulation is certainly not one of the causes of this emigration. To the contrary, Hungary, in its manifold resources, has the capacity of holding a much larger population than it has, especially when compared with other continental states of less resources.

That, under such conditions, there should be any emigration at all is to be accounted for by the fact that since about 1873 the state has totally lost its dominating position as the granary of Europe; that the strong competition by other countries has caused its main industry, agriculture, to become far less profitable than it once was.

This changed state of affairs has brought the usual consequences, first of all, reducing wages, and, further, compelling proprietary producers to resort to a more general introduction of labor-saving machinery, thereby actually creating a surplus of this branch of labor, while the development of other branches of industry has not been rapid enough to give employment to those who have thus been deprived of work. Much of this surplus is drawn to the cities, where there are efforts now being made to develop the industries, but a part of it is compelled to leave the country to obtain the means of living, and thus the movement to America has been brought about.

The last census of Hungary demonstrates this clearly, for while the cities show quite a gain in most cases, there are some of the rural districts which, instead of increasing, have hardly held their own in the past decade.

High taxation has of course much to do with causing emigration, but in this case more indirectly through its influence on the standard of wages and in causing an increase in the cost of living. The improved and increased means of transportation have also had their influence on the latter in advancing the prices of the main staples of life where they are produced, and which is thus most severely felt by the rural population, while the same means have actually made possible and introduced some items of expense and even extravagance which before the event of railways had never been dreamed of by these people in their simplicity of mind, habits, and tastes.

Compulsory military service, though nowhere cheerfully submitted to, is not a cause of this special class of emigration, for those who go away have either absolved their duty already or they intend to do it when they return; this "return" being explained further on.

The idea of a "strike" is thus far as little known to these people as that word itself may be, but dull and slow as they are individually they possess, "as a mass," so much the instincts of sheep that they can only too readily be taught and induced to follow a leader, whom they will follow "blindly," thus increasing the danger should their otherwise non-dangerous inclinations be turned into a wrong direction by evil-minded persons; this all the easier since their education is so very defective.

POLITICAL CAUSES.

Though not directly belonging to the special object of the inquiry, I will here say that since the advent of extreme nationalism (Chauvinism) in the politics of Europe there is a sort of migration in practice, especially in the southeastern portion of the continent, by which Hungary, as one, yearly loses some of its population, though she also makes some gains by the same cause. It is brought about by this that the several nations of this part of Europe, since they have succeeded in establishing a more fixed status as nations, are making efforts to repatriate the descendants of those who have been lost to them during the voluntary and involuntary *Völker-Wanderungen* of the past centuries, and a success in this is made quite possible from the peculiar fact that though these different peoples have been thrown together for ages, many of their descendants have retained the tribal characteristics of their auces-

tors in general appearance, habits, and character, as well as their likings or prejudices of race, not to forget also of language.

Of all these states I believe there is none which has been as much the turbulent field of these movements of peoples as Hungary has been; in consequence of which she is even to this day the greatest conglomerate nation existing—for, though ages have passed these races have not assimilated to a great extent, which in its turn is much due to the fact that these races occupy by large majorities different portions of the state and have thus been or are thus able to retain their own characteristics. Much of the old rivalry is yet existing amongst them all; and, since some of them at least believe themselves oppressed by the dominant race, it is comparatively an easy matter to induce some of them to return to the homes of their ancestors, where in turn they may enjoy the satisfaction of belonging to the great majority, though for solid benefits they are seldom benefited by the change. The interested parties, in this case the neighboring states, see to it of course, even if not officially, that the necessary sentiment is developed and that the necessary means are furnished to smooth the way homeward.

I find after all that the previous remarks were in place, for they go to show that there are people living in Hungary who though in close contact with others for many years and whose interests seemingly and reasonably should be the common ones, have retained their individuality to such a degree as to prevent their becoming citizens of their state in its fullest sense; just such a class are those who furnish the principal contingent of the emigration to America.

They are the Slovacks and belong to the Slavonic race and they inhabit principally the northern counties of the state, which are proverbial for their pooriness of soil and general resources, in consequence of which the Slovacks are also the poorest people in the state.

Notwithstanding this and all I have said about race feeling, these people feel much attached to their mountain homes and will only leave them when necessity compels them to do so, but then always with the fixed determination to return to their homes as soon as their aim has been reached. This aim, when going to America, is to make what is a fortune in their eyes, and in this they usually succeed in about three years. When they move about nearer to their homes they usually remain away during the season of harvest or during the building season in cities, and then their object is mainly to provide the means for their long winter; and while they are thus away they conscientiously send home supplies to their families.

CHARACTER OF EMIGRANTS.

It is usually the men only who thus leave their homes, and, though at all times practicing the closest economy, they will when away even strain a point so that their object may be attained the sooner, and at such time they can be said to fairly compete with the Chinese as far as the most penurious practices of economy; and were it not for their love of strong drink they could fairly be called the most frugal people living as far as the demands of the body go, and I may say here that the above inclination has a great deal to do with their impoverished condition.

More directly in answer to your queries I will say that I believe none of these emigrants to be paupers, nor is there any danger under reasonable circumstances that they may become such in America; for, unlike the gipsies of Hungary, the Slovacks are not born beggars; to the con-

trary, these are always willing to work, and all the harder if by doing so their object may be reached the sooner.

Many of them are strictly day laborers and never possessed property beyond a little house or hut and an acre or two of the sterile land of their section. From that these are called *Klein-Häusler*; that is, owners of small houses. Others of these emigrants have possessed as much as 30 acres of land (this quantity seemingly being a sectional land unit with them), but they have either lost this entirely or are so much in debt that, at home, nothing short of a miracle can save them from total ruin. To either possess such wealth as this or to recover it where lost is generally the utmost limit of all their ambition.

HABITS OF LIVING.

Their manner of living is the very plainest; their homes are often nothing but scanty huts, of one room, wherein the whole family lives and sleeps promiscuously. The furniture and outfit is very primitive, mostly home-made and has to last for generations. The same can be said as to their clothing, "biled shirts" being quite an unusual luxury with the men. The body clothes of the latter are made of coarse linen, their summer clothing of the same material, only coarser, and in winter their clothing consists of suits made from a coarse and thick woolen felting, in the natural color of the wool; an everlasting cap of sheepskin and a pair of sandals about complete an outfit which has been in mode with them for generations and which may be heir-looms, since the style hardly ever changes.

A very important part of their outfit is the very roomy and long mantle without sleeves, made up from half a dozen sheepskins which are tanned, the wool being left on; these "overalls" are ever with them, and, as the season may demand, are worn either with the wool on the in or out side, and when the men are away from home these mantles form their complete bed. What these patriarchal cloaks may lack in style is generally made up for by some gaudy embroidery or even painting on the leather side of it, just as also the bodices of sheepskin are "trimmed," which the women wear in winter. The many and wonderful "discoveries" in dress of the female world at large has not yet reached these women, and their extravagance usually spends itself in the acquisition of a number of high-colored handkerchiefs and ribbons for head and shoulders, though some of them who have traveled beyond their home limits have gone as far as to adopt the red or yellow top-boots of the Hungarian peasant women.

I do not wish to be unjust to these people, but from all I can learn their demand for water is but very limited for the use of the outer body as well as the inner.

FOOD.

At home their diet consists principally of milk, potatoes, corn and rye bread, coffee and the meats being reserved luxuries of the wealthier for Sunday or holidays.

While laboring in cities there is added to the above, if such can be done cheaply or gratis, the remnants or offal from the restaurant, or if times are specially "flush" with them fresh meat is bought from the butcher in the shape of the lungs, livers, or other unpopular but cheap portions of the beef. Their preferred drink is a sort of brandy made from potatoes or prunes, the latter called "*slivovitz*," and since the pres-

ence of the Slovacks in America this brandy has become an article of export from here to the United States.

In all, it will be seen that the tastes of these people are anything but refined, are low, in fact, and the only thing which may be said in their excuse is their ever-present object to economize for the sake of their families. Other excuses could no doubt also be brought to their aid, but since these do not belong to the sphere of the present inquiry I shall not touch upon them.

With the same stated object, they are, when employed *en masse* in the cities, not very choice as to the quantity, quality, or even set of their bedfellows. Thus as many of them as can, men and women alike, will pack themselves into a room or cellar over night, and without the least regard to cleanliness or comfort.

The sanitary consequences of such habits form a standing threat and danger to the health of this city for instance, and the authorities often are compelled to make raids at night to dislodge these disease-breeding pest holes.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Marriage is quite common with these people; but, since divorces either cannot be obtained on account of obstacles of religion or on account of the expenses connected therewith, many of the people of necessity fall into a state of concubinage, or wild marriage (*Wilde Ehen*), and this has become so general also amongst the poor classes of the whole state that it forms a publicly acknowledged evil. This also is one of the main causes of the large proportion of illegitimate children in the state, though the statistics show that just amongst these Slovacks the showing is not as unfavorable as in other portions of the state, or especially in the cities.

(Exact statistics covering this and other points of the inquiry will appear in a body at the end of this dispatch.)

Another cause of the number of illegitimate children here in general is the fact that the young men practically cannot marry until their military duty has been absolved. In justice to these, however, it must be said that in most cases they assume the responsibilities which were the fruits of their peculiar form of courtship as soon as they return from the army by marrying the mothers of their too previous children, and it is quite fortunate for these "otherwise" poor mothers that in their case a common rule is reversed, in that it permits "public opinion to adapt itself to circumstances," thus making it not only possible but even "the" proper thing that such marriages do take place.

Certain is it that an overamount of sensuality does not exist amongst these people and is not the cause of their seeming immorality; at any rate a diet as described is usually not apt to develop the former.

Abject poverty and dependent position have far more to do with the things as they are; thus the females of the poorer classes often lack the necessary powers of resistance, and lack of proper education has done the rest to rob them of the needed sense of discrimination; and though serfdom* has ceased to exist for very many years, I think there are those yet to be found in this country who are not yet fully aware of "all" the boons which emancipation has brought them.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

As also properly belonging to a description of the Slovacks, I shall say that the mortality amongst their children is large beyond proportion, and this is also an evil which exists again in the whole state.

*That is, the particular shape of it that existed here.

In consequence of this, though births occur in rational numbers, the population of the whole state does not show a satisfactory increase.

This mortality exists nearly altogether amongst the poorer classes, and is caused often by the rude, barbarous treatment of the children by their mothers, by their ignorance of all ideas of hygiene, and many times by their superstitious practices, which often interfere with calling in the aid of medical advice and remedies.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

I have no knowledge of any deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons with or without Government aid.

"Assisted" emigration there has been a few years ago, as already referred to in my dispatch No. 2, of May 19, 1880. While I have not been able to lay my hands on to any positive facts I will say that it is generally known that many of these emigrants have been secured by labor contractors at the beginning of the movement, while now it is kept up by the aid which desiring emigrants receive from friends who are already in America. Besides this, there is every reason to believe that transatlantic transportation companies do their share towards making these people "travel."

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The described shortness of population, especially of the laboring classes, causes the authorities of the state and the owners of estates to look with the greatest disfavor upon the movement.

The authorities use every possible method to repress the movement, but the most effective remedy has been lost to them when the compulsory passport system was abolished. Though passports are not issued to people who may be in debt or who have attained a certain age and not yet absolved their military duty, these always find a way to leave the country when they want to go; and the people who are not in debt and who can obtain passports are not those who want to go.

Another repressive measure resorted to is to keep close watch upon the movements of suspected emigration agents, and I am sure that these are shortly dealt with when caught at work.

Much stress also seems to be laid upon giving publicity of any piece of unfavorable information concerning the United States, and all the newspapers of the country seem to be alike willing and patriotic in aiding the Government in this object. but all labor is certainly wasted in this instance as long as the Slovacks in America continue to send their little checks of money to their friends in this country, and though these are usually but very small sums, they represent vast fortunes to these modest people.

I believe there would not be so much objection after all to this emigration were it only money that the people send or bring back to their homes; but something is imported thereby which but few continental governments seem to digest with a good grace, that is, "American ideas"; and in this case I believe that this Government cannot be said to be altogether wrong if they treat this article with suspicion, for crude as these Slovacks leave their country, crude they also return, for their exclusiveness and love for herding result in their imbibing while in America not ideas of real "liberty," but ideas of "license." Thus the emigration is not only an economic loss to the state, but also carries with it items of social and political danger, and no wonder that the Government would by all means like to stop it.

INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRATION.

This Government and the transportation companies of this state offer no inducements to emigration; the latter are either owned by the state or so much under its control or influence that it would be inconsistent for them to act otherwise.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

I am of the opinion that with the present condition of the labor market in the United States there is no room there at present for this class of people. I even believe that under more favorable conditions in the United States these Slovacks are not a desirable acquisition for us to make, since they appear to have so many items in common with the Chinese.

Like these they are extremely frugal, the love of whisky of the former being balanced by the opium habit of the latter.

Their ambition lacks together in quality and quantity. Thus they will work similarly cheap as the Chinese, and will interfere with a civilized laborer's earning a "white" laborer's wages.

Like the Chinese, again, they are very exclusive people, and though American institutions may go a great ways towards removing this defect, it will surely require generations to make them enlightened citizens, where emigrants of other nations only needed a few years.

Of their habits I shall not speak, since the changed situation would undoubtedly act wonders in this respect in a short time.

Another main objection to them is that, like the Chinese, they do not intend to remain in our country, not even as long as the latter, though like some of these, also, an occasional Slovak may "stick." But to show how sincere and strong their intention is to return home when they emigrate, I will state what I have from very good authority, namely, that some of the better-to-do families give their daughters in marriage to men upon the special condition, that after a reasonably lengthy honeymoon the husband must go to America to make his fortune, when he may come back again to his wife, and while thus away they all conscientiously supply their families with the necessary means of living, thus again, like the Chinese, becoming no permanent benefit to the United States, their earnings never staying in the country.

To say a last word about these Slovacks, they are, after all, a people more to be pitied than anything else, but charity should begin at home.

In addition, I shall now say a few words about the emigration by individuals, first referred to, but a very few remarks will describe this, since it is very much of the same sort as has left the Continent for years and which should be well enough known in the United States. While the Slovak emigration sometimes depopulates whole villages, the latter consists simply in the leaving of an individual now and then and from any part of the state, and these are then most generally the Hungarians proper, or, if a particular sect may also be named, sometimes the Jews.*

Neither of them like to leave their country, and they only go in the hope of improving their financial situation.

* These Jews ought not to be confounded with those who during the last few years have been emigrating in masses from Russia under a sort of political or moral compulsion, and who comparatively seem to be of a very low standard as a people. The Hungarian Jews who emigrate usually go singly and quite voluntarily, not at all by any pressure in the shape of policy of state or of public opinion. As a mercantile people they go simply because their home does not seem to offer them the necessary field for their commercial enterprise.

They are mostly farmers or merchants who have not succeeded at home, now and then a discontented mechanic or tradesman also goes, though I believe that very few of them all would leave, even under pressure, were they to know that also in America people have to work, and work even harder than is done here, if they would accomplish anything.

I believe that many of these would not need to be hurt in their patriotism and could remain in their beloved Hungary were they to work with the same perseverance and judgment as might be desirable; but it is not my business to lecture these people, and the character of them has been once already described to the Department.

As a class I can say for them that they are intelligent, quick, and capable, and under any reasonable conditions in the United States they will succeed and become valuable citizens of our country.

Following are the statistics relating to the subject, taken from a census at the close of 1884:

Total population of the state, exclusive of Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, 14,341,276. The number of marriages during the year, 144,416; of divorces, 1,047. The total number of marriages in the three countries from which the Slovacks principally emigrate, and having a total population of 696,549, are, marriages, 6,424; divorces in the same countries, 25.

The number of illegitimate children of the whole state is 55,243, out of a total of births of 660,068; in the above countries, illegitimate births, 2,068, out of a total of 26,565.

The total number of deaths in the whole state is 449,621, of which 233,378 fall upon children under five years of age.

In the above countries, total of deaths, 18,144; of which children under 5 years, 8,558.

These figures will speak for themselves.

HENRY STERNE,
Consul.

PRAGUE.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL HÜNING.

Of all the provinces of the Austrian Empire which send emigrants to transatlantic countries, Bohemia furnishes by far the largest number. The current of emigration, which, with only few exceptions, runs principally to the United States, has been for many years a steady one, and is not drawing its supplies, strange to say, from the densely populated German-speaking districts of Northern and Northwestern Bohemia, but mostly from central and southern parts of the country, where the Czech element predominates, where the soil is less fertile, the means of communication fewer, trade and commerce but little developed, and where repeated bad harvests, inundations, long-continued droughts, but above all an onerous taxation, constantly tend to foster the desire to leave the country to find a new home.

The greater part of the emigrants are small farmers, tenants, mechanics, musicians, field-hands, and common day laborers, as well as some of the workmen who were discharged in consequence of the closing of numerous establishments in the manufacturing districts. The law rendering every able-bodied man liable to military duty is another cause of emigration which prompts many young people to leave the country before they reach the age of twenty.

As for their means of subsistence, they are mostly poor people, glad to possess a sum sufficient to pay their passage across, showing by their

outward appearance that they are ill-fed and that they are deprived of every comfort. Their numbers, however, would not be so large if the devices and schemes of emigration agents and alluring reports sent over by relatives and acquaintances who went before, were not continually at work to enlist fresh numbers to swell the ranks. Land-owners and agriculturists, provided with larger sums for the purchase of land, are the exception and rarely to be found amongst them; the majority go over with the intention of trying to find work in the settlements of their former countrymen, a course which they are forced to adopt because they are invariably ignorant of any other language but their own Czech idiom.

Emigration of the German-speaking population of Bohemia is far less numerous, but it is on the increase. It chiefly takes place from the districts of Eger and Saaz, and amounted in the years named as follows:

1878	50
1879	75
1880	135
1881	166
1882	264

From the city of Prague it amounted in the year 1881 to 665 persons, and in 1882 to 308 persons. Of these, the greater number were males and single, the rest were whole families with numerous children.

The position taken by the Government towards emigration is one of non-interference as long as the provisions of paragraph 4 of the law governing liability to military duty are not violated.

My endeavors to obtain reliable official data touching the exact number of emigrants who left Bohemia met with no success. The invariable reply which I received from the Government officials to whom I applied was that records were kept only of those who applied for and received emigration passports, and who had declared their intention of renouncing their Austrian citizenship, while the number of those who left without observing this formality, and who constituted the majority, was beyond the control of the authorities, and could therefore not be ascertained.

To give an instance of the vast discrepancy which exists between the reports published by the port officials at Hamburg and Bremen of Austrian emigrants who embarked at these two ports, and the statements given by the Austrian authorities as having left for America, I find on comparison that in the year 1883, 8,883 persons are reported to have embarked in Hamburg and 9,968 in Bremen, or twice the number of those reported by the Austrian authorities for the same period of time.

As a rule it is safe to assume that the number of emigrants who leave Bohemia is fully 20 per cent. larger than the number given by the Bohemian authorities, as may be seen by the following table:

Year.	Numbers given by the Bohemian officials.	Numbers given by the Bremen port officers.	Year.	Numbers given by the Bohemian officials.	Numbers given by the Bremen port officers.
1871	4,750	7,278	1878	2,383	2,261
1872	4,684	5,921	1879	2,991	3,093
1873	4,632	5,769	1880	6,411	4,499
1874	5,930	5,439	1881	8,517	8,302
1875	3,891	3,621	1882	5,586	7,429
1876	4,098	8,287	1883	3,557	6,030
1877	3,066	2,630	1884	3,391	6,912
Total				61,897	72,982

The foregoing table shows that in the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1880 the relative difference in the numbers changes and that the Bohemian officials report more emigrants as having left than the port officers in Bremen, which is accounted for by the fact that in these years Hamburg was chosen by emigrants as port of departure in preference to Bremen.

In former years many Bohemian emigrants directed their steps to Russia, and especially to the districts of Kiew and Charkow, as well as to the Caucasus, where many Czech colonies exist; but emigration to these parts has now ceased entirely and instead to Russia, it now finds its way to the West Indies, Brazil, Canada, and Australia. After the occupation of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austrian troops, a project was formed to direct the current of emigration to these last-named provinces, which are easy to reach and are very thinly populated. The carrying into effect of this plan, however, it was found advisable to postpone until after the final settlement of political relations between Turkey and Austria-Hungary regarding these provinces, and the only class of people who now emigrate from Bohemia to that region are mostly Hebrews, who proceed to Sarajeio and Mostar, in order to supply the wants of the Austrian officials and the troops who are stationed there.

WILLIAM HÜNING,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prague, Bohemia, July 9, 1886.

Emigration from Austria-Hungary.

[From statistical abstract.]

Year.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.	Year.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
1874	5,873	.....	5,873	1880	10,145	.....	10,145
1875	10,012	.....	10,012	1881	13,341	.....	13,341
1876	9,259	.....	9,259	1882	7,759	1,217	8,976
1877	5,877	.....	5,877	1883	7,366	1,801	9,167
1878	5,805	.....	5,805	1884 .....	.....	1,357	1,357
1879	5,929	.....	5,929				

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP.

REPORT OF CONSUL STEUART.

The official statistics furnished upon emigration from Belgium are very imperfect, and are given out at a very late date, as, for instance, the latest published report giving any details upon this subject is for the year 1883. This report shows that from 1871 to 1883 the immigration into this district and into this kingdom has been in excess of the emigration.

From this report I have compiled Table A, showing the emigration by province, sex, and destination from the Kingdom of Belgium for the

years 1881, 1882, and 1883. No information is given or attainable to show what class contributed most largely to this emigration, but from this district the majority probably came from the industrial classes.

By application to the governmental commissioner of emigration in this city, I have obtained the figures given in the Tables B, C, and D.

Table B gives the number and destination of the emigrants leaving this port yearly from 1872 to 1885.

Table C gives the nationality, age, and sex of the emigrants from this port for the year 1885.

Table D gives the age, sex, nationality, occupation, and destination of the emigrants leaving the port of Antwerp during the first quarter of 1886, this being the first year in which such details regarding emigration have been taken by the officials. It shows that during the first three months of 1886 only 168 Belgians left for North and South America, and 45 of these were children under sixteen years of age.

It will be noticed that the tide of emigration from the port of Antwerp has grown very rapidly since the year 1879. This is owing to the advantages offered by the regular line of Red Star steamers from this port to New York, and also the convenient position of Antwerp as a central point easy of access for those wishing to seek foreign homes; but it will also be seen that the proportion of Belgians among those leaving is very small, the whole number emigrating to America in 1885 being only 1,083. How many of those going to the United States belonged to this consular district there are no means of ascertaining, as no record has been kept. I have applied to the minister of the interior for any details that could be given me upon this subject, but no response has yet arrived.

Nothing is known here of any "assisted" emigration or of the deportation of criminals, lunatics, paupers, or any other class of persons that would be objectionable for any Government to receive. Any such knowledge at the consulate would of course lead to a protest against their departure, and the steamship company would consult their own interest in refusing to carry them.

The attitude of the Government towards emigration is entirely passive; it neither encourages nor attempts to prevent it. No obstacle is placed in the way of any one wishing to leave.

No special privileges or rates of fare are offered, other than those offered by the steamer lines carrying emigrants.

There is no oppressive military service; no onerous taxation or other local grievance to drive the population to abandon their country and seek homes elsewhere. True, there is a large surplus population and it is necessary for all to have employment in order to live. In various parts of the Kingdom strikes have lately occurred, very serious in their nature and effect, causing bloodshed and the interference of the military to suppress them. In this moment the attitude of the workmen at the industrial centers is causing the Government much anxiety, but in this city there has been no disturbance; the work people seem to be employed, and if not happy and contented they are at least quiet and manage to live upon their small earnings and remain at home.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, May 31, 1886.

TABLE A.—*Emigration from Belgium, by province, sex, and destination, during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.*

Provinces.	Germany.	France.	Great Britain.	Lux-emburg.	Holland.	Other countries.	Total.
1881.							
Antwerp	202	486	84	11	759	92	1,534
Brabant	297	2,146	111	56	471	333	3,414
Flanders:							
Western	56	2,546	38	4	99	101	2,844
Eastern	55	367	25	4	354	80	881
Hainaut	63	4,229	23	5	83	62	4,415
Liege	610	225	3	81	157	52	1,128
Limbourg	26	9	3	2	225	36	298
Luxembourg	44	408	3	160	225	95	707
Namur	26	511	3	15	9	37	601
Total males	684	5,716	123	162	1,044	506	8,235
Total females	695	5,161	114	172	1,063	382	7,587
Aggregate	1,379	10,877	237	334	2,107	888	15,822
1882.							
Antwerp	321	558	57	7	930	125	1,998
Brabant	247	2,443	111	86	537	221	3,745
Flanders:							
Western	45	2,907	54	6	132	75	3,219
Eastern	55	513	2	6	273	25	868
Hainaut	68	3,000	6	15	20	148	3,257
Liege	794	238	16	88	179	78	1,391
Limbourg	24	26	1	1	216	10	278
Luxembourg	55	520	0	185	216	45	805
Namur	23	594	3	16	6	54	696
Total males	864	5,663	146	171	1,185	458	8,487
Total females	868	5,136	104	233	1,108	321	7,770
Aggregate	1,732	10,799	250	404	2,293	779	16,257
1883.							
Antwerp	314	408	53	16	577	173	1,821
Brabant	484	1,776	108	43	593	264	3,260
Flanders:							
Western	36	2,740	43	3	76	79	2,983
Eastern	36	372	5	3	322	92	827
Hainaut	54	2,923	14	11	19	147	3,168
Liege	870	286	6	118	175	158	1,608
Limbourg	43	14	7	118	214	15	293
Luxembourg	40	460	7	190	214	104	794
Namur	18	371	3	15	10	29	446
Total males	1,022	4,746	143	193	1,175	647	7,926
Total females	873	4,590	96	203	1,111	490	7,282
Aggregate	1,895	9,336	239	396	2,286	1,056	15,208

TABLE B.—*Destination of the emigrants who left the port of Antwerp per direct vessel during the years 1872 to 1885, inclusive.*

Years.	New York.		Philadel- phia.		Brazil and La Plata.		Boston.		Baltimore.		New Or- leans.		Montreal.	
	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.	Vessels.	Emigrants.
1872.....	7	1,237	...	...	4	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873.....	14	2,209	10	2,286	10	1,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874.....	22	2,739	13	2,456	4	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875.....	23	1,606	14	1,799	7	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876.....	14	1,237	15	1,962	18	4,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877.....	13	1,460	12	2,196	21	1,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878.....	13	1,329	12	1,627	32	2,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879.....	23	5,158	16	3,163	35	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880.....	40	13,768	13	4,619	26	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881.....	24	32,331	10	4,907	30	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882.....	28	31,109	7	2,818	40	813	4	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883.....	26	28,060	11	2,474	31	793	7	327	1	22	10	909	5	59
1884.....	65	23,276	12	1,655	23	733	7	160	...	...	11	971	1	5
1885.....	52	21,177	11	1,606	17	850	...	...	...	...	7	424	...	...

TABLE C.—*Emigration through the port of Antwerp, by nationality, age, and sex, for the year 1885.*

Nationality.	Emigrants by—		Age.				Destination.		
	Nationality.	Sex.		Adults, sixteen years and over.		Children under sixteen.		North America.	South America.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Per direct vessel:									
Belgian	1,084	723	361	571	211	152	150	1,083	1
German	14,813	8,869	5,944	6,653	3,875	2,216	2,069	14,114	699
American	703	513	190	467	138	46	52	701	2
English	2,097	1,622	475	1,429	327	193	148	2,089	8
Austro-Hungarian	1,341	841	500	631	302	210	196	1,215	126
French	482	322	160	260	103	62	57	481	1
Italian	614	407	207	343	133	64	74	606	8
Luxemburgian	724	504	220	430	167	74	53	724	.....
Dutch	475	351	144	254	83	77	61	475	.....
Russian	252	171	51	144	54	27	27	247	5
Swiss	1,450	873	577	736	414	187	163	1,450	.....
Other nationalities	22	14	8	10	6	4	2	22	.....
Total	24,057	15,190	8,867	11,928	5,813	3,262	3,054	23,207	850
Total both sexes		24,057		17,741		6,810			
Not per direct vessel:									
Belgian	202	129	73	100	44	29	30	.....	.....
Other nationalities	1,400	1,005	395	847	260	158	126	.....	.....
Total	1,602	1,134	468						
Total both sexes		1,602		1,251		351			

TABLE D.—*Emigration through the port of Antwerp, by nationality, age, sex, occupation and destination, for the quarter ending March 31, 1886.*

Nationality.	Emigrants.		Age and sex.				
	Nationality.	Sex.		Adults, sixteen years and over.		Children under sixteen.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Direct departures:							
Belgian	168	115	53	91	32	24	21
German	1,507	1,020	478	855	324	174	154
American	74	65	9	65	8	.....	1
English	529	456	78	432	56	24	17
Austro-Hungarian	150	120	31	124	18	5	3
French	68	50	16	36	10	14	8
Italian	201	184	17	178	13	6	4
Luxemburgian	224	188	86	175	24	19	12
Dutch	60	48	12	44	7	4	5
Russian	14	10	4	10	1	.....	3
Swiss	337	240	97	222	81	18	16
Other nationalities	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,333	2,515	818	2,233	574	282	244
Total both sexes		3,333		2,207		526	
Indirect departures:							
Belgian	37	26	11	26	0	.....	2
Other nationalities	308	239	64	218	45	21	19
Total		265	75	244	54	21	21
Total both sexes			340		298		42

TABLE D.—*Emigration through the port of Antwerp, by nationality, &c.*—Continued.

Nationality.	Occupation.						Destination.	
	Agricul- turists.	Commer- cial or indus- trial.	Laborers.	Others.	Occupation not known.		North America.	South America.
					Men.	Women.		
Direct departures:								
Belgian	39	7	16	21	14	26	156	12
German	200	72	116	235	241	815	1,354	153
American	14	9	7	22	14	7	74	.....
English	118	37	68	139	75	51	529	.....
Austro-Hungarian	31	10	51	19	19	12	150	.....
French	4	6	9	12	5	10	64	4
Italian	45	4	86	8	40	8	201	.....
Luxemburgian	140	7	12	10	16	14	224	.....
Dutch	32	2	.....	7	8	2	60	.....
Russia	1	1	6	.....	2	1	14	.....
Swiss	38	7	9	9	168	75	337	.....
Other nationalities	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	668	163	380	492	509	521	3,164	169
Indirect departures:								
Belgian	16	1	.....	7	3	8	.....	.....
Other nationalities	96	16	41	51	19	40	.....	.....
Total	112	17	41	58	22	48	.....	.....

Vessels employed for direct departures:	
Belgian	16
All others	9
Total	25

BRUSSELS.

REPORT OF CONSUL SLADE.

Belgium, with a population of nearly 6,000,000, furnishes but a small percentage of emigration to the United States. Belgium is, on the whole, a prosperous country, and the incentives to emigration are not as great as in several other European nations. No method exists of ascertaining the emigration by consular districts, and in reference to the entire emigration from the Kingdom a wide discrepancy exists between the statistics of the Belgium Government and those furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, the former making the number largely less than the latter. Upon inquiry, I am led to believe that this discrepancy arises from the fact that many Belgians leave for other countries (especially France), in the hope of bettering their condition, and failing in this, embark from those countries for the United States.

According to the statistics of the United States Bureau, the annual emigration from Belgium from 1874 to 1885, inclusive, will be seen from the following table:

Years.	Number of emigrants.	Years.	Number of emigrants.
1874	817	1880	1,232
1875	615	1881	1,766
1876	615	1882	1,431
1877	488	1883	1,450
1878	354	1884	1,576
1879	512	1885	1,633

As will be perceived, there has been a notable increase in emigration for the last six years. The population of Belgium is constantly on the increase and has become very dense, reaching to 384 per square mile, while in the provinces of East and West Flanders it reaches to 500.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

No right of primogeniture or entailment of estates existing, has resulted in a very minute subdivision of her soil, which to-day does not exceed an average of 7 acres, while in West Flanders 57 per cent. of the tracts do not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

A further cause of increased emigration is found in the fact that her manufacturing cities are beginning to be crowded with skilled laborers, badly paid in comparison with those performing like labor in the United States.

The agricultural class furnishes the largest proportion of emigrants, but no method exists for determining with accuracy this proportion.

For several years past there has existed, and still continues to exist, in Belgium a severe agricultural depression. So severe has it become that at the present time, in not a few instances, tracts of land susceptible of cultivation are left entirely uncultivated.

By the last obtainable statistics, doubtless approximately correct, to-day there are in the entire Kingdom 1,199,319 agricultural laborers, consisting of 671,435 men and 527,884 women. The wages paid agricultural laborers are small. In the nine provinces of the Kingdom they range (avoiding fractions) as follows, twelve hours constituting a day's labor:

Wages.	Men.	Women.
With board..... per day.....	<i>Cents.</i> 32 to 16	<i>Cents.</i> 17 to 11
Without board..... do.....	51 to 29	31 to 19
Average for the Kingdom:		
With board..... per day.....	24	14
Without board..... do.....	40	25

If it were possible with these wages for the laborer to lay aside a sufficient sum to pay his expenses to the United States, I have no doubt the emigration would be largely increased.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

As a class the agricultural laborers of Belgium are honest, patient, industrious, and economical. In political sentiments they are eminently conservative; in morals, religious. The anarchical and socialistic element is only to be found in cities, and is principally composed of foreigners. In native intelligence the Belgian peasant does not essentially differ from those of other European countries. No compulsory system of education existing, his grade of instruction may be regarded as low. It is quite certain that less than 30 per cent. of children between the ages of five and fifteen years attend the primary schools. In 1883, of the young men drafted into the standing army, most of whom come from the agricultural class, 15 per cent. could neither read nor write, 48 per cent. could read and write simply, and 38 per cent. possessed a primary education.

Not unfrequently agricultural laborers are the owners of the houses they occupy, with a small garden attached. These houses are generally

composed of a kitchen on the lower floor, with a room occupied as a sleeping-room, also two sleeping-rooms above. When rented, the rent is from \$2 to \$3.50 per month.

The ordinary food of the agricultural laborer is composed of potatoes, wheat or wheat and rye bread, lard, vegetables in the form of soup, and in time of harvest a little pork. Butter is a luxury attainable by but few, and when used at all one or two pounds a week is regarded as a large supply for a family.

Clothing is cheap, men's coarse woolen suits costing from \$3 to \$4, cotton and woolen from \$2.50 to \$3, heavy shoes \$1.75 to \$2.25, and common shirts 47 cents.

The manufacturing industries of Belgium furnish but few emigrants, but no method exists of determining the exact number. From Charleroi, a large mining and glass manufacturing center in this consular district, there is from time to time a slight emigration of miners and glass-workers. The number of the latter class within the past fifteen years, exclusive of women and children, will not exceed 250. As in agriculture, so in mining, there exists a very severe depression, in consequence of which the prices paid miners are small.

At Charleroi they earn an average of 67 cents, while at Mons, which is exclusively a mining district, they earn only an average of 48 cents per day. In certain mines at present they are only employed four days in the week. I need not say that in such cases much misery and suffering exists. The miner finds himself compelled to retrench expenses for clothing, meat, butter, and milk, until at last he is forced to subsist on bread and potatoes. Fortunately for him, at the present time the prices of these articles are low. Some miners and a larger proportion of glass-workers are the owners of the houses they occupy. Where rent is paid it may be estimated at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per month.

The following may be regarded as a reliable statement, the result of investigation of the monthly earnings and expenses of three families of coal miners:

The first family is composed of husband, wife, and four children, one over twelve years. The earnings of husband, wife, and son amount to \$21.74, the expenses to \$24.96, leaving a deficit to be paid from previous savings or in the contracting of debt. The second family is composed of husband, wife, and four children, all under twelve years. The earnings of husband and wife amount to \$19.88, and the expenses to \$19.50. The third family is composed of husband, wife, and four children, one over twelve years. The earnings, into which enter the profits from the cultivation from a tract of three-fourths of an acre of ground, average \$25.17, the expenses \$24.61. The difference in the expenses of the first and second family, composed of an equal number of persons, is that in the one case the wife is probably a better and more economical housekeeper than in the other.

This fact is often met with: children, both boys and girls, above eleven or twelve years of age, are sent by their parents to labor in the mines. The only excuse for this consists often in the absolute necessity of the case.

As a class miners are more intelligent than agricultural laborers. Most of them can read and write. On the other hand, they have more vices, for, while habitual intoxication is very rare, they spend more money in the drinking shops and in gambling.

The earnings of glass-workers are comparatively large, and consequently their general condition better than that of the miners. Glass-blowers earn from \$77.20 to \$96.50, and assistants from \$28.95 to \$38.60 per month.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage in Belgium is surrounded with many formalities. For males, from the age of eighteen to twenty-five; and of females, from fifteen to twenty-one, the consent of the parents is *absolutely* required. In case of disagreement between the parents, the consent of the father is sufficient. If the parents are deceased, the consent of the grand parents is required.

If neither the parents nor grand parents are living, and if either of the parties is under twenty-one years, the consent of the "*conseil de famille*" is required. The "*conseil de famille*" is composed of a justice of the peace and the six nearest relatives.

For males between twenty-five and thirty and for females between twenty-one and twenty-five, a respectful and formal request must be made to the parents or grand parent for their consent. If this consent is refused the request must be repeated still twice at intervals of a month, and a month after the last request the marriage can be celebrated without the consent. This formal request is made by two notaries, or by a single notary and two witnesses, and the necessary certificate of the requests must be filed in the proper office before the marriage. Above thirty years, only one formal request is necessary.

The laws of Belgium recognize marriage as a purely civil contract. In many instances it is performed a second time by a priest, but a mere religious marriage possesses no validity whatever. It is a punishable offense to celebrate it, if not preceded by the civil ceremony. Widows cannot marry until ten months after the death of their husbands.

DIVORCE.

Belgium, though essentially a Catholic country, has laws regulating divorce, but such divorces are not recognized by the Catholic church. The causes for divorce are adultery on the part of the wife, adultery on the part of the husband committed in his own dwelling, bad treatment, grave insults, and punishment for crime.

Divorce can also be obtained by the mutual and continued consent of the parties expressed in the manner prescribed by law and according to the evidence which shall be deemed necessary to prove that life in common has become "insupportable." Such a divorce cannot be had until two years after the marriage, nor unless the husband is twenty-five years of age and the wife twenty-one. It cannot be had after twenty years of marriage, or when the wife is forty-five years of age. In all cases the consent of the parents or grand-parents must be had. Once divorced the same parties cannot contract a second marriage with each other. In case of divorce for cause the woman cannot contract a second marriage until the expiration of ten months, and in case of divorce by mutual consent neither of the parties can contract a second marriage until the expiration of three years. Where a cause for divorce exists there can be a separation "*de corps*;" to obtain which the mutual consent of the parties is necessary. Where the separation "*de corps*" has been pronounced for any other cause than adultery on the part of the wife, the original defendant, after the expiration of three years, can demand a divorce, which cannot be had unless the original plaintiff consents to the annulling of the original decree of separation. The number of divorces in Belgium is comparatively small. In the province of Brabant (in which Brussels is situated), with a population of 1,044,324, the number of divorces in 1884 was 114. During the same year there were 7,450 marriages.

CHILDREN, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE.

There are no bastardy laws in Belgium and the paternity of an illegitimate child cannot be sought for. A bastard can, by certain legal proceedings, be legitimized. In the province of Brabant the births for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1884 were as follows :

Years.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1880.....	28,242	4,021
1881.....	29,002	4,286
1882.....	29,009	4,205
1884.....	28,964	4,238

There is no deportation known of chronic paupers, criminals, or insane persons from Belgium, also no assisted emigration. In the matter of emigration the Government is entirely neutral. No special privileges or rates of fare are offered to emigrants either by the Government or corporations.

WILLIAM SLADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, June 21, 1886.

VERVIERS AND LIEGE.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROBERTSON.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The emigration to the United States from the province of Liege is of very little importance. The Belgians are not credited with being very successful colonists or with having any aspirations in that direction, and although the population is the densest in Europe, something over 400 inhabitants per square mile, the people do not emigrate. The soil is made to yield richly and the Belgians can live on very little. Green Bay, Wis., is claimed as a Wallon (province of Liege) colony, but is an exception to the rule.

There are societies here in Belgium for the encouragement of emigration to some of the South American countries, but none that I am aware of with any such philanthropic intentions towards the United States. The few cases, and they are very few, which have come under my personal observation are those of glass-workers, most, if not all of whom, have, before starting, secured positions in the United States, through friends already there. The general belief that one can make money in the United States easier than anywhere else seems to be the prevailing cause of emigration, as really skillful glass-workers, in some of the departments at least, can earn very high wages here at home. What little emigration there is to the United States is from the industrial classes. Although military service is compulsory, the discipline is comparatively lax, and the work light, and I do not believe that it has any influence whatever on emigration. It is said, also, that few Belgians, at least from *this* province, leave their country with the intention of taking up a permanent residence anywhere else. The desire

and hope is always to make a little money, and then to return and spend the balance of their days at home.

The professions of those emigrating are not given in the statistics, but my personal experience leads me to think that the majority were glass-workers, with perhaps a few iron and steel workers, with their wives and families.

The following table gives the emigration and immigration from 1841 to 1884, inclusive:

	Annual averages.				1882.	1883.	1884.
	From 1841 to 1850.	From 1851 to 1860.	From 1861 to 1870.	From 1871 to 1880.			
Immigrations	422	413	926	1,156	3,273	2,600	2,006
Emigrations	334	437	352	503	1,391	1,608	1,407
Excess of emigrations		24					
Excess of immigrations	88		574	653	1,882	1,993	599

From the above table it will be seen that, with the exception of the period 1851-1860, the immigration has always exceeded the emigration. For the year 1884 this total emigration from this consular district was 1,407, of which number only 54 went to the United States. Of this number (54), 42 were born in Belgium, the balance (12) in other countries; 31 men and 23 women. Rather more than 50 per cent., or 763, of the emigration was to Germany, France coming next with 224, and then Holland with 196.

For all Belgium the total immigration is given as 16,558, of which number 3,952 were born in Belgium, bearing out my previous statement that a great many Belgians intend to, and do, return to the Fatherland.

For the same period, viz, 1884, the total emigration from Belgium is given as 13,993, of which number only 8,097 are given as having been born in Belgium, so that of those born in the country nearly half as many returned as left it.

POPULATION.

In 1831 the population of the province was 375,030, which, by 1884, had increased to 702,149, divided as follows: Males, 350,157; females, 351,992. This represents an increase of 87.22 per cent. in fifty-three years; an annual average of 6,053.

In 1880 the population was divided as follows:

Condition.	Men.	Women.
Single	210,991	201,902
Married	105,617	105,139
Widowers	13,834	25,929
Divorced	133	190

The divorced were therefore .05 per cent. of the whole.

In 1884 there were in the province 4,895 marriages, 41 divorces, and 20,918 births (male 10,761, female 10,157); in the city of Liege, 1,085 marriages and 26 divorces. Of the total of births (20,918) 1,859 are given as natural, or about 9 per cent. The number of natural births for

the entire Kingdom was 14,987. Number of deaths in the province in 1884, 13,635, of which number 3,123 are credited to the city of Liege.

From the above figures, giving the number of natural births at 9 per cent. of the whole, it will be seen that the relations of the sexes toward each other are not, to say the least, marked by an excess of austerity. It should, however, in justice be stated that the parents of a fair proportion of these children intend to and do marry later, or as soon as they are in a position to do so.

INTELLIGENCE.

According to the census of 1880 the number of persons in the province who could read and write was 410,702, or 61.88 per cent.; the arrondissement of Verviers stood first, with 66.35 per cent.; that of Huy second, with 63.93 per cent.; and that of Liege third, with 59.82 per cent. In Liege and vicinity it must be borne in mind that there are nearly 25,000 people employed in coal-mining, and these are morally and intellectually the lowest of all the working classes. Verviers, which heads the list, is where the great woolen manufactories are situated, and some of the proprietors maintain, from their private means, schools for their employés and their children, and one at least among them supports a church. Another fact worth mentioning in this connection is, that during the recent epidemic of strikes in this country Verviers was entirely exempt, being, I think, the only place of any manufacturing importance which was so.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The number of newspapers published in the province is stated as 96, of which 8 are daily; 70 appear once a week or oftener, and 18 at various periods; 46 are political; 12 commercial, industrial, or agricultural, and 38 miscellaneous. Sixty-eight communes in the province have 75 public libraries, in which are catalogued 184,847 books. During 1884 there were 45,405 outside readers, and 42,212 in the reading-rooms. During the year 242,280 books were lent, of which there were—

Commercial and industrial	8,442
Historical and geographical	29,964
Novels	141,267
Scientific, political, mathematics, &c.....	31,244

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1880 there were in the province 79,558 persons habitually engaged in agricultural pursuits, of which number 16,238 are given as hired laborers. This makes the strictly agricultural population 11.98 per cent. of the whole, and gives on an average about 95 to each 100 acres cultivated.

Average wages of laborers per day.

With board:	Cents.
Men, about	30
Women, about	18
Without board:	
Men, about	49
Women	30

The province is divided into 23 cantons and 340 communes; area in acres, 723,712.

Area of territory cultivated	Acres.
Area of territory in forests	518,897
	143,647
Total	662,544

Occupied by owners:	
Cultivated.....	188,440
Forests.....	143,647
Uncultivated land belonging to the state, to communes, &c.....	47,217
	379,304
Occupied by tenants.....	283,240
	662,544

It will be seen that about three-fifths of the cultivated land is occupied by tenants. In 1880 the average value of the land in the province was estimated as follows:

Description.	Value per acre.	Rent per acre.
Arable land.....	*4386	\$10 80
Meadow land.....	*418	12 26

*About.

These averages may be a trifle high for the present time, but no estimates are given for later than 1880. According to the statistics of 1866, and which are produced in the *Annuaire* for the last year, about 82 per cent. of the entire area of Belgium was owned by private individuals. The cultivated land is divided into innumerable small parcels, not worthy to be called farms, and worked by peasant proprietors or tenants in the proportions given above. Very little machinery is used, the size of the farms not warranting its use. The following, giving the rate of earnings of the workmen for the entire Kingdom, I think, will be of interest:

Workmen 16 years old and under earning (per day):	
Less than 10 cents.....	40,609
From 10 to 20 cents.....	18,417
More than 20 cents.....	7,359
Over 16 years of age earning (per day):	
20 cents or less.....	85,142
20 to 40 cents.....	119,000
40 to 60 cents.....	37,967
60 to 80 cents.....	4,342
80 cents to \$1.....	1,211
More than \$1.....	795

If the foregoing figures are correct, and they are published by the department of the interior, it is not to be wondered at that there is much discontent among the laboring classes. At the same time, although wages have decreased, so have also the necessaries of life to an important extent. The working people of this province are as a rule industrious, and I think honest, but they are very improvident, and are extremely fond of their "drop." The number of cafés in Liege and vicinity patronized by workmen is enormous. Much beer is drunk, but a liquor similar to gin is the favorite, and is drunk in very large quantities.

There are a number of charitable societies in Liege. The principal one reports 4,745 families assisted during the year 1885.

The working people as a rule are pretty well dressed, and appear on the streets at least fairly prosperous and contented. Although such large quantities of liquor are drunk, little drunkenness is seen. The working classes are very prolific, and the children are made to add to the earnings of the family as soon as they are able.

G. D. ROBERTSON,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Verviers and Liege, July 22, 1886.

FRANCE.
MARSEILLES.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASON.

The statistics of emigration from this port during the past eight years present the following exhibit:

Years.	Emigrants.		Nationality.		Total.	To the United States.	
	By sea from Marseilles.	By rail via Havre, Bordeaux and Antwerp.	French.	Foreign born.		French.	Foreign born.
1878	5,745	4,589	177	10,254	10,431	18	243
1879	12,182	7,130	536	19,785	20,321	43	5,183
1880	10,072	4,784	708	14,148	14,856	83	3,593
1881	13,305	5,045	859	17,491	18,350	60	3,615
1882	15,863	7,112	799	22,176	22,975	114	3,875
1883	13,967	9,069	803	22,233	23,036	73	5,654
1884	6,482	2,494	472	8,504	8,976	71	630
1885	7,863	3,785	538	11,113	11,651	46	1,141
Total	85,479	45,117	4,892	125,704	130,596	508	23,934

It thus appears that during the past eight years the native French emigration from here to the United States has averaged only sixty-three persons per annum, a number too insignificant to form the basis of any elaborate analysis or conclusions.

Of the alien emigrants who sail from this port, not less than nine-tenths are Italians, who either come here from Piedmont with a view to embarkation, or are shipped at Naples upon Marseilles steamers, which are sent there for that purpose. These steamers return to this port to complete their lading and then clear for ports of South America, and it thus occurs that thousands of Italian emigrants are registered as coming from Marseilles, whose only knowledge of this city is the little they have seen of it from a steamer moored during two or three days in the harbor. The vessels of the two regular steamship lines from here to New York touch, *en route*, at Naples or Palermo, and it is there that they mainly receive the thousands of emigrants whom they land every year at Castle Garden. For these reasons, only a trifling minority of the emigration which comes nominally from Marseilles can be considered as within the province of this report.

When from a great port like Marseilles, having direct connections with nearly all parts of the world, the aggregate emigration of native French citizens to all countries averages only six hundred a year, it may almost be said that the people of Southeastern France do not emigrate at all. The reasons for this are sufficiently obvious. Persistent and extensive emigration uniformly has for its causes either extraordinary industrial depression, a superfluous population, an oppressive home government, religious persecution, or a restless, nomadic character which impels people to alter their habitat for the mere sake of change.

None of these conditions, except perhaps the first, prevail in Southern France. French people are, perhaps, more than any other in Europe, home-loving and patriotic. In general they know very little of foreign countries. They are taught to believe that no country is, on the whole,

comparable with their own. Of those who emigrate a majority leave their families at home, and go abroad with the hope of making a fortune in a few years, with which to return and spend the remainder of their days in their native land. Their Government is not oppressive, and it guarantees freedom of religious faith and worship. The rate of taxation is high and military service rigid and burdensome, but the Frenchman recognizes the fact that the taxes which he pays and the martial service which he renders are alike necessary for the support and defense of his Government, and there are few things which a French citizen is not willing to do for the preservation and glory of France.

As a people the French are almost entirely destitute of the nomadic instinct. They lack the facility of the Germans and other European nationalities for acquiring foreign languages and adapting themselves to new and strange conditions of existence. They are not naturally colonists. Life abroad, even under the best conditions, is regarded an exile, to be endured rather than sought for and enjoyed. Moreover, there is no part of this district, except perhaps the city of Marseilles, since the blight of epidemic has fallen upon its commerce and industries, where the population may be considered redundant. In several departments, notably the Basses-Alps and Vaucluse, the population is steadily declining, and there are villages and communes where this decline already causes apprehensions for the future of agriculture. In many districts the land is so rough and difficult that the use of labor-saving farming machinery is practically impossible, so that productiveness can only be secured by a large and constant outlay of manual labor. Whatever reduces the rural population therefore trenches directly upon the productive capacity of the land.

GOVERNMENT AND EMIGRATION.

The French Government interposes no legal obstacles to emigration, but its influence and spirit are openly against it. Public journals which are in political accord with the administration are especially active in publishing discouraging reports from colonies and immigrants in foreign countries and in urging their readers to be content at home. For the reason, already stated, that most French emigrants expect to return home after having accumulated a fortune abroad, a large proportion go to South America, which, being a comparatively new and sparsely peopled country, is supposed to offer special opportunities for rapid accumulation of wealth. The few who go to the United States are mainly those who have relatives among the people of the Gulf States, or artisans who seek in the great cities of the Atlantic coast a more profitable field for their skilled labor. The one exception to this which has come under my observation has been a movement on part of a small number of young men from the neighborhood of Montpellier, who have sent one of their number to examine the soil and climate of Texas, with a view of establishing there the culture of wine.

It follows from all this that the very limited emigration from this part of France to the United States includes little or nothing of those elements which are coming to be recognized in our country as dangerous and undesirable. The Marseillaise, notwithstanding their record in French history, are neither agitators nor anarchists, and until the recent strike among the coal-miners at Decazeville (just outside the limits of this district) there has been, during the past five years, at least, no serious revolt of the laboring classes in this part of France. There are in this city communists who hold secret meetings and rejoice

over the disorders created by their clans in other districts and countries, but they are under careful police surveillance and make no serious demonstration, politically or otherwise. During the communal troubles of 1871, communists, to the number of perhaps 300, rose and seized the prefecture, from which they were subsequently driven by the Government troops, but even this small band of revolutionists were mostly Italians or fugitives from Northern and Central France, and their movement received no active support from the local population. Business went on as usual, and when the abortive revolution was suppressed popular opinion approved the execution of its leader and the transportation of his confederates.

During the recent elections, one candidate of communistic antecedents was included in the list of deputies, but he fell 10,000 votes behind his colleagues, and his recent attendance at Decazeville, and his outspoken sympathy with the disorders there, have been generally regarded with ridicule.

FRENCH INDUSTRIES.

The industrial situation which here, as elsewhere in France, is in a state of depression unless relieved, must compel some increase in emigration. Besides the general causes which during the past five years have affected more or less all French industries, the effects of two successive epidemics of cholera, followed during the past six months by the most prolonged and severe visitation of small-pox in the history of Marseilles, have been disastrous to all classes of commerce and manufacture. Among the coal-miners of this district 11 per cent. of the usual working force was discharged or idle during 1885.

Out of 40 manufactories of olive and seed oils, twelve were closed during the year. In the iron manufactories from 5 to 10 per cent. of the workmen were discharged. Among the steamship lines the depression was still more marked, and their average reduction of employés was not less than 30 per cent.; of the workmen in tanneries, 20 per cent. were dismissed for want of work; in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, the force of 3,340 men employed in 1883 was reduced last year to 2,120, a loss of 36 per cent.; out of 70 flouring mills in this department 20 were closed last year, and the remainder for most part were operated only by day, so that fully one-third of their former employés were discharged.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the peaceable, submissive character of the Provençal working classes and the satisfactory relations between them and their employers, than the fact that this steady and prolonged reduction of working force in these several industries provoked no revolt or disturbance. In many cases the suffering and destitution have been pitiful, but the discharged workmen recognize the depression of business as the real cause of their distress, and patiently hope for better times. Mendicancy has increased, and several meetings have been held by the port draymen and laborers to protest against the increased duty on cereals, which has enhanced the price of bread and largely reduced the import and handling of grain at Marseilles, but, as we have already seen, the growing distress of last year produced no appreciable effect upon emigration. Only 538 native French citizens emigrated from here during 1885, and of these 46 only were destined to the United States.

ITALIANS IN FRANCE.

The most noticeable reaction has been against the foreign laborers—**notably Italians**—whose presence overcrows the diminished labor mar-

ket. There are in this city more than 54,000 Italians, who hold toward the native laboring classes a relation somewhat similar to that of the Chinese in the Western American States.

The Italian laborer is quite as industrious and even more economical than the Frenchman. His wants are so few and simple that he can exist upon a small percentage of his earnings, and in a competition of wages he underbids the native laborer. In several parts of this district there have been heard recently sharp protests, attended in some instances by violence, against the Piedmontese, who swarm across the frontier and seek employment in mines and tanneries and upon public works; but these manifestations have been promptly suppressed and denounced as uncivilized and dangerous to French working-people in other countries.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

It is not probable that industrial depression will, in future, compel any important increase of emigration from this country. Besides the ingrained national aversion to wandering, there remains the fact that France produces no surplus population.

A comparative study of the birth-rate of this and other European countries shows France to be the lowest, except Ireland, in the scale of human production. While England has a yearly birth-rate of 35 per 1,000 inhabitants, Bavaria 40, Belgium 51, Scotland 35, Spain 38, Italy 37, Germany 38, and Sweden 52, France and Ireland have only 27, and even this low standard of fecundity is steadily declining. In Marseilles, for example, the birth-rate in 1866 gave 1 birth for every 30 inhabitants, but this has gradually fallen off, until the average from 1881 to 1886 has been less than one birth to 35 of the registered population. This loss becomes still more striking when placed in contrast with the steadily increasing death-rate. In this city the birth-rate during the decade from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, was 4.7 per 1,000 inhabitants *in excess of the deaths*, and this notwithstanding the loss of 6,000 lives by the cholera epidemic of 1865-'66.

During the next decade, 1870 to 1880, a period which included no epidemics, the deaths were .83 per 1,000 inhabitants *in excess of births*. Coming down to the past three years, a study of the vital statistics of Marseilles presents the following striking results:

Years.	Births.			Deaths.			Death rate per 1000 inhabitants.	Excess of deaths over births.	Marriages.	Divorces.
	Legitimate.	Natural.	Total.	Total including suicides and murders.	Suicides.	Murders.				
1883.....	9,189	1,569	10,758	11,190	135	19	<i>Per ct.</i> 31.07	432	2,793	.....
1884.....	9,133	1,645	10,778	12,500	104	18	34.71	1,722	2,704	4
1885.....	9,348	1,564	10,912	12,152	120	33	33.75	1,240	2,926	185

No census has been taken since 1881 until Saturday last (May 30), the results of which will not be announced for some time, but it is believed by those best informed that the population of Marseilles, which was 233,817 in 1856, 260,910 in 1861, 300,131 in 1866, 312,864 in 1872, 318,868 in 1876, and 360,099 in 1881, has not sensibly increased since that time.

Theorists attribute the decline in the birth-rate of France, and also its increasing of death-rate, to the employment of married women in factories and mines instead of, as formerly, at home and in the fields. The result of substituting this prolonged and excessive labor, instead of the natural domestic duties of women, has been to greatly increase the proportion of still-births and raise the death-rate of children to startling proportions. According to a recent writer (Mr. Pierre Roux), 50 per cent. of all children born in France die before the age of five years. Taking at hazard two local and recent examples, we find that of 38 deaths during the past week at Toulon 24 were of children, while at Marseilles, during the same period, the proportion was 122 children in a total death list of 278.

Morally the condition of Marseilles compares more favorably, its percentage of illegitimate births being only 16 against 23 in Paris, 25 in Brussels, 14 in Berlin, 24 in St. Petersburg, and 41 in Moscow.

The remote causes of a physical decline which, according to published statistics, now causes the rejection for disability of one-third of the 300,000 conscripts annually drawn for military service in France, are of course far beyond the scope of this report, but the facts herein stated will sufficiently explain the limited and decreasing native emigration from this country, and the efforts of the national and local Governments to conserve their physical resources by encouraging their people to remain at home.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 7, 1886.

ST. ETIENNE.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT COLEMAN.

The information obtained from the prefects is contained in inclosure No. 1, which is a translation of the communications sent by the prefects of Loire, Haute-Loire and Isère. From private sources I have ascertained that most of the emigrants are very poor, but industrious and honest. It is believed, but not known as a fact, that most of them, if not all, received assistance by having their passage to the United States paid by the manufacturing companies by whom they were engaged. Those employed in silk industries emigrated to Paterson, N. J.; those engaged in mining and in the iron industries went to Pennsylvania.

St. Etienne not being a seaport city, much of the desired information is difficult to obtain. I can hear of no emigrants who have been assisted by the French Government. Indeed, the policy of the Government seems to be to prevent emigration, and the French as a general thing seem very little inclined to emigrate, and nothing but necessity, poverty, and want of employment seems to move them. There seems to be no emigration from this district brought about by compulsory military service, onerous taxation, or strikes. The main cause of emigration is that the manufactures of silk, iron, and fire-arms, and the mining of coal do not afford employment to the population. Hence, a large number of industrious, honest, and hard-working people, skilled in ribbon manufactures, in steel works, and in the mining of coal, would gladly emi-

grate to the United States if they had the means. The French are very reticent, and it is hard to get the desired facts from them.

DANIEL COLEMAN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Etienne, June 18, 1886.

FRENCH REPUBLIC, PREFECTURE OF THE LOIRE,
St. Etienne, May 31.

The prefect of the Loire has the honor of forwarding to the commercial and consular agent of the United States the information asked for in his letter of the 26th of May, on the subject of emigration from his department.

List of emigrants from the Loire to the United States from the year 1873 to the year 1885.

Year.	No. of emigrants.	Year.	No. of emigrants.
1873.....	23	1881.....	6
1874.....	14	1882.....	5
1875.....	2	1883.....	4
1876.....	5	1884.....	2
1877.....	6	1885.....	7
1878.....	1		
1879.....	1	Total.....	83
1880.....	7		

The calling which has furnished most emigrants is that of mining. There are also a certain number of mechanics, and some weavers, and smiths, &c. In all cases, emigration is from the industrial classes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTE-LOIRE,
FIRST DIVISION, SECOND OFFICE,
Le Puy, June 8, 1886.

MONSIEUR: In reply to your request of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that the present lists at the prefecture of the Haute-Loire show, as follows, the persons who have, in my department, since January 1, 1873, asked for passports to the United States of America, to wit:

Land proprietors.....	2
Husbandmen.....	2
Shoemaker.....	1
Theological student.....	1
Priest.....	1
Watchmaker.....	1
Miller-boy.....	1
Joiner.....	1
Merchants.....	3
Mining laborer.....	1
Members of his family.....	2
Total.....	16

Accept, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration,

FRENCH REPUBLIC, PREFECTURE OF ISÈRE,
Grenoble, June 15, 1886.

MONSIEUR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of emigrants from the Department of Isère to the United States, since 1873, amounts to the number of 20. This is all the information I can give you on this subject.

COGNAC.

REPORT OF CONSUL IRISH.

There is no emigration whatever from within the bounds of this district and agency to the United States, and scarcely any to any other part of the world. The people seem contented to remain in their own land under the conditions in which they are placed.

During the period of time, now nearly two years, in which I have resided here, less than one-half dozen persons have made inquiries at this office with a view to a home in the United States.

It is to be supposed that such a condition of affairs is unique for the continent of Europe.

J. E. IRISH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cognac, France, May 18, 1886.

NICE.

REPORT OF CONSUL HATHEWAY.

Emigration from France, either individually, or in masses, for a permanent settlement outside of its own dominions, has never been so marked as from other populous countries of Europe. The national tradition and race characteristics appear to have been distinctly at variance with the idea of expatriation.

Emigration to the United States from the extreme section of the French Republic has always been infrequent and inconspicuous. The narrow valleys and the hillsides of this region between the Alps and the sea sustain an agricultural population quite disproportionate to that of the city of Nice, and the towns of this district; and the conditions elsewhere of large divisions of ownership in land, an overplus of dependent laborers, and consequent insufficiency of wages, do not, to so large an extent, here prevail.

It is from the rural classes, in all countries, that nine-tenths of emigration is drawn, but here the farms lie in small parcels, are cultivated, for the most part, by native owners and tenants, who find for their produce in a market, compelled to seek its supplies largely from distant Piedmont and Lombardy, a ready and remunerative sale, and who, with the same tenacity with which they cling to inherited ideas and customs and to primitive implements and methods of tillage, remain habitually on the soil.

There are many of course to whom emigration would be desirable, but these principally are of feeble industrial motive or faculty, or those who, without guidance, have insufficient enterprise for such an adventure, or to whom the means and opportunity are denied.

Inasmuch as no Atlantic lines sail from Nice, there is no official registration on the subject; yet, as the result of strict inquiry, I estimate that not more than one hundred persons of this country since 1873 have left this district for the purpose of settling in the United States. These were generally young mechanics and artisans, with enough money to enable them to remove. Some of them were alienated through labor strikes, others were impelled thereto by the rigorous conscription, which weighs so heavily on the youth and manhood of France, but more were led by desires for new experience, and natural hopes and ambitions for the improvement of their circumstances, prospects, and fortunes.

The department of Alpes Maritimes, within which this district is situated, has a surface of 925,000 acres, and a population, according to the official census of 1881, of 219,973 inhabitants. The city of Nice then numbered 66,279, Cannes 19,385, Mentone 11,000, Grasse 12,087, Antibes 5,923, Villefranche 3,489. In it also are comprised not less than 152 scattered villages. Nice, and the towns above named, contain 44,873 acres within their limits, two-thirds of which are fairly prolific and highly cultivated. In these civilized and rather overcrowded centers, which, from peculiarity of climate, attract to them every winter myriads of foreigners in search of health and recreation, the mode of living is not dissimilar from that of other large towns in Europe, and of those in America. Not only are the comforts and elegances of life here at the disposal of ample fortunes, but its common wants are also within the reach of moderate means.

To those dependent on their own labor, conditions vary with the season. In winter, when 75,000 travelers per month are pouring into and out of Nice, and remaining at its hotel and inns, on visits more or less protracted, the trades are brisk, the stores of the merchants crowded, and the publicans, with their numerous retainers, are busy with the harvest. In May this combination of pleasure and profit is suddenly dissolved, nearly all houses and places of entertainment are closed until the ensuing October, all occupations are checked and become dormant, and employés are dismissed *en masse* and temporarily thrown out of other resources of livelihood. Some return to the farms, some seek other callings, but with many the refuge of enforced economy is not sufficient to protect them and their families from pitiful destitution. From the foregoing it may be inferred that the prosperity of Nice does not arise so much from its general industries or its commerce, as it does from an annual and generous crop of strangers, sheltered by its mountains from the northern winds and ripened under its genial sun. The phase is not essentially different at the maritime towns of Cannes and Mentone, although each, like Nice, is productive of oranges, lemons, perfumery, and oil. Grasse and Vallauris, Mongins, Biot, Vence, and St. Paul du Var are especially famous for flowers and olives. In Grasse itself 500,000 pounds of the blossoms of cassia, jasmine, tuberose, verbenas, violet, and jonquil are picked every season, and converted into odorous extracts, at 70 distilleries.

The olive woods extend over 7,500 acres, and 67 hydraulic mills express annually 1,600 pounds of oil for the table, and of course a large amount of inferior quality. Grasse appears to have a monopoly of the production of soap, oil, and perfumery in this country. The city of Cologne yearly orders 60,000 francs worth of the essence of neroli, and immense quantities of various perfumes are exported to Russia, Germany, and above all, the United States.

Employment is thus given, not only to men, but also to many women and children, and the business is profitable to all and constantly increasing. I am impressed that in portions of Southern California, which are so rich in flora, the same industry might be undertaken with favorable results.

Further inland the Alpine slopes foster a people as simple in their customs and character as they are in their requirements. Their villages, situated apart at great altitudes, are distant from active centers, and accessible only by rocky, undulating paths or a system of roads miserably inadequate and discouraging to transportation. They live, generally, on their own farms, in stone houses centuries old and discolored by time and smoke, and in filthy surroundings. They raise hemp, corn,

rye, potatoes, and a little wheat (all of which they consume); weave their own cloth, breed some cattle, and seldom visit the capital or descend to the lowlands, except to market their sheep and herds, or when driven by unusual necessity. They appear wretched because they are poor, but are contented and persevering and not eager for improvement. They exult in their peculiar freedom and independence, and, comparatively ignorant of their own country, have little or no desire to emigrate to any other.

Regularly in five years an enumeration of the inhabitants is required by law. Such census was here made in May, 1886, and the population of the city of Nice, apart from its foreign residents, was then stated at 77,262 souls. The number of its houses was placed at 5,482, and of its householders at 20,508. From the end of May, 1881, to the same period in 1886, there was an increase of 10,983 inhabitants, or nearly 2,200 for each year.

As the official statistics of 1886 are as yet uncompleted, I furnish the following statement, not from this year, but from 1881, by ages and sexes:

Population of Nice, by ages and sexes, according to the census of 1881, including foreigners.

Description.	Under fifteen years.		Fifteen to fifty years.		Over fifty years.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Native population.....	8,735	8,925	16,575	17,589	7,081	7,374	66,279
Foreigners.....	1,565	1,596	2,971	3,152	1,272	1,321	11,877
Total.....	10,300	10,521	19,546	20,741	8,353	8,695	78,156

The active professional, mercantile, mechanical, and agricultural and generally laboring classes of Nice were, in that census, computed to reach 22,026 in number, with an average of four persons in each household.

WAGES AND SUBSISTENCE.

As illustrating the economic condition of some of these, I give the following rate of wages, and the expenses of subsistence, possibly suggesting motives for emigration.

Skilled mechanics	per day..	\$1 20 to \$1 60
Carpenters	do....	90 1 00
Masons	per hour..	8 10
Farm hands	per day..	50 60
Workmen on roads and buildings (usually Italians)	do....	30 40

To those accustomed to the abundance of America, the food of the ordinary laborer here appears meager and insufficient, although perhaps well adapted to his habits and the climate. He seldom eats meat, but lives principally on Indian meal, bread, vegetables, and wine. In consequence partly of heavy "octroi" duty, many articles of consumption are very expensive. Flour costs \$10 to \$15 per barrel; beef, 25 to 60 cents per pound; mutton, 20 to 50 cents; ham and bacon, 30 to 35 cents per pound, and coffee, 45 to 60 cents. Meal is 3 cents a pound, and wine of the country 6 to 8 cents per bottle.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

Of marriages, divorces, births, and increase of population in Nice, I give the following statistics :

Marriages, divorces, births, legitimate and illegitimate, and increase of population in Nice.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.			Divorces.	Increase of population.
		Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
1880.....	525	2, 818	2, 027	291	None.	.....
1881.....	540	2, 591	2, 267	324	None.	66, 279
1882.....	594	2, 659	2, 327	332	None.	68, 468
1883.....	568	2, 856	2, 464	372	None.	70, 657
1884.....	555	2, 945	2, 538	407	None.	72, 846
1885.....	455	2, 663	2, 296	367	17	75, 035
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77, 226
Total	3, 237	16, 032	13, 939	2, 093	17	364, 232
Average for six years.	540	2, 672	2, 323	349	.....	72, 846

Marriage is contracted in proportion to the female population at an average of 5½ per cent. each year. Births are 34 annually to each 1,000 inhabitants, 87 per cent. of which are legitimate and 13 per cent. natural children.

It will be perceived that the proportion of illegitimacy is large. One explanation for this may arise from the fact that the city is a refuge to many from the closely bordering country of Italy, and also because of the number of its transient visitors.

Prior to 29th of July, 1884, absolute divorces were unknown under the civil law in France. A statute at the said date was enacted under which the marriage contract might be dissolved for adultery, intolerable cruelty, and the conviction of crime entailing infamous punishment. The number of divorces as yet granted is quite unexpectedly small.

In the criminal statistics of Nice for 1885 are noted 40 cases of conviction, 11 of which were for robbery and 8 for homicide. No decapitations were inflicted, forasmuch as, except in cases of premeditated or most atrocious murder, juries are inclined to mitigate punishment by discovery of extenuating circumstances.

There has been no deportation of paupers, insane persons, or criminals from this district. Neither the city of Nice nor any corporations here have encouraged or assisted emigration, and the attitude of the Government is unpronounced on the subject.

ALBERT N. HATHEWAY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nice, July 14, 1886.

RHEIMS.

REPORT OF CONSUL FRISBIE, OF RHEIMS.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Statistics of emigration from this district are not attainable. It may be said, however, that emigration from this district to all countries is light, and that in first importance those who leave this section of France

to find new homes in foreign countries go to the French colonies, principally to Algiers; and in second importance to South America, principally to the Argentine Republic, where the religion, tastes, habits, and manners of the people are more in harmony and keeping with the characteristics of their native land. I believe the emigration to the United States only ranks third in importance, and that the number does not exceed an average of 40 or 50 persons in any one year. Inquiry among well-informed gentlemen leads me to think that even these numbers are likely to exceed the actual average. The fact is, the people of this section of France are adverse to emigration. They seem to think there is no better country for them than France, and while there is a possibility for them to gain a living on their native soil they are not likely to seek a new home under a foreign flag. Perhaps the greatest hindrance to French emigration to the United States is the total difference in language spoken in the two countries, not one Frenchman in the middle or lower classes of this district, so far as my information teaches me, being able to speak or understand the English language, and they have a natural fear or dread of going to a country where but few of their countrymen reside and where they cannot make themselves understood in conversation.

CHARACTER OF EMIGRATION.

I have known of no agriculturists emigrating to the United States from this district, and if such have sought homes there within the last five years the number must be small. What emigration there has been has come from the industrial and mechanical classes, mostly spinners and weavers, who, I understand, have quite readily found employment on their arrival. There have been a few emigrants from among other artisans, such as tailors, barbers, bakers, &c., who have emigrated to the United States during the past few years, but their number has been unimportant. It frequently happens that these emigrants, finding steady and remunerative labor in the States, soon accumulate money and send for some relative or friend to come and join them in their new home, and these in their turn send for their relatives or friends, and it is in this manner that the small emigration from this district is brought about and continued.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

I do not think that to escape the compulsory military service demanded of every Frenchman on his becoming twenty-one years of age, is a motive power inducing emigration. Every Frenchman is intensely patriotic, and he would almost consider it treason to leave his country before he had rendered his military service. I know of no one who has thus deserted his country.

So far as I am informed, the sole cause for emigration is the low wages paid even skilled labor in France, and the hope which the emigrant has of bettering his condition by receiving a higher wage and better subsistence in his new home.

I know of no manufacturers or employers or other business men who have emigrated to the United States during my residence of five years at Rheims. The emigrants have been solely from the laboring or artisan class, and these have been strong, healthy men, with only sufficient money to reach their destination and to pay for their maintenance for a few days after arrival, and, therefore, immediate employment is al-

ways a necessity for them, unless they are temporarily provided for by some friend who has preceded them, and at whose solicitation they have been induced to emigrate, and this appears to be frequently the case.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

There is not much to be said in favor of the social condition of these emigrants, except that they are industrious and steady and will be found to be willing wage-earners, and that they will most likely become good citizens of their adopted country, and will in a few years become inspired with much of that patriotic love for the land of their adoption that they had for their native land. At first they will be somewhat at a loss to know how to grasp the meaning and to solve the problem of the new social conditions by which they will find themselves surrounded, but when they master the knowledge that in their new homes purity of thought is blended with liberty of action, they will respect themselves more and more and love their new-born social status better and better, for in their old home social condition, liberty of action, meant immorality and promiscuous cohabitation among the sexes to a large extent among the working classes, and its inevitable demoralizing results; a condition which shows by the official statistics that of all the children born in the community from one-fifth to one-seventh are illegitimate, according to the location and conditions surrounding the particular community. Applied to the whole population it may be said that marriages are frequent, but as these marriages are nearly always based upon a monetary consideration among the middle and upper classes, it may not be surprising to be told that separations are also frequent, and that domestic life is not always as pleasant and happy as it might have been had Cupid, that angel messenger of love, been called in and consulted in the matter before the hymeneal knot was tied.

A young man and woman of suitable age and mature judgment may indulge the "tender passion," and seek to bind themselves together in the holy bonds of matrimony, but if the parents of either of the would-be contracting parties object to the union of the twain, the loving couple must continue to live separately, or, if they live and cohabit together, it must be without the ratification of the law and the holy sanction of the church. This latter course is the one most frequently taken, but there is no criminality in it.

So binding is this law requiring parental consent to a marriage that if the man and woman be even forty years of age they cannot marry without the consent of their parents, if living, and without this provision of law being strictly complied with, the French code will not recognize the marriage as valid, although the marriage be performed in a foreign country where such parental consent is not required. If, however, parents are unreasonable in refusing to grant their consent, the son or daughter, who has attained the age of twenty-five years, may take the matter into a court of competent jurisdiction, and by judicial decree compel the granting of the consent prayed for. But as the principal valid reason on which a parent may rest his or her refusal to the granting of the consent is that the father or mother would not wish to live with the proposed son-in-law or daughter-in-law in their old age or at the present time is sufficient to defeat the action in most cases, the courts are very seldom resorted to in such cases, and the marriage goes by default.

This law requiring consent is said to have many times resulted disastrously to English girls who have married Frenchmen temporarily

residing in their country, without the authorizing consent of the Frenchman's parents, demanded by the French code, being produced, and after a time the Frenchman has returned to his native country, and then it is that the English wife finds out that she is only "wife" on the British side of the Channel. Foreign girls marrying Frenchmen who are at all likely to return to their continental homes afterwards should always see that the ratifying consent of his parents to the marriage is duly furnished in legal, authentic form.

But one case has been brought to my notice in which an American girl had been a victim to this consent provision of the French marriage code. About four years ago I had a correspondence with an attorney-at-law of the State of Iowa, who had for a client a widow with three minor children. It appeared from this correspondence that this widow when a girl had contracted a marriage with a Frenchman who had lived in the United States a few years, and had served as a soldier in the Union Army during the rebellion. That the husband died, leaving his widow and children but a small amount of property. Soon after his death, his father, who resided in France, also died leaving considerable property, but that the heirs in France refused to recognize the claims of the American widow and her children to any portion of the estate on the ground that she had not been married in accordance with the French law, the husband not having obtained the required consent of his father to such marriage; and that, therefore, in France she would not have been considered as his wife, and that his children would for like reason be considered and held to be illegitimate, and not entitled to inherit their father's property in France, although the mother was legally married, and the children were born in holy wedlock according to the laws of the State of Iowa. This view being considered correct according to the French code regulating marriages, I think the case was abandoned, and no further effort made to secure for the children their father's right of dowry in his father's property, it being in France, and beyond the jurisdiction and reach of the American law. At least I never heard anything further regarding the matter.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

I know of no deportation of chronic paupers, or insane persons, with or without Government aid, or of any pauper "assisted" emigration whatever, and I do not think that such cases exist in this district.

I have not been informed that the Government takes any interest in aiding emigration to foreign countries. My information teaches me that the French Government would prefer that its citizens should emigrate to the French colonies, but I know of no special privileges or rates of fare offered by the Government or corporation to induce such emigration at the present time.

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, May 26, 1886.

NANTES.

REPORT OF CONSUL SHACKELFORD.

From information derived from various sources, no emigration has taken place from this consular district to the United States or any other country for the past twenty years.

The better class of workmen, those having permanent employment in the ship-yards, iron-mills, and other works, are industrious and frugal, saving a few sons out of every franc they earn. They are naturally kind-hearted and fond of their homes and their children. Their wants are few, and they are contented and happy when these simple wants are satisfied. Those residing in the cities have small apartments adapted to their means and live with some degree of comfort. Many, however, live in the neighboring villages, owning or renting an acre or two of land and cultivating a few vegetables for market; their wretched one-story dwellings would not be considered

habitable by the same class of workmen in our country. They have no ambition, no desire to improve either their minds or modes of life, but are content to follow in the footsteps of their ancestors.

The laboring men, without permanent employment but depending upon daily jobs for their support, chiefly come from Lower Brittany. They are ignorant, many speaking only the *patois* of their country, and can neither read nor write; filthy in their habits and addicted to intemperance. They live from hand to mouth, letting to-morrow take care of itself. Their food is mainly bread soup and a kind of pancake made of buckwheat. They are, however, hard workers, patient and obedient, and crime is of rare occurrence among them.

Fishing is a source of industry along the coast, the catching and curing of sardines affording a partial livelihood to a large number of the poorer classes; but as catch of this fish for the past two seasons has been far below the average, great distress has existed among them.

The best understanding exists between masters and workmen, and I have never heard of disputes or strikes occurring in this district.

The following will give some idea of the morals of the city :

Births in Nantes in ten months:		
Legitimate		1,988
Illegitimate		309
Still-born :		
Legitimate		109
Illegitimate		29
Total.....		*2,435
Deaths during the same time.....		2,730
Decrease in population.....		295

As the population of Nantes is 125,000, there was but one birth to every 51 inhabitants.

H. A. SHACKELFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, June 23, 1886.

BORDEAUX.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROOSEVELT.

In reply to Department circular dated April 27, 1886, I have the honor to submit the following statistics, and, at the same time, beg to say that previous to 1877 no statistics of emigration were kept at Bordeaux, and it is only since 1884 that a classified record has been kept showing the sex of people emigrating to the United States:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877			1,724
1878			1,206
1879			4,520
1880			2,846
1881			8,234
1882			10,043
1883			14,690
1884	7,060	2,264	9,324
1885	8,140	2,830	10,970
Total	15,218	5,103	20,321

Agricultural, laboring, and domestic servant classes contribute most to emigration. The principal causes of emigration from this department are, compulsory military service; prevailing low wages in all branches

*Illegitimate, 338 or 14 per cent.

of trade; an overcrowded state of population, especially in the southern portion of this district; depleted vineyards, principally caused by the unremitting ravages of the phylloxera, and continued bad harvests. These people are generally of quiet habits, emigrating to better their condition in life, and, if possible, become owners of homes. As a rule, they are steady, trustworthy, and economical. Their social condition is such that, not only are the moral obligations lightly considered, but it induces a loose manner of living among the unmarried of both sexes. They are never land-owners, but generally small tenants, who, through frugality and greatest economy, succeed in amassing a small capital with which they emigrate.

The working classes, with rare exceptions, receive a very moderate education; some, besides general attainments, are thoroughly acquainted with the elements of some particular art of manufacture. Unmarried workmen living in the same city as their relatives, generally remain in the family home, however cramped or poor, until they marry.

The general living expenses, not including food, are as follows:

Rent per month for a single room furnished, \$2.38; room unfurnished, \$1.30; two rooms unfurnished, \$3; two rooms, small kitchen, and cellar, unfurnished, \$5 to \$6. A family, however numerous, seldom rents more than two rooms, kitchen, and cellar. The daily food consists of soup, vegetables, bread, and cheap wine. The expenditure for clothing is moderate, as a workingman can comfortably clothe himself in a suit costing from \$2.50 to \$3.

MARRIAGE.

Early marriages are customary in this locality. The ceremony must be performed by a mayor or deputy mayor. Previous to 1791 religious marriages were recognized as lawful, but since that date only civil marriages are legal. A minister of the gospel performing a marriage prior to the civil ceremony is liable to a fine from \$3 to \$20 for the first offense, from two to five years' imprisonment for the second, and a much longer period for the third offense. The law requires that a man shall be eighteen years of age and a woman fifteen before contracting marriage. In exceptional cases the Government permits marriage under these ages.

A man not having attained his twenty-fifth year, or a woman her twenty-first, cannot marry without the consent of their respective parents. If the mother refuses her consent, that of the father is sufficient. If the father is insane or dead, the consent of the mother is necessary and sufficient. If both parents are dead or deprived of their civil rights, the consent of the grand-parents must be obtained, and, as in the case of parents, the consent of the grandfather is sufficient to legalize the marriage. If parents and grand-parents are dead, and if guardians or trustees have been appointed, their consent must be given. A man having passed his twenty-fifth year, and a woman her twenty-first, can contract marriage without the consent of his or her parents, after having respectfully and formally made three demands for their consent, allowing a month interval between each demand. After having attained the age of thirty years for the male, and twenty-five for the female, marriage can be contracted after having made one demand only for the consent of the parents.

Marriage between direct descendants, legitimate or natural, brother or sister, legitimate or natural, between uncle and niece, aunt or nephew, is prohibited. In certain cases the Government has allowed marriage between uncle and niece, aunt and nephew. In such instances the per-

mits are issued by the minister of justice, to whom the application must be addressed.

Married couples are compelled to mutually aid and care for one another, and to properly rear their children, and to also aid and shelter their parents when the latter are in need. The husband must protect his wife, and she must obey and follow him wherever he may select his home.

A married woman cannot sign any act or document without the consent of her husband, only in such cases where the right has been reserved by a marriage contract; she can then sign any document concerning the administration of her property, and also sign her will. Marriages may be contracted with or without a marriage contract.

DIVORCE.

Divorce was first established in France March 21, 1803; abolished May 8, 1816, and re-established July 24, 1884, in a modified form. Divorce in this consular district is of rare occurrence. When, however, divorce is granted, the husband may immediately marry again, whereas the wife must remain single for the period of ten months before contracting a second marriage. The law enforces this discrimination between husband and wife to determine the father of children that may be born shortly after the dissolution of the first marriage. Illegitimacy is rarely known outside the working classes.

PAUPERS.

The French Government never banishes paupers or insane persons from its territory. As far as practicable, such persons are assisted, and when utterly dependent and homeless are placed in proper asylums.

The Government places no obstacles in the way of those wishing to emigrate; still it does not encourage or favor emigration either to the United States or other countries. The emigrants leave voluntarily.

CHILIAN AGENCY.

The Chilian Government has established a general agency of colonization at Paris, and agencies at Bordeaux and other European centers. A limited number of emigrants are permitted to enter the country yearly; one of the essential conditions is that each family must have a small capital (in coin). The capital required shall be proportionate to the benefits conceded by Government. The agents are instructed to refuse as colonists all applicants not understanding agriculture, as well as those not having sufficient means to establish themselves after arriving in the country. Those having a small capital and not entering into an agreement with the Government agent before quitting France, but emigrate to seek work, as domestic servants, general mechanics, or farm laborers, are designated as free emigrants, and consequently must pay full emigrant fare, emigrant fare being according to an agreement existing between the Chilian Government and certain steamship companies, half the regular fare, and is as follows: Second class per person, 625 francs; third class per person, 260 francs; children, from 8 to 12 years of age, half fare. Each emigrant is allowed 200 pounds of baggage. Free emigrants obtain their tickets from the general agent; the ticket entitles free entry of their baggage through the customs, and also free transportation of same on Government railroad from port of arrival

to point of destination. The Government concedes the following benefits to emigrants satisfying Government conditions:

(1) An advance of 100 francs per capita on the sum demanded as passage money. The rate being 200 francs, the emigrant only pays 160 francs for the passage from Bordeaux to Talcahuano.

(2) Concessions of 60 to 100 acres of land, the price of which is not yet determined by the Chilian Government. Free concession of woodland.

(3) Free transportation and lodging in Chili from Talcahuano to the colonies.

(4) Gratuitous medical attendance for two years.

(5) A pension of 20 cents per day per adult, from time of arrival until settled in the colony.

(6) A pair of oxen, 1 cow, and 100 boards with which to construct a house, or 300 boards minus the cow, 92 pounds of nails, and seeds.

The sums of money advanced, or articles furnished as above stated, are repaid to the Government, without interest, at the expiration of a stated term. Emigrants are prohibited from selling animals, tools, or implements furnished them, until the same are paid for. Until recently the Government of the Argentine Republic offered similar inducements to emigrants, but the abuse of the privileges decided the Government to discontinue them. The only inducements now offered by that Government are free lodging and food for five days after arrival at Buenos Ayres, and free transportation by rail or steamer to any part of the Republic. These inducements, added to climate advantages, have influenced emigration to South America.

Marriages, births, deaths, and divorces for the past twelve years ending December 31, 1885, in the city of Bordeaux.

[Population, 221,305.]

Years.	Marriages.	Births.	Males.		Females.		Still-born.		Deaths of all ages.		Total deaths.	Divorces.
			Legitimate.	Natural.	Legitimate.	Natural.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1874	1,736	5,324	1,968	542	1,913	467	226	208	2,229	2,086	4,315	.....
1875	1,747	5,123	1,932	410	1,899	420	214	248	2,437	2,021	5,058	.....
1876	1,715	5,273	1,939	510	1,866	460	240	218	2,390	2,050	4,970	.....
1877	1,740	5,114	1,957	448	1,880	474	184	171	2,441	2,029	5,070	.....
1878	1,830	5,247	1,986	464	1,931	456	197	183	2,836	2,457	5,293	.....
1879	1,683	5,331	1,973	501	2,009	454	220	174	2,790	2,561	5,351	.....
1880	1,847	5,258	1,928	483	1,917	540	237	163	2,848	2,700	5,608	.....
1881	1,861	5,660	2,135	532	2,038	515	228	182	2,832	2,679	5,531	.....
1882	2,014	5,820	2,199	591	2,015	575	256	181	2,750	2,546	5,305	.....
1883	1,807	5,777	2,195	531	2,066	538	234	213	2,838	2,571	5,409	.....
1884	1,968	5,973	2,206	554	2,221	559	236	197	3,148	2,837	5,985	8
1885	1,880	6,050	2,196	631	2,208	594	227	200	2,949	2,756	5,705	108
Total	21,830	65,946	24,631	6,200	23,983	6,102	2,689	2,338	32,517	31,083	63,600	116

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, France, June 26, 1886.

Deaths, births, &c., year 1885.

[Population of Havre, 105,867.]

Items.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths	1,827	1,441	3,268
Births:			
Legitimate	1,624	1,459	3,083
Natural	222	244	466
Total	1,846	1,703	3,549
Still-born	112	81	193
Marriages			908
Divorces			53

Translation of law of emigration, July 18, 1860.

ARTICLE I.

No one can engage in the business of soliciting or transporting emigrants without the authority of the minister of agriculture, of commerce, and of public works.

ARTICLE II.

A regulation of public administration determines the conditions on which such authority shall be granted, and the mode and character of the guarantee to be required, the cases where the authorization can be withdrawn, and the obligations to which the agent of emigration shall submit.

ARTICLE III.

Imperial decrees determine the space to be reserved for each passenger on the vessels carrying emigrants, the conditions of accommodations and supplies, the method of visiting the vessel before departure. The visit to a French vessel to be in conformity with Article 225 of the Commercial Code. The fees of experts charged with the said visits on board French and foreign vessels, as well as the fees of doctors charged with making medical visits, and the other expenses, are fixed by ministerial decrees and orders, and are a charge on the vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

No ships carrying emigrants can go out of port unless the captain is furnished with a certificate stating that all the conditions imposed, whether by written law, decrees and orders of ministers, made for the execution of said laws in the interest of police regulations or of emigrants, have been fulfilled.

ARTICLE V.

Emigrants have the right to be received on board the day before the day fixed for the departure. They have also the right of remaining on board during forty-eight hours after moorage at the port of destination, except when the vessel is obliged to depart at once.

ARTICLE VI.

Every emigrant prevented from departing on account of a serious or contagious disease regularly verified, has the right to the restitution of the money paid for the passage. The price of passage is also returned to the members of the family who remain.

ARTICLE VII.

If the vessel does not leave the port on the day fixed by the contract, the responsible agent is bound to pay to each emigrant, for each day of delay, for his expenses on land, such sum as shall be fixed by law. If the delay exceeds ten days, and if in the interval the agent has not provided for the departure of the emigrant on another

vessel, and according to the contract, the emigrant has the right to renounce the contract by a simple declaration made before the commissioner of emigration, without prejudice to his right of damages that might be allowed to the emigrant. Always understood that if the delay is unavoidable, acknowledged to, and accepted by the commissioner of emigration, the emigrant cannot renounce the contract, nor reclaim indemnity from remaining on land, provided he is lodged and nourished, either on board or on land, at the expense of the agent or his representatives.

ARTICLE VIII.

The agent is responsible for the transportation of the emigrant to the place of destination fixed by the contract. The transportation must be direct unless stipulated to the contrary. In case of a voluntary or forced stoppage of the vessel the emigrants are either lodged and nourished on board, at the expense of the vessel during the entire stop, or indemnified for their expenses on land. In case of shipwreck or any other accident at sea, which hinders the vessel from pursuing her route, the agent is bound to provide transport to the place of destination fixed in the contract.

ARTICLE IX.

In cases where the agent does not fulfill his contract with the emigrant after the departure of the vessel, the minister of agriculture, of commerce, and of public works pays and liquidates the indemnity, subject to appeal to the council of state. The amount recovered of these indemnities, regulated and liquidated, is paid by the minister of finance.

ARTICLE X.

Every infraction of Article I to IV of the present law is punished by a fine of from 50 to 5,000 francs, and in case of a fresh offence during the year the fine is doubled. Every contravention of the rules of public administration, imperial decrees, and ministerial orders, whenever they concern emigration, is punished as prescribed in Article 471 of the Penal Code.

ARTICLE XI.

The offenses and infractions can be established: (1) In France, by the commissioners of emigration, in their capacity of officers of the auxiliary police of the procurators of the empire, by all officers of the judicial police, and by the agents established by an order of the ministers, either with a definite title or temporarily attached to the commissioner of emigration. (2) On board the vessel in a foreign port by the consuls assisted by such learned men as they shall see fit to designate.

[Decree of March 9, 1861.]

Conditions under which authority to undertake solicitation of emigration can be accorded.

ARTICLE I.

Companies or agencies of emigration can be authorized to undertake the solicitation and transport of emigrants under Article I of the law of July 30, 1860, only on the condition of furnishing security, that shall be fixed by the minister of commerce and public works, between the limits 15 and 40,000 francs. The security shall be bona fide in coin, or by a recognizance duly secured by one who shall be obliged at any time to deposit on the order of the minister all or any part of the sum secured, with no more than fifteen days' delay. In case of partial or total non-performance of the surety an action for recovery will be brought by the minister of finance.

ARTICLE II.

If the surety is deposited in money it will carry interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and it will only be returned six months after declaration made by the companies or agents that they have renounced the right of exercising the industry, or after the retraction of the authority or decease of the person authorized. If the security is represented by a bond the sureties will only be discharged after the same delay.

ARTICLE III.

The authorization will be revoked by the minister in case of grave abuse.

ARTICLE IV.

The agents that the authorized companies can employ whether in France or in foreign countries shall be provided with an authentic power of attorney. The companies are responsible for their agents.

ARTICLE V.

The companies or agents of emigration are obliged to give to the emigrant with whom they shall have contracted, whether in France or in foreign countries, in default of a copy of his contract, a *bulletin nominatif*, indicating the nationality of the emigrant, the place of destination, and the conditions stipulated for the transportation. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the emigrants in the port of destination the companies or agents must have the contract viséed by the commissioners of emigration.

ARTICLE VI.

Every vessel that receives on board forty emigrants is considered as having assumed the business of emigration. In all cases the emigrant who is to be transported by a vessel having less than forty emigrants shall have the right to invoke the intervention of the commissioner of emigration in regard to the quantity and quality of the food and the conditions of the contract.

ARTICLE VII.

Every passenger is considered an emigrant who does not eat at the tables of the officers, and who paid a price for the passage and food included a sum less than 40 francs per week on a sailing vessel, or 80 francs on a steamer per week, taking as a basis of calculation the length of the voyage as may be determined by regulation. In case of doubt as to whether or not a person is an emigrant the commissioner will decide.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every vessel assuming to carry emigrants shall be furnished with a medicine chest, sufficiently provided, as well as instructions for the use of the medicines. Whenever the number of emigrants embarked on board a vessel shall attain the number of one hundred she shall carry either a doctor of medicine, an officer of health, or a naval surgeon.

ARTICLE IX.

It is forbidden to receive on board any passenger with a dangerous or contagious disease, or any merchandise that may be considered dangerous or unhealthy.

[Decree of March 15, 1861.]

Execution of the law.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be established in such places as the minister of the interior shall judge necessary special commissioners, charged under his authority, of watching over the police and emigrants, and the French and foreign emigration. It shall be the duty of the commissioners and their delegates to assure the performance of the measures prescribed by law, rules, and orders and decrees.

ARTICLE II.

In every city that the authorities shall direct, there shall be established, under the direction of the commissioner of emigration, a bureau of emigration, to which the emigrants shall be able to address themselves, to obtain, gratis, information relative to the journey across France, the sojourn on land, and the drawing up of their *contracts of embarkation*, and to what country they should go.

ARTICLE III.

No emigrant will be admitted into France unless he has in his possession, when arriving at the frontier, goods or money to the value of 200 francs for each adult, and 80 francs for children between the ages of six and fifteen years, or when he arrives at the frontier at the sea, a sum of 150 francs for adults and 60 francs for children of from six to fifteen years, unless he is the bearer of a regular contract, which assumes to and assures his transport across France and his passage for and to a country beyond the seas. If the contract contains the description of the emigrant as well as the necessary indications for establishing his identity, it will, after having been viséed by the legation or consulate of France, serve as a passport, visé free.

ARTICLE IV.

The baggage and victuals belonging to emigrants brought into France by railroad, unless under suspicion of fraud, will be freed at the French frontier of all verification of customs officers. Baggage not visited will be accompanied with a route drawn up by the administration of the railroad, and viséed by the customs officer. It will be placed in a baggage van, and under lock duly sealed with lead, and at need placed under escort of customs officers. Emigrants are forbidden to take with them any trunk containing merchandise, dutiable or prohibited. On arrival of the train at the place of embarkment, the placing on board will be done without visit, and free from all customs tax.

ARTICLE V.

Each emigrant is allowed on board a vessel (1) 1 meter, 30 decimeters square if the height of the deck is 2.28 meters and more; (2) 1 meter 38 decimeters square if the height of the deck is 1.83 meters and more; (3) 1 meter 49 decimeters square if the height of the deck is 1 meter 66 centimeters and more. Children under the age of one year are not counted in the calculation of the number of passengers on board, and two children more than one year and less than eight years will be counted as one passenger.

ARTICLE VI.

The vessels engaged in transporting emigrants must have a between-decks, either stationary or provisional, of at least 1 meter 66 centimeters high. Whenever ships receive a number of passengers sufficient for occupying the space allowed upon the basis stated in the preceding article, 1.30 meters, 1.38 meters, 1.49 meters per passenger, the between-decks will be entirely free, except the parts ordinarily occupied by the captain, officers, and crew. Whenever the number of passengers shall be less than the vessel's capacity the space unoccupied can be taken for storing provisions (meat and fish excepted), baggage and even a certain quantity of merchandise, the whole regulated in proportion to the diminution of the number of passengers who could have embarked.

ARTICLE VII.

It is forbidden to take on board a vessel engaged in carrying emigrants all merchandise which may be condemned as dangerous or unhealthy, and, among other things, horses, cattle, gunpowder, vitriol, hides, inflammable chemicals, cheeses, except those hard and dry and carrying no odor.

ARTICLE VIII.

The provisions, whether brought on board by the emigrants themselves or furnished by the captain of the vessel, must be sufficient for the longest duration of the voyage, calculated as follows:

	Days.
For New York and other ports of the American Union situated on the Atlantic coast	55
Canada	60
New Orleans	65
Antilles	55
Mexico and Brazil	70
La Plata	80
For countries situated beyond Capes Horn and Good Hope to the north of the equator	100

And for steamships or vessels of mixed construction having at least 20 horse-power per 100 tons:

	Days.
New York, &c.....	33
Canada.....	36
New Orleans.....	39
Mexico and Brazil.....	42
La Plata.....	48
Countries beyond Capes Horn and Good Hope to the north of the equator.....	100
To the south.....	80

The orders of the ministers of agriculture, of commerce, and public works can modify these figures given above, fix a greatest length of voyage for a destination not provided for in this article.

ARTICLE IX.

The vessel shall be provided with cooking utensils, combustibles, and necessary vessels. There shall be scales for weighing and measuring which shall be made use of at the request of the passengers.

ARTICLE X.

The qualities and quantities and kinds of food which the emigrant or contractor shall be obliged to furnish must be verified and fixed for each destination by the commissioner of emigration.

ARTICLE XI.

The beds must have an interior measurement of 1.88 meters in length and 50 centimeters in width. There shall be in no case more than two rows of beds. The bed shall be raised above the deck at least 14 centimeters, and never distant from the deck above less than 760 millimeters. Bedclothes must be exposed to the air every day on the deck if the weather permits. The between decks must be purified with sugar of milk twice a week at least. The commissioner of emigration shall watch over the distribution of beds, and the beds in the rear shall be given to young girls, women alone. Those in the middle to families, and those in front to men.

ARTICLE XII.

The vessel shall have on deck, in front, at least two water-closets destined for the use of the passengers. There shall be besides a closet for the use of the women. Whenever the number of passengers exceeds the number of one hundred a water-closet shall be added for each fifty emigrants.

ARTICLE XIII.

The vessel must be furnished with a steam launch proportioned to its tonnage, and boats of sufficient number for the casualties of a voyage, having reference to the number of emigrants on board. There shall be provided water-tanks, air-funnels, and other apparatus for securing ventilation.

ARTICLE XIV.

The owner or captain of every vessel engaged in carrying emigrants must give notice of the fitting out and the date of departure to the captain of the port and the commissioner of emigration.

ARTICLE XV.

Before the departure, the vessel shall be visited in the manner prescribed by law of 13th August, 1791, to certify its seaworthiness, and determine the sufficiency of its equipage. The officers who shall be charged with these visits must be chosen by the minister of the interior, from among the visiting officers instituted by virtue of the law above mentioned. The commissioner of emigration shall always be present at these visits for the purpose of consultation, and should verify the condition of the provisions, &c., and that they conform to the requirements of the law.

ARTICLE XVI.

The captain or owner must remit to the commissioner of emigration twenty-four hours before the departure of the vessel an exact list of the emigrants, with the index of their ages, sex, nationality, and destination of each one. If after the list has been sent new emigrants present themselves for embarkation, the captain or owner will address to the commissioner of emigration such a supplementary list as may be necessary and in the same form. Both lists, of which a copy must be attached to the ship's papers, shall be finally visited and signed at the moment of departure by the commissioner of emigration and the captain or owner. After the closing of these final lists, and before the vessel has cleared, the roll of the emigrants shall be called, and no new emigrants shall be allowed on board the vessel.

ARTICLE XVII.

If the vessel does not leave on the day fixed in the contract, the responsible agent shall be held to pay to each emigrant for expenses on land an indemnity at the rate of 1.50 francs for each day of delay (see decree, January 15, 1868).

[Order of the minister of the interior, March 20, 1861.]

Prohibition of guiding or soliciting emigrants.

ARTICLE I.

It is forbidden any person not a duly authorized agent, or authorized by the local authorities, to guide or solicit emigrants in any manner during the transit across France and during the sojourn at the port of embarkation.

[Decree of the minister of the interior, May 15, 1861.]

Visits to vessels by officers of the port.

ARTICLE I.

Officers or masters of the port acting as commissioners of emigration are allowed the fixed sum of 20 francs for each vessel visited in conformity to the rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.

The certificates of visits signed by the officers of the port and viséed by the engineer-in-chief of the Government engineers shall be sent by these last to the prefect, as well as the document in support, and addressed by the prefect to the minister of the interior.

ARTICLE III.

The orders for sums due to officers or masters of ports in virtue of Article I of the present order shall continue to be made on the first month in each quarter.

ARTICLE IV.

The expenses resulting from the execution of the present order shall be paid by a special appropriation.

[Order of the minister of the interior, May 25, 1861.]

Medical service.

ARTICLE I.

Vessels engaged in carrying emigrants shall be visited for the purpose of executing the provisions of the law by a doctor appointed for that purpose by the commissioner of emigration or by the officers or masters of ports acting in his stead.

ARTICLE II.

Fifteen francs are allowed the doctor for each visit to a vessel.

ARTICLE III.

The certificates of medical visit, signed by the doctor, shall be sent in duplicate and viséed by the commissioner of emigration or the officer or master of the port acting in his place. One of the certificates shall remain in the hands of the visiting doctor to serve him as an order for payment placed at the charge of the vessel. The other, drawn up on stamped paper, will remain annexed to the file of papers which go to prove the execution of the provisions of the laws and decrees as concerns the visits to ships carrying emigrants.

[Order of the minister of the interior, May 21, 1861.]

Visits to vessels.—Pay of experts.

ARTICLE I.

Vessels engaged in carrying emigrants shall be visited for the purposes of the law, by two experts, appointed for the purpose by the commissioner of emigration, or by the officer or master of the port acting in his place, and chosen from among the officers who have been designated by us, conformable to Article 15 of the decree above mentioned.

ARTICLE II.

The pay of the experts shall be determined by the tariff adopted in the port for the execution of Article 225 of the Code of Commerce.

ARTICLE III.

The certificate of the experts, drawn up in triplicate, shall be signed by them and viséed by the commissioner of emigration or the officer or master of the port acting in his place. Each expert will retain one of the copies, to serve him as a warrant of payment at the charge of the vessel. The third one, drawn up on stamped paper, will be attached to the file of papers, which prove the execution of the laws prescribed for the regulation of emigrant vessels.

[Circular of August 25, 1874.]

Passports of emigrants.

The circular of July 3, 1874, relative to the suppression of the formality of passports between the United States of America and France must not be interpreted as applying in a general manner to both travelers and emigrants. The prefects are requested to make known to underprefects, mayors, and commissioners of police that the formality of passports is always required of Frenchmen who desire to travel as emigrants, and not as ordinary travelers in the transatlantic countries, provided the emigrants are supposed to go away without the intention of returning. Besides, the passport is a paper that can be usefully invoked by an emigrant in a foreign country, and is of use as a general security and secures him from performing military duty.

[Decree of January 15, 1868.]

Modification of the indemnity fixed by the decree of March 15, 1861.

ARTICLE I.

The indemnity fixed by Article 17 of our decree of March 15, 1861, is increased from 1.50 to 2 francs for each day of delay.

FRANCE.

[Decree of March 14, 1874.]

The indemnity fixed by Article 17 of our decree of March 15, 1861 is increased to 2.50 francs for each day of delay.

Nationalities of emigrants departing from Harre from 1873 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	Alsace and Lorraine.	Germany.	America.	Austria.	England.	France.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Other nationalities.	Total foreign.	Grand total.
1873		6,776	652			5,913	10,529	5,904	55	928	24,844	29,757
1874		2,511	827			4,798	8,319	2,876	61	26,375	40,969	45,767
1875	918	614	806	4,273	50	2,837	5,641	2,137	52	260	14,701	17,538
1876	690	566	891	1,078	27	1,281	5,715	2,091	86	145	12,189	13,470
1877	492	422	841	339	50	979	5,705	1,659	40	176	9,724	10,703
1878	734	657	1,861	259	47	1,265	8,393	2,792	87	110	14,940	16,205
1879	1,155	1,324	1,026	103		1,781	6,733	5,295	12	390	15,944	17,725
1880	2,557	2,259	854	193	955	2,645	7,071	8,100	87	186	28,222	30,867
1881	3,025	7,198	845	278	327	2,530	5,491	10,947	289	1,012	29,412	31,942
1882	2,310	6,215	696	559	487	2,973	7,229	11,941	146	854	29,537	32,510
1883	2,616	4,539	620	494	85	2,406	5,484	11,352	90	486	26,096	28,502
1884	2,037	3,356	584	387	69	2,231	4,199	8,266	144	361	19,403	21,634
1885	1,283	1,507	672	118	115	2,018	5,848	5,071	90	421	15,125	17,143

Emigrants by sex.

Years.	French.					Foreigners.					For New York.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Totals.	French.	Foreigners.	Totals.
1873	3,796	1,444	673	.....	5,913	16,746	5,230	2,868	.....	24,844	1,037	19,643	20,680
1874	2,836	1,220	742	.....	4,798	22,378	11,168	7,423	.....	40,969	1,100	25,571	26,671
1875	1,834	670	263	70	2,837	9,141	3,338	1,665	557	14,701	984	6,043	7,027
1876	817	321	115	28	1,281	7,300	4,299	1,516	439	12,189	680	5,825	6,505
1877	623	256	83	17	979	6,342	2,069	958	355	9,724	578	5,211	5,789
1878	771	373	100	21	1,265	9,798	3,214	1,447	481	14,940	906	8,900	9,806
1879	1,117	477	137	50	1,781	10,301	3,419	1,599	625	15,944	1,343	13,753	15,096
1880	1,517	693	325	110	2,645	16,750	6,179	3,590	1,793	28,222	2,187	26,424	28,611
1881	1,445	675	298	112	2,530	16,694	6,700	4,302	1,716	29,412	2,162	27,747	29,909
1882	1,655	745	378	195	2,973	17,381	6,568	3,958	1,930	29,537	2,362	27,809	29,671
1883	1,371	636	283	116	2,406	16,442	6,715	3,022	1,423	26,096	1,872	24,472	26,344
1884	1,354	661	168	48	2,231	11,666	4,966	2,083	658	19,403	1,684	17,538	19,222
1885	1,234	534	182	68	2,018	9,784	3,364	1,473	504	15,125	1,348	12,849	14,197

Number of emigrants carried by the General Transatlantic Company's steamers.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1880.....	25,353	1884.....	17,252
1881.....	24,871	1885.....	11,553
1882.....	25,129		
1883.....	23,654	Total.....	107,812

Emigration from France by departments 1870 to 1883.

[From Annuaire statistique de la France]

Department.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Ain.....	25	32	26	18	17	15	23	8	11	12	16	15	17	40
Aisne.....		4			6	18	7	3	16	23	19	32	7	23
Allier.....					1	1				6	16	24	14	10
Alpes (Basses).....	19	70	78	85	75	36	17	34	6	26	58	37	28	32
Alpes (Hautes).....	84	99	143	67	118	83	26	22	4	29	80	195	189	217
Alpes-Maritimes.....	43	18	10	16	14	10	14	3	5	16	18	19	20	15
Ardèche.....	56	94	67	65	31	43	24	5	13	75	37	34	44	14
Ardennes.....	1	7	3	9	6	6	6	0		6	6	21	10	14
Ariège.....	16	28	31	39	69	39	16	37	3	13	14	19	17	32
Aube.....		1	2	1	1	5	7	3	8	5	13	3	14	4
Aude.....	7	17	23	13	12	4	4	4	5	4	10	7	10	11
Aveyron.....	29	59	21	19	31	20	6	19	16	53	81	36	47	44
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	45	52	53	50	42	40	34	231	21	57	48	53	59	36
Calvados.....		2	1	1				1	14	16	12	27	25	18
Cantal.....	91	219	161	116	136	165	133	78	28	104	35	13	13	9
Charente.....	13	6	7	28	20	18	4	11	46	72	83	75	85	83
Charente-Inférieure.....	7	4	5	8	2				57	87	102	51	101	85
Cher.....	1		28	3	52	17	13		4	11	14	8	8	8
Corrèze.....	1	9	25	23	12	4	3		7	13	13	11	21	4
Corse.....	153	307	246	183	92	62	172	414	33	73	94	107	47	40
Côte-d'Or.....	4	5	13	23	13	2	11	5	21	23	29	11	38	22
Côtes-du-Nord.....	1	20	9	1		3			9	21	16	8	32	15
Creuse.....	1	4	4	2	4	32	6		3	4	3	4	5	5
Dordogne.....	15	15	29	22	40	11	5	7	31	62	60	45	79	54
Doubs.....	120	169	605	112	117	119	79	94	58	86	205	183	222	119
Drôme.....	47	24	48	50	49	37	24	155	11	41	36	28	25	27
Eure.....	3	11	2	4	3	3			7	27	8	3	7	3
Eure-et-Loire.....									4	13	8	4	10	6
Finistère.....	3	54	46	11	16	7	5		12	13	15	37	20	8
Gard.....	24	30	47	42	59	65	86	122	7	7	40	22	35	62
Garonne (Haute).....	145	336	372	398	287	157	109	121	79	105	106	87	118	60
Gers.....	72	112	160	145	83	40	42	38	68	92	87	78	97	48
Gironde.....	824	1,284	1,225	846	1,000	546	423	357	58	100	94	77	97	77
Hérault.....	15	31	11	13	10	67	56	43	32	28	28	20	19	26
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	15	20	42	20	58	9	3	5	8	21	10	12	21	13
Indre.....	12	2	10	9	8	2	1	2	11	4	6	13	10	1
Indre-et-Loire.....	6	11	60	61	66	6	4	1	9	7	10	15	22	13
Isère.....	45	86	77	113	100	51	14	33	30	28	67	67	46	65
Jura.....	9	5	8	30	71	5	10	6	10	21	26	38	36	23
Landes.....	25	38	48	52	66	47	24	19	13	28	27	15	29	11
Loir-et-Cher.....	9	27	17	18	9	4			16	7	12	5	19	11
Loire.....	31	78	184	41	112	51	7	14	16	33	37	43	56	83
Loire (Haute).....	36	46	35	29	7		20	9	2	10	8	19	5	21
Loire-Inférieure.....	16	10	33	64	29				19	4	20	6	21	24
Loiret.....	6	10	17	5	5	6	1		19	14	15	12	3	17
Lot.....	14	28	73	57	76	44	19	6	3	9	4	7	2	30
Lot-et-Garonne.....	12	15	23	25	23	11	9	11	13	21	23	21	24	12
Lozère.....	3	1		2	1				4		7	3	7	10
Maine-et-Loire.....	4	7	5	5	10	14	3	3	10	11	24	27	43	3
Manche.....	260	152	39	18	21	5			8	30	12	12	13	16
Marne.....	1	6	14	89	43	5			15	8	32	30	25	40
Marne (Haute).....	5	7	24	12	31	18	10		7	5	7	2	19	6
Mayenne.....										1	9	6	5	5
Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	16	66	297	115	86	8	18	120	27	71	65	95	316	111
Meuse.....	4	9	9	5	6	17	9	12	4	5	22	12	13	9
Morbihan.....	7	12	11	10	8		5	7	9	9	6	10	18	4
Nièvre.....	4		6	12	41	13	1	6	8	10	29	19	17	6
Nord.....	90	70	76	68	77	103	35	63	12	34	79	32	78	41
Oise.....	2	4	2	2	33	16	9	8	5	22	8	16	27	16
Orne.....	8	3	5	7	12	9			2	5	11	17	14	24
Pas-de-Calais.....	8	8	12	5	6	43	23	30	4	19	68	53	15	24
Puy-de-Dôme.....	6	9	7	3	6	23	2	9	11	16	17	20	9	13
Pyrénées (Basses).....	1,175	1,528	2,629	2,133	1,464	1,071	507	655	435	550	595	582	398	364
Pyrénées (Hautes).....	220	487	737	686	327	224	176	156	202	316	328	281	251	97
Pyrénées-Orientales.....	20	14	13	33	15	9	6	18	5	4	9	8	11	19
Rhin (Haut).....						31	5	44	43	58	89	129	148	129
Rhône.....	116	207	104	128	195	90	60	80	28	60	89	72	93	103
Saône (Haute).....	4	63	159	25	119	82	29	20	55	58	350	319	285	194
Saône-et-Loire.....	12	24	34	43	49	47	21	8	11	41	22	48	31	62
Sarthe.....	5	12	19	32	48	8	7		5	18	16	20	24	18
Savoie.....	93	117	305	344	336	148	73	49	74	78	105	161	204	229
Savoie (Haute).....	48	30	78	137	115	49	44	59	12	39	73	63	71	69
Seine.....	126	128	367	420	325	227	101	95	298	318	376	322	370	388
Seine-Inférieure.....	281	269	86	10	324	96	46	28	22	43	45	65	46	63
Seine-et-Marne.....					5	1	11	3	13	15	19	11	16	34
Seine-et-Oise.....	2	11					33		25	30	35	20	25	41
Sèvres (Deux).....									7	7	2	4	8	3
Somme.....	4	11	12	8	26	9	8	3	3	8	26	10	15	9

Emigration from France by departments 1870 to 1883—Continued.

Department.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Tarn.....	2	9	8	30	12	14	4	1	3	12	19	12	4	10
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	55	37	26	20	18	11	11	3	3	7	2	6	4	1
Var.....						16	33	10	3	11	15	13	39	27
Vaucluse.....	109	153	107	120	92	100	76	177	7	20	21	34	37	9
Vendée.....										6		6	3	4
Vienne.....	38	68	41	31	19	2	3		1		0	8	7	13
Vienne (Haute).....	7	10	16	2	2	11	5	12	3	4	5	9	32	14
Vosges.....	4	57	105	47	115	20	41	14	45	56	120	191	188	77
Yonne.....	8	10	20	17	68	32	2	6	3	26	15	21	10	36
Total.....	4,845	7,109	9,581	7,161	7,080	4,464	2,867	3,666	2,304	3,692	4,583	4,410	4,811	3,940

Destinations of French emigration.[From *Annuaire Statistique de la France.*]

Destination.	1882.	1883.	Destination.	1882.	1883.
North America:			South America—Continued:		
United States.....	2,737	2,298	Colombia.....	33	20
Canada.....	5	31	Venezuela.....	1	2
Central America:			Peru.....	19	16
Antilles.....	67	18	Chili.....	116	178
Mexico.....	12	5	Africa.....	24	160
South America:			Other countries.....	87	1
Argentine Republic.....	1,189	1,116			
Brasil.....	35	108	Total.....	4,856	4,011
Uruguay.....	583	60			

GERMANY:

BERLIN.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL RAINE, OF BERLIN.

STATISTICS.

It is a noticeable fact that German official statistics furnish no classification of the occupations of emigrants. Nor can a comparison be made with our own emigration statistics, as the latter are published for the fiscal year, while German statistics are based upon figures for the calendar year. The discrepancy in the numbers of emigrants to the United States between the statistics of the United States and Germany is explained by the fact that the statistical bureau of the German Empire has control only over figures gathered in German ports since 1872 in Antwerp, and also using French sources in Havre, but has no control over the number of German emigrants embarking at Dutch and English ports, though it may be conceded that a considerable number of Germans emigrating by way of the latter ports go to the United States.

From the above it appears that our returns, generally, state the number of German immigrants higher than German returns, of which I first inclose a table showing the number of German emigrants via German ports and the Belgian port of Antwerp, for the fifteen years from 1871 to 1885, amounting to 1,412,914.

To this number of emigrants must added to the number of German emigrants embarking at Havre. But in this case the country of destination cannot be given. The total number of emigrants would now be as follows:

Years.	Via Havre.	Via German ports, Antwerp and Havre.	Years.	Via Havre.	Via German ports, Antwerp and Havre.
1871.....	287	76,199	1879.....	2,485	35,812
1872.....	2,563	128,243	1880.....	10,757	116,947
1873.....	6,776	110,414	1881.....	10,251	220,798
1874.....	2,511	47,623	1882.....	9,590	203,450
1875.....	1,489	32,262	1883.....	7,455	173,574
1876.....	1,258	29,626	1884.....	6,898	148,979
1877.....	939	22,903	1885.....	2,790	106,422
1878.....	1,309	25,616			

Hence the grand total of all German emigrants within the said fifteen years (1871 to 1885) amounted to 1,478,887. A comparison of the German emigration with the over-sea emigration of other countries is shown by the following table:

Countries.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	227,542	243,002	279,366	320,118	242,179
France.....	4,612	4,456	3,848	4,011	3,768
Italy.....	35,677	43,725	67,632	70,436	57,994
Switzerland.....	7,255	10,935	10,896	13,502	8,975

Of every 100,000 inhabitants, there emigrated in the years 1873, 1880, 1885, in which years the absolute figures of emigrants from the whole Empire were nearly equal:

1873.....	103.638
1880.....	106.190
1885.....	103.642

The different parts of the German Empire lost the following numbers of persons emigrated "over sea:"

Where from.	1873.	1880.	1885.	Where from.	1873.	1880.	1885.
East and West Prussia ..	492	857	720	Wurtemberg ..	254	444	258
Brandenburg (including Berlin).....	125	184	169	Baden.....	297	311	220
Pomerania.....	959	691	762	Hesse.....	235	326	259
Posen.....	702	601	586	Mecklenburg (both) ..	1,085	241	393
Silesia.....	57	73	71	Oldenburg.....	363	299	402
Saxony (province).....	72	63	87	Brunswick.....	93	103	76
Sleswick-Holstein.....	596	509	561	Thuringian states.....	143	118	118
Hanover.....	338	350	421	Anhalt.....	64	55	45
Westphalia.....	79	153	120	Waldeck.....	166	242	354
Hesse-Nassau.....	253	268	211	Lippe (both).....	113	133	242
Hohenzollern.....	156	231	156	Lubeck.....	163	149	208
Bavaria (right side of the Rhine).....	184	183	166	Bremen.....	408	560	589
Palatinate.....	281	263	307	Hamburg.....	331	339	368
Saxony (Kingdom).....	96	139	92	Alsace-Lorraine.....	30	17	46
				Total.....	251	236	224

Emigration, by age and sex, in 1885.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	2, 243	2, 322	4, 565
1 and under 6 years	4, 945	4, 765	9, 710
6 and under 10 years	4, 772	4, 563	9, 335
10 and under 14 years	2, 263	2, 028	4, 291
14 and under 21 years	10, 733	10, 322	21, 055
21 and 30 years	16, 068	11, 710	27, 778
30 and 40 years	7, 504	5, 364	12, 868
40 and under 50 years	3, 700	3, 191	6, 891
50 and under 60 years	2, 203	2, 213	4, 416
60 and under 70 years	1, 101	1, 112	2, 213
70 years and over	213	175	388
No age given	82	50	132
Total	55, 827	47, 815	103, 642

OCCUPATION.

As to the occupation of emigrants, no statistics are kept in Germany.

C. Herzog, late Imperial assistant secretary (for Alsace-Lorraine), in speaking upon this subject, referred chiefly to American estimates.

Remarkably low is, according to his statement, the number of emigrants who have a professional occupation, about three or four per one thousand emigrants; but he infers that the number must be larger, as many persons of this kind go to the United States as mere visitors, and change afterwards from visitors into permanent residents. Such persons, not arriving in emigrant vessels, are simply recorded as passengers. Musicians, authors, architects, apothecaries, and professors of graphic arts seem to be quite numerous.

Within the group of skilled occupations, Germany is best represented in carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, bakers, butchers, masons, and brewers.

Among miscellaneous occupations, Germany furnishes a large percentage of farmers (about 33.77 per cent.).

From Exhibit A it appears that the bulk of Germans go to the United States; only 3 to 6 per cent. are scattered in other directions. Of some note is also the emigration to Brazil.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The causes for emigration represent peculiar features. As Roscher, the renowned political economist, says:

No incorrupt man will solve the tie which binds him to his parents, his father's house, his remembrances of childhood.

Apart from the few who have particular reasons of their own to see foreign countries, it can be safely asserted that the true cause of emigration is dissatisfaction with the conditions under which people live at home, and the desire to improve their personal and material comfort. Roscher has condensed them, as follows: Surplus population, surplus capital, surplus of educated men not available; finally, a certain political or religious discontent, hence disproportiona! relations to society (family, state, church, and property).

Regardless of the cause of surplus capital, or rather concentration of capital in the hands of a limited number of men, the fact stands forth that political and religious differences and dissensions in several epochs of history have resulted in extensive emigrations, particularly in times

when either strong Governments were wanting or when Governments had been usurped by privileged classes.

It may suffice to allude to the Greek colonies of ancient times; to the colonization of Iceland by the aristocracy expelled from Norway, and, especially, to the origin of our own country.

Concerning modern emigration, it may be granted that, irrespective of those persons who, in conflict with social and other laws, preferred to leave their homes, a large number of persons went to our shores in order to find the "promised land" of liberty and equality, the land "where milk and honey flows."

The incomparably rapid increase of the United States in population, wealth, and political power, which, since half a century, has raised them to the rank of the first nation of the globe, exercised, of course, a great attractive power, with their enormous extent of untilled fertile soil, a quick and clever utilization of modern traffic facilities and the expediency of their political institutions, warranting to every one the necessary security for his person and property, and fair play to develop his individual faculties.

Religious dissension is also one of the causes of emigration, as it was at the time of the Pilgrims, who first settled in our now so prosperous New England States, and two hundred years ago, when the Huguenots sought new homes in England, Ireland, and Prussia (then an electorate, Brandenburg), where, especially in the latter country, they became the founders of silk and other now thriving industries.

To what extent the recent Prussian church (May) laws (now about to be abolished) have led Catholics to expatriate themselves, is beyond my knowledge. But, combining all these motives, the object emigrants had in view can thereby be explained only of a comparatively small number of them, but the matter stands different when we look at the surplus population as a cause of emigration. In my annual report* I gave a table showing the yearly increase of population for 1884 in several European countries, as follows:

Countries.	Increase.	Period of doubling.
	Per cent.	Years.
Germany	1.50	47
Great Britain	1.43	51
Netherlands	1.35	52
Denmark	1.28	54
Austria	1.15	60½
Belgium	1.12	61
France	0.36	200

And pointing to the necessity for Germany to extend her dominion, I continued to report that—

Even if we place the number of emigrants on the average at 80,000, according to German statistics, or more (about 100,000, according to ours), per annum, hardly 16 per cent. of the increase are absorbed by emigration.

As will appear from a table here appended, the excess of births over deaths for 1884 in Germany amounted to 550,953 in number, leaving for this year 407,367 as surplus population, when 143,586 emigrants are deducted from the total number of the excess of births.

The number of marriages concluded, births and deaths of illegitimate children will appear from the inclosed tables marked Exhibits B and C.

* Printed in Consular Reports No. 61, page 597.

These tables compare the figures of the decade of 1875 to 1884, both inclusive.

Concerning the question as to the density of population, Dr. Elreberg, professor, of Erlangen, gave for the year 1880 the following percentage of men per 1 square kilometer :

Germany	83.7
France	70
Italy	95
England	110
Netherlands	128
Belgium	186

If guided by these figures, it can easily be seen that, although Germany has not only a large population but also a large yearly increase of population, yet it must be conceded that there are other countries with a still larger population, but without an emigration that would reach even approximately the lowest number of German emigrants.

Untenable seems, therefore, the assertion that Germany suffers under an onerous surplus of population, since it is notorious that the provinces with smaller density, Pomerania, Prussia, Posen, &c., show the largest percentage of emigrants, and that national wealth is growing at the same ratio as the number of population increases.

In those provinces exist very extensive landed manorial estates, where there is no chance for small farmers to purchase a homestead, or for the settlement of agricultural laborers in large numbers, as there is no full work for all of them throughout the whole year. In many instances those landed proprietors have resorted to machines to dispense with a sometimes doubtful class of laborers, who came from other German districts to find employment, for the different districts have different harvest times. But this migratory life, which large portions of such laborers are compelled to lead, has a detrimental influence upon their education. Nor does there exist in those provinces any possibility for them to get employment in industrial works, as there is no industry or mining, excepting perhaps the salt works at Inowrazlaw in Posen. Thousands of working families pass through Berlin every spring to go to the sugar-manufacturing districts in the province of Saxony. In the fall they repress on the way home. Many of them use then their savings to found an undisturbed home in the United States.

INCOMES ARE DISPROPORTIONATE.

Though, as above stated, Germany's wealth, as a whole, increases with its population, yet the distribution of property is not normal and incomes are disproportionate. I give an example:

In 1885, Berlin's population amounted to about 1,300,000 persons; of this number about 200,000 were free from class-tax (the lowest tax collected), as their respective income did not reach the minimum of 420 marks, the limit for the payment of class-tax, as prescribed by law.

One hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-eight had an income of 420 marks and upwards; 121,502 had 661 and upwards; 27,777 had 901 and upwards; 21,632 had 1,051 and upwards; 11,970 had 1,201 and upwards; 14,739 had 1,351 and upwards; 5,552 had 1,500 and upwards; 7,770 had 1,650 and upwards; 5,721 had 1,800 and upwards; 6,667 had 2,100 and upwards; 2,838 had 2,400 and upwards; 4,221 had 3,000 and upwards.

Taxes in Prussia collected on incomes from 420 marks to 2,999, both inclusive, are called *Klassensteuer* (class-tax), while taxes levied on incomes of from 3,000 marks and upwards are called state income tax.

Still more instructive is a comparison of Berlin persons paying this latter tax. Of 1,250,000 inhabitants only 30,000 pay state income tax—5,100 had an income of 3,000 marks and upwards; 4,000 had 3,600 and upwards; 3,000 had 4,200 and upwards; 2,700 had 4,800 and upwards; 1,000 had 7,200 and upwards; 1,000 had 8,400 and upwards; 1 had 9,600; 1,100 had 10,000 and upwards; 820 had 12,000 and upwards; 101 had 18,000 and upwards; 81 had 54,000 and upwards; 81 had 60,000 and upwards; 56 had 72,000 and upwards; 52 had 84,000 and upwards; 43 had 96,000 and upwards; 23 had 100,000 and upwards; 69 had more than 200,000; 8 had 240,000; 10 had 300,000; 5 had 360,000; 1 had 420,000; 5 had 480,000; 3 had 540,000; 4 had more than 540,000.

It is stated that from 500 marks, in the year 1869, the average income per year and person in Berlin went up to 627 marks in the year 1874; from and after this year such income went steadily downwards, reaching in 1883 the amount of 499 marks. Since then it had gone up again a little, to 534 to 555 marks. If overcrowded districts, which are mostly those where nearly exclusively manufacturing is carried on, contribute the largest percentages to the emigration, Berlin would be such a place; but, on the contrary, it attracts every year thousands and thousands of persons born in farming districts, who seek and find employment as servants, day laborers, &c.

The very same farming districts show also the largest number of emigrants, viz:

Districts.	Inhabitants per square kilometer.	Emigrants per 1,000.
Mecklenburg	43.4	44.9
Pomerania	51.2	44
East Prussia	52.3	22
West Prussia	55.1	26
Posen	58.8	34.1
Baden	104.1	18.1
Hesse-Nassau	90.1	14.8
Saxony	198.3	6.3
Rhineland	151.0	4.5

From this statement it is shown that the largest industrial districts, Saxony (Kingdom) and Rhineland, have the smallest number of emigrants, and *vice versa*.

OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Herzog states that during the American fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, about 194,786 Germans immigrated into the United States; 857 of them were artists, authors, architects, chemists, &c. (professional occupations); 25,190 had skilled occupations; 51,282 were farmers, day laborers, servants, and dealers of goods, &c. (16,961 farmers, 25,586 day laborers, 3,357 servants, &c.); 117,161 German immigrants had no occupation whatever, being mostly women and children.

They are, therefore, mostly skilled artisans who emigrate, and farmers, day laborers, most of the latter being agricultural laborers, who will seek to get an independent existence after having done day's work for some time.

The percentage of emigrants out of men employed here in factories and mills seems to be of no account, as their inferior or one-sided training is their stumbling-block. They could find employment in America

only as helpers at machines similar to those at which they worked at home. They would not materially change their condition in America

PEASANT FARMERS.

But those formerly large portions of German population, consisting of mechanics, artisans who work at home and possess not only their own houses, but also small tracts of land which they till (in German also called *Ackerbürger*), being half farmers, half traders, were and continue to be fittest for emigration. The probability of getting along better, or to improve their condition in America, is for them by far greater, as they are familiar with two branches of occupation. If farming does not pay or give employment, they resort to their trade.

To a much greater extent, however, than those house manufacturers, farming classes share in the number of emigrants. They have, through friends already settled in America, information sufficient to compare the condition of agriculture both here and in America.

As already reported in my annual report (see page No. 204 of Consular Reports, No. 61, February, 1886), last year prices of wheat and rye, the chief breadstuffs, notwithstanding the repeated increase of German tariff rates, were lower than ten years ago.

The present year, 1886, does not show any rise of prices at Berlin (the increase of duties took place in the years 1879 and 1885).

Breadstuffs.	1875.	1880.	1886.
Wheat	<i>Marks.</i> 188. 175	<i>Marks.</i> 212. 226	<i>Marks.</i> 153. 75
Rye	140. 170	210. 213	135. 25

A farmer who thinks of the future will have the conviction that, under the circumstances existing, he will be compelled to struggle for life, a struggle which perhaps it will be impossible for his children and children's children to endure. Also, frequent cases may occur where agents, thinking only of their commission fee, depict to the German peasant farming life and other matters in America in a brighter light than they really are.

ROMAN INHERITANCE LAW.

In Germany the Roman inheritance law is in force, which allows, or rather prescribes, settlement of estates by partition, either *in natura* or in money. In the former case the dismemberment of even a large real estate makes a systematic rotation in farming impossible, while in the latter event the keeper of the estate may be involved in such an amount of debts that he gets ripe for bankruptcy. German states have no such law as the American homestead law to protect him from ruin.

The Palatinate in Bavaria, for instance, where the greatest dismemberment of real estates is said to have taken place in Germany, contributes, therefore, large portions to the number of emigrants. The brothers and sisters of the keeper of the estate, instead of allowing themselves to be lowered into the position of mere servants, prefer to go with the money they receive as their shares to America, where to go they are often invited by former fellow-countrymen, who send them sometimes tickets or money for passage.

One of the leaders of the German Colonial Association was, some time ago, informed by a member of the North German Lloyd, Bremen, that for many a year about 60 per cent. of all emigrants forwarded on board their steamers had gone to the United States at the inducement, and mostly with the assistance, of such members of their families as had already firmly settled in the New World.

This and many other causes and reasons tend to prove why the main stream of emigration continues to go to the United States. Other reasons are to be found in the relative shortness, safety, and cheapness of the passage, as well as in the facility by railroads to enter the interior of the country; in the possibility to acquire there real estate at a cheaper rate than in Germany; in the salubrity of climate, which is similar to that of Central and Northern Germany, and which admits of farming similar to the German; in the affinity of language and manners of the predominant Anglo-Saxon population with the German; and, above all, in the prospect to get an independent husbandry and homestead to live upon his own ground.

PAUPERS, INSANE, ETC.

It is conceded by parties familiar with the subject that persons having no such support emigrate only in a very limited number. It is even stated as a "deplorable fact" that the very classes of population Germany could most easily dispense with, such as idlers, financial and moral bankrupts, insane, light-minded, and paupers, participate only to a minimum percentage in the emigration. And the latest measures taken by our Government against landing of such persons may have considerably reduced even that percentage. It could, however, hardly be prevented that scapegraces, provided with all the means required by our laws, are shoved over to our shores by relatives and parties being ashamed or afraid of them.

Even during the short time that I have been in office I have had frequent occasion to learn from all sorts of letters and personal appeals what mischief is done, for instance, by fellows, sons, and other relatives of high, respectable families, who, in spite of all their talents and attainments, had to leave here. They were sent by their families to America and other countries for the reason that their morals had become a scandal.

TESTIMONIALS OF FITNESS AND CONDUCT, ETC.

Here in Germany it is universally customary before somebody is taken into office as employé, into a situation or relation-in-law, or any other close connection, to ask for proof as to his proper conduct during the last preceding year and his fitness for position. This evidence is mostly rendered by testimonials officially legalized. No alien would be naturalized here without such certificates of conduct.

For this same reason the German trade-regulating act provides for so-called *Arbeitsbücher* (work-books) for laborers. No employer is permitted to take a workingman without calling for his work-book. This book is kept by the employer and subject to the control of the respective local police authority.

From this book it can be learned where, and when, and how long the workman hitherto had been employed.

But to recur to immigrants not desirable, it may be stated that, as a rule, by far the largest portion of persons above described, even if they

were available, do not possess the passage money. The less skilled and poorest classes of the proletariat remain at home and perpetuate in their children pauperism and misery.

Cases, however, where communes, at their expense, might shift over to America such class of individuals, have, up to date not come to my knowledge, though I have but little doubt that, by some means or another, persons of their kind have been shipped to the United States.

The bare resolution to emigrate on one's own strength, to defy the further uncertainty, and to be willing in new foreign relations to fight for a better existence than he enjoyed heretofore at his old place of domicile, pre-supposes a not ordinary degree of courage, self-confidence, energy, and vigor. Nay, it can be stated as a general rule that only middle classes can afford to emigrate; upper classes only exceptionally emigrating. It is even deplored in Germany that this diminution of the middle classes serves to enlarge unduly the gap between rich and poor, in the enlargement of which many other potencies are in full activity. It is further deplored that the very best industrial and productive classes, in comparatively large percentages, leave the ranks of German producers to enter the ranks of foreign competitors, taking with them millions of marks. Single statisticians estimate the loss Germany has thus far suffered (since 1820) at seven, others at twenty-two, others even at more milliards of marks.

Another question would be to what extent the sum flowing back, under the laws of descent, to the old country, serve to balance the account between the old and the new country.

MILITARY SERVICE.

If in former years, say prior to 1866, the burden of military service was borne unequally by the several German states,* this was no longer the case after the war of 1866, and where the innovation was more sensibly felt, military service must be regarded as a cause of emigration. After the war of 1870-'71, this applies also to Alsace-Lorraine. In fact the latter country and, after 1866, Hanover had long lists of young people who tried to avoid military service by emigration. But this state of things has much changed since the general introduction of uniform liability to military service in all states of the German Empire has become customary. Of course no rule without exceptions.

Generally, Germans are fond of military matters. From the oldest times, when they first appeared in history, to the lansquenets of the Middle Ages and down to the present day, Germans have been known as brave warriors.

Throughout Germany there is now a well-connected network of so-called *Krieger-Vereine* (Warriors' Unions) of at least half a million in number, possessing a firm organization, with the express object of supporting order and the welfare of the "Fatherland."

The influence of a military training is observable in Germany everywhere. Everybody can make the same observation as reported by Consul Tanner, Chemnitz, under date May 28, 1886.† Generally three years' service influences, to a great extent the education of the people. Every able-bodied, moral young man, whether rich or poor, high or low in social standing, has to pass through the same school of strict obedience, order, promptitude, and faithful fulfillment of duties. How

* The general liability to serve in the army or navy existed only in Prussia.

† Printed in this volume, p. 135.

many an uncouth and feeble lad from the country has by such service become a manly, versatile, and orderly fellow.

Convinced that there is no true liberty without order and subordination, they transplant such principles into their civil life, into their families. The husband is in Germany the head of his house; wife and children range according to their natural standing and duties.

TAXATION.

To what degree taxation induces to emigration can hardly be stated. If business is good and incomes are sufficient, of course the collector of taxes meets with but little difficulty, but if their suppositions do not hold true, the collector of taxes is to the common people a dreaded person, who appears often where there is no farthing in the purse. Then a notice is left that if taxes have not been paid within a short time thereafter execution shall take place.

Prince Bismarck read some years ago an amusing number of such executions to the Reichstag, which had taken place, especially in the larger cities; and he did so to induce the Reichstag to decide in favor of indirect taxation, or, at least, of abolishing class-taxes collected on a lower amount of income than 1,200 marks.

As all direct taxes cause much complaint and uneasiness, particularly among lower classes of people, the German Government has repeatedly declared that it is their earnest endeavor to gradually transform direct into indirect taxation by increasing import duties, and taxes on tobacco and whisky, but these efforts have had as yet but little result, as such measures are much opposed by the Liberal and "Centrum" majority of the present Reichstag, which seems to fear that direct taxation would place a greater financial and political power in the hands of the Government than would be consistent with the rights of the Reichstag to provide every year for the necessary appropriations of the budget.

CLASS-TAX.

In Prussia all persons having an income less than 900 marks (\$214) are exempt from class-tax, while persons with an income of from 900 to 1,050 marks, pay 9 marks per year; 1,050 to 1,200 marks, pay 12 marks; 1,200 to 1,350 marks, pay 18 marks; 1,350 to 1,500 marks, pay 24 marks; 1,500 to 1,650 marks, pay 30 marks; 1,650 to 1,800 marks, pay 36 marks; 1,800 to 2,100 marks, pay 42 marks; 2,100 to 2,400 marks, pay 48 marks; 2,400 to 2,700 marks, pay 60 marks; 2,900 to 3,000 marks, pay 72 marks. Higher incomes pay a so-called state income tax. The income tax is levied on the income derived from (1) real estate; (2) capital; (3) trade, business, or from any paying occupation.

TRADE TAX.

This is levied on (1) commerce; (2) hotels, restaurants, inns; (3) manufactories and trades employing a number of assistants; (4) mill industry; (5) navigation, freight establishments, livery stables, &c; (6) peddlers.

In order to estimate the amount of trade tax to be levied, it is customary to suppose a medium tax; thus, if there are 80 trade-tax payers in one class at a certain place, and the medium from the total of such tax hitherto paid is found to be 30 marks, the amount of the tax will be for the next fiscal year, $30 \times 80 = 2,400$ marks.

In case the tax-payer is not able to pay the medium tax, a lower rate is granted him, and the amount falling short is added to the taxes of the other rate-payers, but the total of 2,400 marks must be paid by all the 80 trade-tax payers, no matter at what percentage each of them shares in this total, previously estimated and fixed by a committee of members, a moiety of which is chosen from the respective class of trade-tax payers, and the other moiety appointed by the Government.

This system is rather complicated.

TAX ON BUILDINGS.

This tax is paid for all buildings, court-yards and house-gardens belonging thereto, if their areal exceeds 25 acres 53 square meters (1 Prussian morgen equal to about 1 acre, 1 rood, 1 perch) in extent. Exempt therefrom are all public edifices of state, churches, schools, Tax is paid at the rate of 4 per cent. on the premiums derived from rentals of dwelling-houses, while 2 per cent. is paid on revenues from buildings devoted to industrial and commercial purposes.

TAX ON LANDED ESTATES.

This (ground-tax) is paid in Prussia at the average rate of 9.50 per cent. on the net proceeds of such estates. Real estates belonging to the state and other commonwealths are exempt. In addition to these taxes collected for the state, the communes are under law permitted to collect so-called municipal taxes to defray the expenditures for local purposes. Many cities continue to levy an excise laid on articles of food (mill-ground articles, cattle, meat), imported for consumption (*mahl- und schlachsteuer*). In Berlin this excise is not collected, but it derives its revenues from three other kinds of taxes, viz, from—

(a) *House tax*.—Paid by the owners of the houses, at present at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of rentals received, and

(b) *Rent tax*.—Paid by the tenants at the rate of about $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the amount of rental paid.

(c) *Municipal income tax*.—This is collected mostly at the rate of 100 per cent. of the amount of class or state tax paid.

School moneys are no longer collected in nearly all the larger cities, though in the country this is still the case.

GERMAN EMIGRATION LAWS.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

An unrestricted right to emigrate was provided for under the constitution framed for the German Empire as it existed for a short time, 1848-49.

The constitutions afterwards adopted by the individual states of Germany recognized likewise the right of emigration as a fundamental one, but some of them added a restriction providing that it shall not be permitted by emigration to avoid the liability to military service. The same principle passed into the constitution of the present German Empire by placing reservists (minute-men) and landwehrmen on the same footing. Permission to emigrate shall be refused to them if they are called in for actual service.

With regard to infants, insane, and other persons having no political capacities at all, emigration can be restricted in all cases where the ful-

fillment of liabilities under the civil law may be frustrated by emigration.

According to Article 4 of the constitution of the present German Empire, the latter shall be competent in all matters of emigration under the state law, penal and civil law.

THE CIVIL LAW.

The civil law (administration, police law) refers to the emigrant taking with him his family and property, the (licensed) emigration agent, as representative of the ship-owner, the ship-owner himself, master, and crew of the vessel.

Under the civil right the basis of emigration is an agreement, in which the mutual services and liabilities both of the ship-owner and the emigrant are defined, such as charges for passage, manner of lodging, embarkment, landing, board during passage, obedience to shipping regulations, reimbursement or forfeit of passage fare, extent of admissible luggage, &c.

It lies in the nature of things that the contracting parties do not stand on the footing of equality.

Therefore the state has to regulate the contents of the emigration contracts, so that the ship-owner, by abusing his technical superiority, cannot liberate himself from a responsibility incumbent naturally upon him.

The minimum of his liabilities towards the emigrant is therefore regulated by law to the exclusion of all private agreements contravening. Upon the emigration police the following duties are enjoined: Emigration agencies are to be controlled, to prevent fraudulent enticements and fleecing of inexperienced persons; further, the treatment of emigrants at the ports of embarkment and when on board, where moral interests, in a sexual respect, apart from hygiene, shall be taken care of.

Under the German penal code illicit emigration of persons of an age liable to military service shall be cognizable by a fine of from 150 to 3,000 marks, and by confiscation of their property for the payment of such fine, especially in cases where the highest amount of fine has been imposed; while a minute-man (*Reservist*) on leave of absence (*Beurlaubt*), or *Landwehrmann* (man of second levy), who emigrates without the permission and knowledge of his superior military authorities, shall be fined a sum of not exceeding 150 marks.

Desertion, of course, is punished as such according to the provisions of severe martial law.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

As above stated, the supervision over and legislation on emigration matters is one of the prerogatives of the Empire; thus, in 1874, an imperial commissioner of emigration (to take his official residence at Hamburg) was appointed. On his activity he has to submit a report to the Imperial chancellor. He confines his statements mostly to questions of board, lodging, treatment of emigrants, condition of vessels, improper practices of agents, &c.

In addition to the supervisory powers of the Empire, many laws of the several German states continue to remain applicable. Their chief principles are stated to be as follows:

(1) Persons to engage in the acquisition and transportation of emigrants shall be bound to obtain first a license as such from their respective Governments, and to

deposit bonds to warrant faithful fulfillment of all their liabilities to state and emigrants.

(2) Keeping of books as prescribed by law, subject to the inspection of the authorities.

(3) A series of special quantities for a faithful performance of the contract, which has to contain certain articles prescribed by law; for instance, that each party interested has to receive an exemplified copy of such contract, liability of the agent and his principal for accidents during passage (delay, naufrage), and a corresponding security by special bond or insurance.

(4) Taking care of good and suitable condition and equipment (spaciousness, sufficient and good supply of provisions) of emigrant vessels.

In summing up this part of my report I wish to state that nobody is prevented from emigrating who has freed himself, in the legal form, of all his liabilities to the Empire, state, and private persons.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES NOT LIKED.

Complaints are raised that the stream of emigrants was not in proper times systematically directed to countries where they could have remained Germans and have become consumers and not producers of German commodities.

The colonial policy adopted in recent time is therefore intended to make up for the alleged loss hitherto sustained. As a rule, leading German circles are no longer in favor of Germans emigrating to the United States and Canada. To what extent and by what influences emigration, as appears from inclosure A, in the last five years (and in each of these years more) was checked can hardly be stated. In 1885 the number of emigrants was 103,642, as against 210,547 in 1881.

In my last annual report I said:

This considerable decrease in 1885 seems to show that either the economical condition of Germany has improved, and that the attractive power of America, which heretofore took the largest portion of emigrants, has diminished, or that the new colonial policy of Bismarck keeps many on the fence.

This still proves true. Since then a new measure was adopted by the Prussian Government relating to colonization at home.

The eastern provinces of Prussia and Posen, especially in districts where there is a mixed population (Polish and German), showed not only the highest number of emigrants and thinnest population, but also the lowest degree of industry and worst condition of farming, though they have a more fertile soil than many other provinces. The circumstances that the percentage of Germans, as compared with Poles, diminished constantly attracted the attention of the authorities, and it was finally found that the impossibility of many sons of German farmers, &c., considering the many large manorial estates, to get an independent husbandry and homestead, drove many valuable elements away, leaving behind a not desirable class of people.

Recently Prussian legislative bodies have passed a law appropriating 100,000,000 marks for a colonization of those provinces by Germans. Large manorial estates shall be purchased and dismembered to be prepared for husbandries of fit and able small farmers to carry on a systematic and paying farming.

STRIKES.

It could hardly be asserted that strikes lead to emigration, since the very best and most needed classes of artisans, for instance those engaged in the building trade, have been making efforts to raise their wages still farther by means of strikes, while the least paid are those

working classes who can easily be substituted by others. Those belonging to the former classes require a more robust constitution, and are not so numerous as the latter, whose larger number causes a greater competition for work in certain branches, resulting in lowering wages so much needed for the most indispensable necessities of life. Thus the latter have no means to emigrate.

Several strikes have this year taken place in Berlin, but they turned out only to a very inconsiderable extent in favor of the strikers.

Regarding the result of the strike of the journey men masons in Berlin the organ of the German builders (*Baugewerbe-Zeitung*) says:

Their strike is at an end, and it has not had the desired effect of establishing the minimum wages of 50 pfennigs (11.9 cents) per hour. In fact no minimum wages were established at all, but journeymen receive pay according to their ability. At present about 5 per cent. receive less than 45 pfennigs (10.7 cents), per hour, 45 per cent. receive 45 pfennigs (10.7 cents,) 45 per cent. 50 pfennigs (11.9 cents) and about 5 per cent. more than 50 pfennigs (11.9 cents) per hour.

The strike was ineffective; there were always plenty of journeymen masons ready to go to work on the buildings where the striking workmen had quit and these newly employed journeymen received the protection of the police; consequently the strike was in every case of short duration.

It has also been established without a doubt that the large majority of journeymen masons in Berlin care little for the continuation of strikes or prolongation of useless agitation. The journeymen have frequently expressed themselves as thoroughly contented with the energetic measures of the police which enable them to work undisturbed and to exercise their own inclinations.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON GERMANY.

Herzog, speaking on this subject, says:

No doubt exists that Germany thereby sustains a heavy loss of population.

Another author, Scherzer, estimates the total emigration as follows:

	Persons.
1821-'30	8,000
1831-'40	177,000
1841-'50	465,000
1851-'60	1,130,000
1861-'70	970,000
Total, 1821-'70	2,770,000
According to official returns:	
1871-'80	595,151
1881-'85	817,778
Total, 1821-'85	4,182,929 + 63,183 via Havre.

Herzog goes on to say:

During the last four years (1879-'83) alone Germany gave off more emigrants to the United States than the number of her whole army on the peace footing amounts to; the majority was of an age which is regarded as the one of the highest working power, and recruited out of those classes of people, which especially are called the working classes, since by their activity in farming and trades such goods are produced as constitute the broad groundwork of national welfare. Their absence is sensibly felt in the lack of hands in connection with remarkable rise of agricultural wages, especially in those districts where farming is the principal source of income, and it is here where at the time of harvesting it conduces to inconveniences which are very onerous as long as it cannot be afforded to have machines take the place of hands.

I am informed that it has become customary in Germany during the recent years to give soldiers in actual service leave of absence to assist such farmers as make application for help during harvest.

As for the favorable effects, Herzog says further:

They are best illustrated by the simile of a too-densely grown wheat field or forest preservation, in which, by removing part of plants, room and light are created for the

remainder. If we bear in mind that the 4,000,000 who since 1820 left Germany for the United States should have remained in the "Fatherland," and been fertile and increased in number, the German Empire would have at present most probably a larger number of population than the United States, but it would nevertheless be probable that the majority would have to conduct a mode of living under worse conditions than they are at present. If this favorable effect of emigration can but with difficulty be ascertained in detail, another advantage can easily be recognized, namely, the one which a permanent connection of the emigrants with the former home brings on for commerce and industry. This connection is stronger and more durable than generally supposed. Even if the emigrant renounces his nationality; nay, even if he loses the use of his mother tongue, the economical relations continue to subsist with great tenacity. The considerable extent of the German exports to the United States, Brazil, and Chili is in the main caused by the larger number of German immigrants.

Knowledge of the locality where to buy goods, national customs and habits, and a predilection for their old home contributes to decide would-be purchasers in favor of the old native country. The ways once being opened to commerce the relations between the two countries are easily maintained and strengthened.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA DESIRED AND FOSTERED.

Great efforts have of late been made by German colonial and other associations to give the stream of German emigrants another direction than to the United States, where they say German nationality and language is easily lost in the intercourse with a kindred tribe and idiom. Great hopes are therefore entertained with regard to the three southern states, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay, having vast fertile districts with a population next to nothing, situated under a temperately warm sun. The opinions of scientific explorers and practical men have confirmed that from the nature of agricultural produce obtained there, these states, as well as Argentine, would not, like North America, serve to make German immigrants formidable competitors in the production of breadstuffs, while, by and by, they would become valuable customers for German manufacturers.

It is also claimed that the natives of South Brazil, with their idiom, their manners, and customs are more foreign to German immigrants than the United States, retarding amalgamation with the native element. To prove this, attention is directed to the development of three Brazilian provinces, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Santa Catharina. About 200,000 Germans have settled here, steadily increasing in number, both by births and new immigrants from Germany, but retaining their German language and manners in church and school.

GERMAN COLONIES.

German colonies have as yet, except perhaps the acquisitions in the South Sea (New Guinea, &c.), not been deemed proper fields for German farmers; but as purveyors of raw material and colonial and such goods as are not produced in Germany, they are likely to prove before long an important factor in extending German trade, and in giving employment to many thousands of persons in the lines of navigation, commerce, and industry.

CONDITION AT HOME.

The general condition of the German people at home, especially in reference to those classes which contribute largely to the number of emigrants, viz, farmers, agricultural laborers, and artisans, I shall attempt to state some other features in addition to the information above given.

The decline of German farming is a subject much discussed in Germany.

For a better understanding of the mode of farming, it may be well to say that German agriculturists make a distinction between large landed estates with net proceeds of at least 1,500 marks per year, consuming only the smallest portion of their produce; and

Mittelgüter (landed estates of about 50 to 100 hectares) of arable land under cultivation, with net proceeds of at least 300 marks. Small estates, with 5 to 20 hectares, where the keeping of a plow can still be afforded, with lowest net proceeds of 90 marks, and dwarf (truck) farms (*Zucergwirthschaften* = spade husbandries) where the plow is replaced by the spade, or the work is done with the help of hired teams.

Compound estates (*Gütergemenge*) where a whole tract of land, under the superintendence of an official surveyor, was subdivided into a number of triangles, the owners or farmers of which constitute the inhabitants of a village. The term *Gütergemenge* is used in contradistinction to the old German *Hofwirthschaft* (domain husbandry), where the estate forms a whole, in the center of which the husbandman resides, as it is still the case in Schleswig, Oldenburg, East Frisia, and Westphalia.

Large husbandries, surrounded by smaller and spade husbandries, exercise a beneficial influence upon the whole development of culture of the surrounding population by their perfecting the cattle-breeding, by the introduction of better and newer modes of cultivation; by the storage of supplies, and, in many cases, by grand industrial trades connected therewith (manufacture of spirits, sugar, starch, &c.), and by furnishing to manufacturers and cities large quantities of superfluous products and raw materials.*

In times of failure and death their usefulness is quite obvious. An agriculturist (Poussanie) says :

With all the greater well-governed nations of an old civilization, a gradation of husbandries from the smallest tract of land up to the large estate should exist everywhere, so that every individual should have a chance of improvement. For with maxims of an old civilization, a high degree of individual and general progress can exist only when they develop their forces harmonically, i. e., if they have fostered agriculture, industry, and commerce in reasonable proportion, or, in other words, if they have realized a subdivision of labor in the most perfect manner.

THRIFT OF HUSBANDRY.

Considering the heavy pressure, which, according to the same expert, for centuries, except in the Northern and Eastern Prussia, weighed upon agricultural laborers, and the present progress of transformation of all political, social, and economic conditions of Germany, a reasonable and paying husbandry at times, when on the most estates expenses have been in excess of revenues, could be carried on only where land owners succeeded in securing, or rather settling on or near their farms, a sufficient number of good and industrious laborers, and where in a truly humane manner they took care both of the physical and moral welfare of their employés.

As means to settle firmly agricultural laborers are proposed : To help them to acquire their own dwelling, to get free tenancy of good arable land, cheap fuel; in case of sickness, medical treatment free of charge; sickness-funds; further life insurance, and insurance of chattels against fire should be provided for them.

As already stated, the Reichstag has this year passed the bill to extend the benefits of the so-called *Unfallversicherungs-Gesetz* (insurance

* This subject of German agriculture was fully described in Consul Potter's report printed in Consular Reports No. 66, page 321.

in case of accident), to agricultural and forest laborers. In other respects, the ideas above suggested have already found application on some of the larger estates.

KIND OF INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, ETC.

In Germany there are three classes of them: Free day laborers, receiving mostly wages in money, and partly conducting a migratory life according to season and place of employment found, while servants and contract day laborers receive compensation in land let out, produce, and in money. They are engaged per year or even for a longer period. Contract day laborers are mostly found on large manorial estates.

Household budgets and rates of wages of such day laborers are published in the report of my predecessor, Mr. Brewer (see pages 210 and 211, Vol. I, Europe Labor Report, 1884). Wages have hardly much changed since then.

The material condition of these laborers is stated to have much improved as compared with a state of things twenty or thirty years ago. The prices of so-called colonial goods (sugar, coffee, spice), and especially of clothing material, have not risen in the same proportion as wages.

Most of these laborers either produce themselves or receive wages in produce, namely, breadstuffs, potatoes, milk, meat, fuel, and dwelling.

Laborers owning land have generally houses of their own. On their land they cultivate potatoes, vegetables; produce in their own husbandry milk, meat (especially pork), eggs, &c. They mostly bring up more hogs, fed by the waste produce, than they want for their own consumption. When fat, the hog is sold in the next market, and out of the money of sale they increase their live stock. It was especially in their favor that higher duties on imported meat and lard were introduced by the German Government. The present price of pork is 50 to 70 pfennigs per 1 pound ($\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram) in Berlin (against 55 and 75 pfennigs in 1876), and for lard at present 33 pfennigs against 80 pfennigs in 1876.

With all the laborers, also with those who hired only a tract of land, the wages in money serve materially to cover such necessaries of life where a rise of price took place only in an insignificant manner.

The condition of dwellings, especially on the manorial estates of Northern Germany, has much improved.

As for morals, complaints are often raised of the laborers becoming less economical and more pretentious. Others have noticed in some districts a greater propensity for spirituous liquors; in Posen, Prussia, and Silesia, for brandies; in Southern Germany, for beer. In some counties, neighboring large cities, a spirit of opposition and discontent is noticed, mostly inspired by socialistic doctrines.

Mental education is stated to be improving. The number of persons not able to read or write is of very small percentage. Of 151,180 recruits lifted in 1884, 1,923 or 1.27 per cent. were unable to read or to sign their names. This result is due to the compulsory school education law.

CONDITION OF INDUSTRIAL LABORERS.

The recent riots and labor disturbances in England, Italy, France, America, and particularly in Belgium, have again directed the attention to the socialistic problem still waiting for a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned.

It has not escaped my attention that in Germany the socialistic agitation has been comparatively of a quiet character. This may be due partly to a more discreet leadership, partly to the vigilance of a strong Government, partly to a regular employment, and finally to certain protective measures inaugurated for the benefit of the workmen. In 1883 an act was passed providing for the insurance of working men in case of sickness. Another act was passed in 1884 to insure in case of accidents industrial workmen (about 4,000,000 in number); this latter act has this year been extended to agricultural and forest laborers (about 14,000,000 in number), while another act was passed for indemnification of officials of the Empire in cases of accident. Besides this, a bill to protect all workingmen in old age is under contemplation.

If practical means could be found to remedy all evils resulting from just grievances of laborers it would be an easy task to remove the effects. In many, if not in most of cases, it is the permanent agitation of the socialistic leaders who make a living on the small contributions paid by the numerous members of the Laborers' Union organized by them. But under the act against dangerous pursuits of social democracy, the German Government proceeds energetically against the instigators, expelling them from places where, as in Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg, and recently in Sprensberg, the state of small siege has been proclaimed. But several points of their complaint deserve, at any rate, our attention.

One author, Schippel, speaking on this subject, says:

A surplus of goods of all kinds beside a surplus of privations—that is the signature of the present time; placed amidst an exuberant plenty of goods, the people long with sorrow for daily bread.

Everywhere productivity or susceptibility of production has grown beyond the increase of population. Our forefathers would have thought it impossible that overproduction, even of breadstuffs, could ever assume such an extent on the whole globe.

Another author, Professor Reuleaux, the well-renowned author of "Kynematik," in a very interesting treatise on the "Machine and the Social Question," points to very noticeable features of the question, some of which are herewith rendered in translation.

He goes on to state that the fact that industry steadily creates a surplus of manufactures is but natural.

The labor question owes its existence to the extraordinary amount of work that can be done by machine with a comparatively very slight consumption of human force.

House or home industry distributed over a country disappears, and concentration of labor, with all tools belonging thereto, ensues on certain places, accumulating masses of people in a condition gradually merging into pauperism, with all its physical and moral evils. The overwhelming effect of a machine manifests itself in absorbing the small artisan or mechanic, who, in the immediate neighborhood of his family, did until then his daily work. And this process of absorption directs naturally itself towards the more skillful men. He who is less clever and strong remains until he also himself is devoured by the factory, be it in any occupation and at any rate of wages whatsoever.

In large cities, like Berlin, the lack of clever artisans is already perceptibly felt; but what strikes even more attention is a deplorable diminution of the skill itself of the operatives. Nearly every new invention tries to deprive the remainder of work from laborers still done by hand. Not only adult working men were lowered to a position of mere machine helpers, but even this very position is uncertain, as the

same could be easily filled by children. This serves, again, to press down wages to a level hardly sufficient to live on.

And while the machine requires the laborer's full and close attention, he has no occasion to apply and exercise his natural gifts in producing, nor can he, under such circumstances, train and strengthen his physical, intellectual, and moral powers. It is but an act of grace if employers allow him at times to change the kind of service or of the machine to be attended by him.

Reuleaux continues :

The two great organizations for horizontal transportation of goods, steam navigation and railroading, exhibit applications of the steam engine which do not entail a suite of detriments to the laborers concerned; both institutions have rendered to society the very greatest services. The bridging of the seas by steamboats, the connection of countries by railroads, the speed of movement taking place on both ways, have entirely transformed the life of nations.

To these institutions of transportation serves a very considerable fraction of the laboring classes, and that under circumstances which, in the principle, are not oppressive, not degrading, not detrimental to health; on the contrary, as a rule, are very favorable. Here there is no labor question, or, if same has been forcibly created, does not possess a like dark background of the condition of working men as in other branches.

Like favorable, but at least not unfavorable conditions are found in the line of large machine works, where locomotive engines, steam engines, railroad cars, ship machines, boilers, vessels, &c., are built. Here, on an average, the workman has a wholesome, though tollsome, not too monotonous and paying employment in the service of the steam engine. The readiness with which many German manufacturers and managers have come to meet any reasonable wants of their laborers, has been attended with blissful results.

It would now be the task of mechanics to approach question, how and in what manner machinery can contribute to a cure of evils which it has inflicted upon society in addition to its good gifts.

During the last decennial that kind of working machines and whole trains of such machines have been taken into use, which bring, so to say, the making of an article to a complete and full finish, in which the work of regulation for the most part is no longer done by human hand. The consequence is that for the production of an article of a very high quality only an inferior workman is required.

On the occasion of the Paris International Exhibition, Professor Reuleaux called attention to this kind of production, calling articles exclusively made by machines, "machinofatures," in contradistinction from "manufactures," *i. e.*, articles made or finished by hand, or where skill of the laborers in treating and using machines is still wanted to a great extent. Then Professor Reuleaux goes on to show that where "machinofatures" are produced, it can especially be noticed how the laborer is gradually surrendered to capital.

A steam engine acts so much the more favorably, *i. e.*, more economically, as it is larger.

The same has, therefore, a natural tendency to increase in bulk and efficiency. An industry furnishing a simple product, such as calico, must therefore, of necessity, fall to the capital, as this alone is able to establish those grand plants and works, the operation of which admits of producing an article cheap enough to be saleable in the market. It may be granted that the extent of cotton and woolen mills at present may have reached nearly *that* limit where control, supervision, and management still remain possible; but around these limits capital is the absolute ruler.

This latter has thereby been enabled to destroy the wealth or welfare of entire territories, or to concentrate a whole industry exclusively in certain places. It is remarkable that in the domain of weaving or of fibrous stuffs industry generally, the forcible means of strikes was of no good whatever to the strikers. Professor Reuleaux says:

If we, however, look somewhat more closely at this very question of weaving, we observe that not so much the tool, the loom procurable at lower rates, as the purveyor of force, the steam engine afforded the preponderance to the capital. Only this latter is able to procure and to run those huge and powerful steam engines of our days, around

which the remainder of the establishment or plant, though wanting capital, is grouped, though not in such a manner that these appendices could not be detached or separated therefrom. From this very cause the weaving trade, though under hunger and sorrow, has succeeded for so long a time in standing against the competition of the steam engine.

Here we stand evidently in the face of a principle.

The working machine is, in a great many instances, not a dynamical unit, but divisible, finding application in one and the same works in many equipollent repetitions, only loosely kept together by the steam engine.

The single working machines have no exorbitant price; on the contrary, the "machinofacture" of machine builders is about to furnish same in an increasing perfection cheaper and cheaper.

Therefore, in cases where these conditions meet, there is a chance to militate against the undesirable preponderance of the capital that is to make force independent of capital.

The small weaver would be saved from the over-pressure of capital if we could give him that portion of elementary working power necessary for his loom. Similar attempts could be made with regard to spinners, but much more to the trades of joiners, locksmiths, tinsmiths, brush-makers, pump-makers, and the like.

What these trades want is partly power, partly working machines; but these latter could, even now, be procured by the artisan, as they can be had at really cheap prices, but what he wants is motive power for work at home.

Then they could do their work at home just as well as in the factory, which attracted them, and in utilizing his train of machines in various ways he would retain or regain his skill. Able to compete, the small master would be, in spite of certain advantage which large manufacturers have, for the reason that when working at his home the mutual assistance of the members of his family in general, the moral element, will be added to his well-being as a most efficient factor.

Thus the small manufacturer, with his assistants and apprentices around him, would form a closed working organism, with superior and subordinate forces, resembling the former mode of living of mechanics or artisans. And had these small manufacturers once become able to compete their quality would quickly improve, as in the same moment also the market for laborers wanted for large manufacturers, *i. e.*, for the capital, would experience an improvement.

The capital would thereby cease to flow into those industries where the manufactured articles could be easily supplied by small workshops.

Thus the tendency of capital to concentration could be neutralized.

What engineers and machine works have to do to remedy an essential part of social evils, is the production of cheap, slight working power, or, in other words, small power machines to be operated at small expense.

Several excellent types of such machines can already be found—gas-power machines, hot-air machines, small water-pressure machines, petroleum-gas machines, &c.

Several days ago, one Julius Spiel, Berlin, appeared at this office, in a patent matter for petroleum and gas machines of that kind. He informed me that a large company is forming to manufacture that type of machine.

Professor Beuleaux's views, above given in substance, remarkably agree with a portion of a lecture delivered by I. C. Bayles, as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at the meeting of Halifax, N. S., September, 1885, where he says :

It is interesting to note in passing that in the city of New York, French mechanics are building up an industrial system very different from anything previously known in this country. There are many hundreds of French artisans quietly working in shops of their own, using small steam powers and light machinery for the manufacture of specialties, in the production of which the great manufacturing establishments have not thus far been able to compete. These men live and work under one roof, and have their shops in all unexpected places. They manufacture art works of various kinds by electro-metallurgical processes, small art objects for ornamental purposes, *passerpartouts*, and other light picture frames, and fine confectionery. These men earn more money and live better than they possibly could as wage-earners in the large manufacturing establishments of the city.

HAND WEAVING *versus* MACHINE WEAVING.

A noteworthy gathering of weavers took place November 1 in the city of Elberfeld. The deplorable state of poverty among the hand

weavers, as well on the Lower Rhine as in the valley of the Wüpper, is well known. The introduction of machine weaving has greatly damaged the once thriving business of hand weaving, even to such an extent that the Prussian Government has taken the matter into consideration.

The object of this meeting of the weavers was to take measures which may improve this sad state of affairs.

It was resolved to send a petition to the Reichstag with the following demands:

(1) A taxation to be placed on machine-weaving under international treaties.

(2) Limitation of the same through the fixing of a maximum time for such a day.

(3) Abolition of married women labor, and prohibition of labor by children under sixteen years.

(4) Abolition of prison labor and convict labor competition.

It is a notable fact that Mr. Gebhard, a manufacturer and counselor of commerce, representing the Elberfeld Board of Trade, accepted the demands of the weavers, provided they can be made an international regulation.

WAGES.

I am informed that, as a rule, wages have in recent years nearly kept on the same level. Efforts were made by laborers of the building trade, as hereafter will be more fully described, but with doubtful results. I inclose a comparative statement showing the average rates per week paid in Berlin during the years 1882, 1884, 1885, as far as a comparison was practical.

No change has certainly been noticed with regard to unskilled day laborers in Prussia and the Hanseatic cities. I inclose a table showing their daily wages received at different cities, giving the average wages both for adult and young, male and female persons. These statistics are taken from the *Concordia*, published at Mayence, and are stated to be based on official publications.

Able men do not lack employment, and, as already stated in my last annual report, their mode of living has not been worse; on the contrary, the prices of provisions have since again shown a decline.

A NORMAL BUDGET OF A BERLIN LABORER.

According to a computation recently prepared by a social association of Berlin, a workman's family, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, keeping up quite a simple mode of living, and confining themselves to the very greatest necessities of life, consumed per year provisions to the value of 51.9 marks (\$123.52); paid for rent, taxes, and fuel, 27.7 marks (\$65.92); for clothing, shoes, and underclothing, 30.4 marks (\$72.35); total, 1,100 marks (\$261.82).

Expenses for medical treatment in case of sickness have not been taken into consideration. Taking the average income of a Berlin unskilled laborer at 2.40 marks (37 cents) for about three hundred working days, which is not always the case, this would make about 720 marks (\$171.36); hence a falling short of 380 marks (\$90.46), which must mostly be made up by the earnings of the wife, and, if age permits, of children.

For more example, I beg leave to refer to Report dated May 25, 1884, of Mr. Brewer, my predecessor, where Berlin household budgets of

different kinds of working people have been reported.* No striking change in the mode of living has since been noticed.

In a report of the Prussian superintendent over factories at Dusseldorf I found another statement, which I herewith inclose, as to the weekly consumption of a workman's family during winter. He accompanies same with some observations. He says:

If we take into consideration that an operative engaged in coarse works wants for his own person per year at least 3 blouses, each 42 to 47 cents; 3 pair of trousers, at 71.4 cents, \$2.33; 8 to 10 pairs of stockings, at 23.8 cents, \$1.90 to \$2.38; 3 to 4 pairs of wooden shoes (sabots), at 14 cents, 42 to 56 cents; 1 or 3 pairs of leather shoes, at \$2.38, \$2.38 to \$7.14; add to these items expenses for taxes, school moneys, school books and the like; 50 pfennigs per week for yarn, &c., for repair; 6 marks per year for fresh bed-straw, it is obvious that a laborer with a large family, living at a larger place, earning on an average 3.50 marks (83 cents) a day, is unable to incur the expenses set forth in the annexed table, but has considerably to reduce them.

He further reports that in many cases operatives in a certain city stated to him that a family of five members, earning wages of about 3.25 marks (77.3 cents) per day, could hardly make both ends meet, but when earning only 3 marks (71.4 cents) this would be impossible without serious privations.

In the country, especially if other favorable conditions permit that a little land is rented and a goat kept, it can be more easily afforded to get tolerably well along with 3 marks of daily wages. But even in this case the limit where privations begin lies far beyond the rate of 2 marks (47.6 cents) a day. I give here two examples:

A locksmith, having a very economical wife, another member of the family earning wages, and five members not yet wage-earners, earned 682 marks (\$162) per year. "Nobody," he declared, "had to suffer hunger, but at times we were short of means for support."

A silk-weaver, whose family consisted, beside himself, of wife and three little children, earned, on an average, about 14.30 marks (\$3.40) a week, stated that since his marriage, seven years ago, he has not been able to buy a coat; and though his wife understands housekeeping better than the majority of workmen's wives, he does not get rid of his debts for more bread.

Of a more considerable influence than usually thought upon the laborers making both ends to meet, are the reliability, regularity, and promptitude of the wages received.

A workman, formerly earning an average day's wage of 3.25 marks (\$77.3), could not get free of debts and satisfy promptly the wants of his family, because of the considerable fluctuations in day's wages, their payments having been made every fortnight, while a week's pay was retained; but can now do so very well, having become an invalid, and as such, deriving his revenue every quarter, earning something besides, the whole income amounting only to 2.85 marks (67.8 cents).

Another report of a superintendent over the manufacturing districts in the province of Brandenburg (Berlin excepted) says as follows:

"Movements for higher wages, called forth by similar movements in Berlin, showed nowhere a permanent result, so that the rate of wages during the last two years has remained on the same scale. But it seems that, considering the efficiency of our industries to compete, wages have obtained, for the present at least, their highest mark. Best wages received:

Occupation.	Wages per week.	Equivalent in United States currency.
	<i>Marks.</i>	
Foremen in metal works (founders, rollers, wire and pipe drawers, turners)	29 to 30	\$6 90 to \$7 14
Their first assistants	18 to 24	4 28 to 5 71
Foremen in the machine and wood industry	18 to 20	4 28 to 4 76
(Cloth and optical industries and stone-cutters)	16 to 18	3 80 to 4 28
Ship-builders	15 to 16	3 57 to 3 80
Carpenters, brick-makers, cigar-makers	12 to 15	2 85 to 3 57
Masons, locksmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, saddlers, rope-makers	10 to 12	2 38 to 2 85
Shoemakers	9 to 10	2 14 to 2 88

THE DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABORERS.

In a meeting of unemployed workmen in Berlin, on the 25th of January last (1886), which was attended by about one thousand persons, it was

* Printed in Labor in Europe, vol. II, p. 195.

greatly deplored that so many people in Berlin were without work, and that their number was constantly increasing. One of the speakers, Goerchi, a leader of Social Democrats, said some "bourgeois" claimed that the lack of employment was caused by "overproduction." "This word 'overproduction,'" he said, "was an invention of those same bourgeois. The lack of employment was caused chiefly by the inability of the people to buy, and this was caused by a production at the mercy of capitalists." The natural consequence of such production must of necessity bring about an ever-recurring crisis and cause perpetual poverty among the masses of workingmen. The tendency of present production is to cheapen all articles of manufacture, and still the people are for the most part unable to buy the absolute necessities of life. The reduction in the price of manufactures was brought about by reduction of the workingmen's pay. The reduction in the pay for work brought cheap female labor into prominence, to the detriment of male labor.

Female labor was the principal cause of the present lack of employment. For the sake of morality, household regularity, &c., female labor in factories should be prohibited or at least restricted, &c.

Female labor at night is employed in glass-works, mirror factories, in works manufacturing coal-dust, bricks, cement, cast iron, and zinc, porcelain knobs, paper, pasteboard, in wood-grinding, spinning and weaving mills, cloth, flannel works, in worsted-spinning, net-work factories, chemical works, sugar refineries, starch works, newspaper press-rooms.

In these branches of industry, where day and night labor is carried on during the whole year, the number of females who work at night is about as follows in the different German states:

German states.	No. of establishments.	No. female employés.
Prussia.....	191	3,161
Bavaria.....	6	171
Wurtemberg.....	5	80
Baden.....	2	40
Brunswick.....	2	9
Saxe-Meiningen.....	2	120
Lippe-Deimold.....	5	51
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1	20
Bremen.....	5	8
Hamburg.....	5	4
Alsace-Lorraine.....	6	370
Total.....	222	4,080

In branches of industries where only during a certain time of the year (campaign) business is carried on, but in this case regularly at day and night, the number of females employed (in works manufacturing beet-sugar, sauerkraut, bricks and tiles, earthenware) were as follows:

In sugar works.

States.	No. of establishments.	No. female employés.
Prussia.....	236	6,500
Bavaria.....	1	18
Baden.....	1	50
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	3	20
Saxe-Weimar.....	3	54
Brandenburg.....	80	450
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1	10
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1	24
Anhalt.....	23	620
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	1	28
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	1	22
Total.....	306	7,796

In the following branches of industries female labor is employed at night only in regularly recurring times (season work), while during the remaining part of the year only day work is done: Works manufacturing articles of lead, wood, carving material, carpets, hosiery, umbrellas, toys, in dyeing works, cloth-refining and finishing works, works making ginger-bread, preserves, and pickled meats. There are in Prussia eleven works, employing 515 females; in Reuss Gera three works, employing 200 females.

In the textile and paper industries females work only at night at specially urgent business times.

INSTRUCTION OF FACTORY GIRLS IN MANUAL LABOR, ETC.

Even Duceptians and Leplay noted the ignorance of the wives of working men regarding all kind of manual labor and household work as the principal cause of the poverty, misery, and moral depravity which unfortunately is so prevalent among the laboring families. And since the time when these great political economists first called the attention of an enlightened public to this deplorable state of affairs, matters have not improved. It is comparatively rare to find the wife of a workman able to cook, sew, knit, and mend torn garments, or to do such work as is of vast importance for the welfare of the poorer classes. The consequence is that the laborer who returns from his daily work finds, instead of a palatable meal some kind of mixture which it is hardly to be expected he will relish.

A further consequence is, that instead of cleanliness and order in their dwellings, filth and disorder reigns, which creates a distaste in the laborer for his home, and he prefers to spend his evenings in taverns and drinking-places.

A remedy against such evils can only be expected when factory girls are given a chance to acquire the knowledge through the necessary instruction in house-keeping, &c., before their marriage. Such training cannot be given during their school term, but when they commence to work in factories.

Of late such trials have been made in Baden. Under the protection of the grand duchess, an institution has been opened in a small town where young girls may acquire a knowledge of their future duties as wives and mothers. Instructions are given during evenings, so that those who work in factories need not neglect their daily occupation.

Similar establishments have been opened at Worms, in Hanover, and Westphalia.

But success will be possible if they become general. It is not necessary that each employer establish such a school; it would be an easy matter if several employers create them jointly.

It lies in the line of temperance societies to suggest and support these institutions, and ladies' societies will sympathize with their introduction. This opens a vast field for the charity of high-standing ladies.

A well-known political economist is of opinion that the wives of employers can have the greatest influence in elevating the female working class. The instruction of girls in manual labor and other work of house-keeping would improve also the moral character of inexperienced girls who are at the mercy of so many temptations. But the benefits of such schools would be universal.

BERLIN JOURNEYMAN BUILDERS FIGHT FOR HIGHER WAGES.

On the 3d of May last a long-threatened strike commenced. On the 9th of May a meeting of at least 4,000 journeymen took place, in which

it was resolved that since 161 employers had conceded to their demand of 50 pfennigs (12 cents) per hour, the strike should not be general.

Married journeymen who are at work agreed to pay 1 mark per week and unmarried men 1 mark 50 pfennigs to the strike funds. A resolution that unmarried journeymen, who came to Berlin from other cities, should leave the city while on a strike, was not adopted.

On the other hand, the Berlin Union of Master Builders held on the 5th of May a meeting and adopted a resolution, the substance of which is as follows :

The masters being convinced that strikes, even if they result in favor of one party or the other, are injurious to both parties, have since the beginning of the year done everything in their power to avert them. They could not enter into any negotiations with the so-called commissioners of wages, because, in the first place, this committee was elected by a comparatively small number of the journeymen at work in Berlin; secondly, because this committee will not permit any contract work whatever; thirdly, because all decisions of the committee are to be approved by the entire number of journeymen, which is utterly impossible; and, lastly, because this committee is influenced to a great extent by persons who are not journeymen, and who were not in any way connected with the leading trade.

To bring about harmony among masters and journeymen, the former deemed it expedient to organize a body of masters and journeymen to consult and arbitrate jointly regarding wages, the number of working hours per day, and all matters of their mutual interest and welfare, &c. This manifesto was adopted unanimously and 15,000 copies printed to be distributed among the journeymen masons of Berlin. It was further decided to allow 45 pfennigs (10.7 cents) per hour as wages which can be increased to 50 pfennigs (12 cents) if the work done should merit such an increase; but that 10 hours should under all circumstances constitute a day's work.

As already stated, the masters carried off the victory in the meaning of the above resolutions. At Berlin there are at present, June 20, no strikes.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN THE INTEREST OF WORKMEN.

This question came up in the Reichstag. At the motion of the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag, a bill prepared by them, and recently submitted to the Reichstag, should be passed by the same, a committee was appointed to prepare the question.

Their first report has recently been made. The same deals exclusively with the first point of said bill, viz, the organization of a board intrusted with the supervision over the execution of protective laws for workingmen; such board to officiate in the name of the Empire, under the title *Reichs-Arbeits-Amt* (work-office of the Empire), and to have control over the 200,000 working offices to be created throughout the Empire for every 400,000 inhabitants.

According to the bill, as prepared by the Social Democrats, such "Imperial work office" should consist of an Imperial council of labor, with the necessary assistants. Women should be eligible as such. But the imperial work office should have only the right to choose the members for the "Imperial labor council" and of the persons presented by so-called *Arbeitskammern* (chambers of laborers).

This chamber was the main object of the Social Democrats, which is to be a sort of "parliament of laborers." It is to have a voice in all questions appertaining to the politic-economical life of the district concerned, co-operating with the work office in the same district. It should be especially empowered to thoroughly investigate the operations of trade and maritime treaties, duties, taxes, wages, provisions, rentals, competition, schools, polytechnical institutions, collections of patterns

and designs, condition of dwellings, hygienic matters, &c., of the laboring classes, &c.

The committee of the Reichstag, after careful deliberation, was of opinion that these propositions were impracticable, and so the same has concluded to substitute the following resolutions to be laid before the Reichstag for assent:

(a) To request the Imperial chancellor to use his influence towards increasing the number of factory inspectors and to decrease the extent of the present districts of factory inspectors for a more thorough supervision of factories.

(b) To request the chancellor to introduce a bill in the Reichstag providing for the obligatory introduction of "trade courts," suggesting that the judges of the same should be elected by an equal number of employers and laborers, in separate election bodies, by a secret ballot.

F. RAINE,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Consul-General.

Berlin, June 19, 1886.

EXHIBIT A.—German emigration via German ports, and Belgian port of Antwerp, during the years 1871–1885.

Years.	Ports of departure.				Antwerp.
	German ports and Antwerp.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Prussian ports, chiefly Stettin.	
1871	74,912	45,658	30,254	.....	.....
1872	120,650	66,919	57,615	.....	1,116
1873	103,638	49,608	51,492	.....	3,598
1874	45,112	17,907	24,093	1,536	1,576
1875	30,773	12,613	15,826	268	2,086
1876	28,368	10,372	12,706	202	4,488
1877	21,964	9,328	10,725	75	1,836
1878	24,217	11,827	11,827	85	976
1879	83,837	15,828	13,165	245	4,089
1880	106,190	51,627	42,787	552	11,224
1881	210,547	98,519	84,425	1,484	20,178
1882	193,969	98,116	71,164	1,986	24,633
1883	166,119	87,739	55,066	546	22,168
1884	143,586	75,776	49,985	750	17,075
1885	103,642	52,328	35,335	1,237	14,742

Destination.

Years.	United States.	British North America.	Mexico and Central America.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Other parts of America.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia and Polynesia.
1871	73,816	9	21	37	920	263	18	11	817
1872	119,780	690	38	61	3,508	387	2	12	1,173
1873	96,641	49	32	28	5,048	496	4	9	1,331
1874	42,492	138	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	900
1875	27,834	38	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,026
1876	22,767	11	8	35	3,432	804	54	81	1,228
1877	18,240	11	25	243	1,069	289	750	31	1,306
1878	20,373	89	22	74	1,048	449	394	50	1,718
1879	30,808	44	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	274
1880	103,115	222	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	132
1881	206,189	286	56	58	2,102	762	314	35	745
1882	189,373	383	65	39	1,280	1,101	335	40	1,247
1883	159,894	591	52	32	1,583	1,041	772	50	2,104
1884	138,339	728	39	20	1,253	1,276	230	35	666
1885	98,628	692	39	24	1,713	1,578	294	72	604

Within 15 years, 1871–1885, of every 1,000 emigrants of the countries above named there went to United States, 955.0; British North America, 2.8; Mexico and Central America, 0.3; West Indies, 0.7; Brazil, 20.6; other parts of America, 7.1; Africa, 2.8; Asia, 0.4; Australia and Polynesia, 10.8.

EXHIBIT B.—Population, marriages, births, deaths, &c., of the German Empire during the years 1875–1874.

Years.	Average population of the German Empire.	Marriages concluded.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Illegitimate children.	Still-born children.
1875	42,510,000	386,746	1,798,501	1,246,572	552,019	155,573	74,179
1876	43,057,000	366,912	1,831,218	1,207,144	624,074	158,360	73,517
1877	43,608,000	347,810	1,818,550	1,223,602	594,858	157,369	71,157
1878	44,127,000	340,016	1,785,080	1,228,607	556,473	154,629	70,647
1879	44,639,000	335,113	1,806,741	1,214,643	592,098	159,831	70,870
1880	45,093,000	337,342	1,764,006	1,241,126	522,970	158,709	67,921
1881	45,393,000	338,909	1,743,686	1,232,928	525,758	158,454	66,537
1882	45,620,000	350,457	1,769,501	1,244,006	525,495	164,457	67,153
1883	45,862,000	352,999	1,749,874	1,256,177	493,697	161,294	66,175
1884	46,137,000	362,596	1,793,942	1,271,859	522,083	170,688	68,359
Average	44,605,000	351,890	1,786,628	1,235,675	550,953	159,935	69,652

EXHIBIT C.—Number of marriages, births, deaths, and illegitimate children per 1,000 inhabitants in the years 1875–1884.

Years.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Illegitimate children per 100 births.	Still-born children per 100 births.
1875	9.10	42.81	29.32	12.99	8.65	4.12
1876	8.52	42.63	28.03	14.50	8.65	4.01
1877	7.98	41.70	28.06	13.64	8.65	3.91
1878	7.71	40.45	27.84	12.61	8.66	3.96
1879	7.51	40.47	27.21	13.26	8.85	3.92
1880	7.48	39.12	27.52	11.60	9.00	3.85
1881	7.47	38.62	26.94	11.68	9.06	3.80
1882	7.68	38.79	27.27	11.52	9.29	3.80
1883	7.70	38.16	27.39	10.77	9.22	3.78
1884	7.68	38.88	27.57	11.31	9.51	3.81
Average	7.89	40.05	27.70	12.35	8.95	3.20

EXHIBIT D.—Comparative statement showing the average rates of wages per week paid in Berlin during the years 1882, 1884, 1885.

[Taken from publications of the statistical bureau of the city of Berlin. Denominations of occupation change every year, therefore comparison difficult.]

Occupation.	Average wages per week.			Average work-time per day.
	1882.	1884.	1885.	
Stone-cutters:				Hours.
Journeyman	65 42	65 42	} 5 28 to 7 14	10
Journeyman in factories	7 14	6 42		12
Marble-cutters	4 99	5 71	5 95	12
Marble-grinders	3 92	4 28	4 28	12
Marble-workmen	3 57	3 80	3 57	12
Mill-workers, laborers		4 28		12
Crockeryware		4 64		
Turners	*4 76	*4 64	*4 76	18
Workmen	4 28	†47	4 28	18
Lads	*1 90	†23	2 14	18
Molders		5 71		18
Model-joiners		5 00	4 99	18
Firemen		5 35	5 43	18
Coachmen		3 82	3 15	18
Laborers	8 57	3 87	3 20	18
Potters:				
Journeyman	4 28	5 00	5 71	12
Laborer		†35	4 28	12
Porcelain:				
Turners		*5 35	*7 14	12
Painters		5 71		12
Burners		3 57	§7 14	12
Grinders		3 57		12
Apprentices		1 42	1 60	12

*Piece-work.

†Per day.

‡First turner.

§ First burner.

EXHIBIT D.—Comparative statement showing the average rate of wages, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Averages wages per week.			Average work-time per day.
	1882.	1884.	1885.	
In porcelain factories:				
Founders		\$3 00		13
Molders		6 00		13
Burners		4 76		13
Casters		3 37		13
Goldsmiths:				
Journeymen	\$4 76	4 28	\$4 28	11
Female laborers		2 85	2 85	11
Apprentices		1 07	1 00	11
In silver goods factories:				
Pressers	5 71	5 00	4 28	10
Rollers	5 71	5 71	4 52	
Luters		5 00	4 28	
Journeymen silver workers		*5 56	*5 71	10
Polishers, female	2 36	2 28	2 14	10
Apprentices	1 07		1 19	
In German-silver factories:				
Girdlers	*4 28	*5 71	*6 42	11
Grinders, workmen		5 71	*7 80	11
Locksmiths		5 71	*7 80	11
Pressers		7 14		11
Cutters, female		2 85		11
Polishers, male		8 56	*4 28	11
Polishers, female		*4 04	*2 85	
Apprentices		1 07	1 42	
Workmen		4 28	3 30	
Girdlers:				
Journeymen	4 28	4 28	4 28	12
Apprentices		1 20		12
Tin founders, journeymen	4 28	4 28	4 76	12
Braziers:				
Journeymen	3 57	4 76	4 28	12
Founders	3 57	4 76		12
Turners	3 21	4 28		12
Apprentices	0 95	0 95	1 19	12
Workmen	2 88	3 35	2 85	12
In Berlin brass works:				
Artisans		5 71		13
Founders		6 00		13
Operatives	4 76	4 76	4 52	13
In Berlin copper and brass works:				
Artisans		5 71	5 71	13
Workmen	4 28	4 85	4 28	13
Coppersmiths:				
Journeymen	4 28	4 28	4 90	13
Laborers		3 57	3 57	12
In metal goods factories:				
Turners		5 00	4 97	10
Locksmiths		4 28	4 76	10
Coppersmiths		5 00	5 71	10
Painters		5 00	4 90	10
Girdlers		5 95	5 95	10
Polishers		4 76	4 90	10
Operatives, male	3 57	3 21	4 28	10
Operatives, female	2 14	3 30		10
Apprentices		95	1 42	10
Girdlers, female		2 35	3 36	10
In foundries of articles of art:				
Founders, molders		3 57	5 71	9
Workmen		2 61	2 80	9
Needle-makers, journeymen		3 57	4 15	12
File-cutter, journeymen		4 28	3 57	12
Locksmiths, journeymen	\$2 38 to	4 28	3 57	10
Blacksmiths, journeymen	3 57	4 28	4 28	12
Toolsmiths	3 57	3 92	4 04	13
Cutlers	3 57	3 57	4 28	13
Bladesmiths	4 28	4 76	4 28	13
Steel-pen workers:				
Journeymen		5 71		11
Girls		1 78		11
Nailsmiths, journeymen		3 57	3 57	
In engine works:				
Mechanics	*5 71	5 45	4 28	11½
Blacksmiths	{ 7 37 }	4 76	4 76	11½
Joiners	{ 15 47 }	4 53	5 96	11½
* Piece-work.	5 71			
		† Per day.		

Comparative statement showing the average rates of wages, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Average wages per week.			Average work-time per day.
	1882.	1884.	1885.	
Continued.	\$5 71	\$4 53	\$4 76	Hours. 11½
.....	4 04	3 72	3 80	11½
factories:				
.....		*5 47	*5 71	11½
.....		*5 23	*5 71	11½
.....		*4 28	*4 28	11½
.....		*3 33	*2 50	11½
ble.....		3 57	4 04	11½
ymen.....	2 57	4 61	4 61	11½
ers, journeymen.....	4 61	4 28	4 28	12
ourneymen.....	4 28	4 76	4 99	9½
makers.....	4 28 to 4 99	4 28	4 28	12
neymen.....	4 28	5 17	4 90	12½
.....	*4 28 to 7 14	5 00	5 23	12½
.....	*4 76 to 7 14	5 71	4 99	12½
.....	4 76 to 8 33			
ry:		5 95	4 76	12
.....	3 57	3 54	3 57	12
.....		2 38	2 38	12
la.....		1 90	\$1 60 to 2 85	12
sixteen years.....		1 42	1 60	12
factory:				
.....		5 71	6 50	12
.....		5 71	5 10	12
.....		3 14	3 85	12
.....	4 28	3 92	4 28	13
.....		4 76	3 57	13
.....		3 57	4 28	12
y, operatives.....		4 28	6 42	10
.....		5 95	5 47	10
ies (operatives):				
.....		3 92	3 80	13
.....		2 14	2 25	11
.....	*3 57	*3 45	*6 18	10
.....		5 71	*5 71	10
.....	*2 01	*2 65	*2 38	10
female.....		2 85	3 33	8½ to 10½
ra, female.....		2 38		8½ to 10½
.....				10
rneymen.....	2 85	3 57		10
.....	3 57	3 21	3 21	14
.....		4 28	4 28	14
.....	1 70	1 78	1 90	14
.....	4 99	4 28	4 00	12
.....	1 90	1 90		12
.....		*7 14	*4 28 to 7 14	12
eymen.....	2 38	2 85	*3 87	12
n factory (master).....			7 85	
.....	3 57	3 21		12
da).....		2 49	2 85	12
.....		2 85	*2 61	12
.....	1 60	1 90 to 2 14	*2 14	12
reasing fabrics):				
.....	7 14	5 59	7 14	13
.....	3 57	2 85	3 57	13
e.....	1 60 to 1 90	1 90	2 85 to 4 04	13
.....		4 28	4 28	13
.....		4 28	4 10	13
anning makers:				
.....	7 14	7 14	8 50	11
.....		2 85	3 85	11
.....	4 99	5 00	4 28	11
.....	1 90	1 90	1 90	11
.....	3 57	3 57	3 57 to 4 28	12
.....		1 78	1 78	12
d) factories:				
.....		7 49		13
.....		5 71		13
.....		5 00		13

* Piece-work.

EXHIBIT D.—Comparative statement showing the average rates of wages, &c.—Contin

Occupation.	Average wages per week.			Average
	1882.	1884.	1885.	
Statuary (pasteboard) factories—Continued.				H
Bookbinders	\$3 57	\$3 92	\$4 00	
Laborers		3 28	3 90	
Gilders, females		2 38		
Tanners:				
Journeyman	4 28	4 64	4 28	
Workmen	3 57	2 14	3 80	
Bookbinders:				
Journeyman	3 57	4 04	3 57	
Girls	2 38	1 90	1 90	
Gilders, male		4 76	3 80 to 4 76	
Gilders, female		2 14		
Harness makers		3 57	4 28	
Wagoners		4 04	4 60	
Upholsterers:				
Journeyman	3 57	4 76	4 99	
Women		2 38	2 85	
Joiners:				
For buildings	4 28	5 00	4 99	
For furniture	*3 57	*6 42	*4 28	
Coopers, journeymen	3 80 to 4 28	4 28	4 28	
Basket makers, journeymen		2 85	2 85	
Comb makers, journeymen	3 57	3 57	3 57	
Varnishers, journeymen	4 28	3 57	4 28	
Steam millers:				
Firemen	5 71	5 83	5 50	
Locksmiths	5 59	5 59	5 80	
Laborers	4 52	4 56	4 99	
Bakers:				
First journeyman †		2 85	3 33	
Second journeyman †	2 38	2 14	2 61	
Third journeyman †		1 78	1 90	
Butchers, journeyman †	2 14	2 14	2 14 to 2 85	16
Brewers	4 99 to 7 50	†23 80	5 30	
Coopers	4 99 to 6 06		5 30	
Cigar-makers:				
Male	3 57	3 57	3 57 to 4 04	
Female	1 78	1 78	1 78	
Linen-makers, foremen	4 28	†27 37	†28 56	
Tailors:				
Journeyman	2 85 to 3 57	2 85	2 85 to 3 57	10
Females	2 14	1 42	2 38	
Ladies' cloak-makers	4 28	4 28	2 85 to 4 99	
Females		1 66	*2 14	
Hatters:				
Journeyman		4 76	4 99	
Laborers, female	2 14	2 38	2 85	
Fur-makers, journeymen	3 57	3 57	3 57 to 4 76	
Shoemakers, journeymen	*4 28	*2 85 to 3 57	*2 50 to 3 33	12
Hair-dressers, journeymen	†1 70	†1 10	†1 90	
Masons, journeymen	4 28 to 4 76	3 99	5 50	
Carpenters, journeymen	4 28	4 21	4 80	
Glaziers, journeymen	4 28	4 28	3 80 to 4 28	
Painters, journeymen	4 99	4 28	4 99 to 5 71	
Roofers, journeymen	5 40	5 71	4 99 to 5 71	
Chimney-sweepers, journeymen		5 16	5 47	
Type-founders, journeymen	4 28	4 28	4 28	
Common day laborers:				
Field		2 85		
Factories		3 21	2 85 to 3 57	
Sculptors:				
Plasterers	5 71	5 23	3 80 to 4 04	
In wood		4 76	3 57	
In gypsum		5 23	3 57 to 4 76	
Molders:				
Journeyman		3 57	3 80	
Apprentices		83	83	
Printing-office of German Empire:				
Setters	5 95	6 75	5 71 to 7 00	
Copper-plate printers	5 95	6 28	6 20 to 8 00	
Lithographers	7 14	6 02	6 66	
Photographers	7 14	7 59	6 66	7
Engravers	7 14	6 87	6 66	7

* Piece work.

† And free board.

‡ Per month.

EXHIBIT E.—Daily wages of day laborers (unskilled) in Prussia in 1885.

Province.	City.	Number of inhabitants.	Average wages.			
			Adults.		Juveniles.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
			Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Prussia.....	Passenheim	1,987	1.00	0.50	.....	.....
	Nordenburg	2,515	1.00	0.50	.....	.....
	Willenberg	2,577	1.00	0.50	.....	.....
	Landsberg	2,751	1.00	0.50	.....	.....
	Pillau	3,225	2.00	1.00	.....	.....
	Mehloack	3,760	1.00	0.50	.....	.....
	Justerburg	18,745	1.20	0.80	.....	.....
	Tilsit	21,400	1.20	0.80	0.50	0.40
	Koenigsberg.....	140,909	1.70	0.70	1.25	0.40
	Average .....	.....	1.23	0.64	0.87	0.40
Prussia.....	Vandsburg	1,661	1.02	0.85	.....	.....
	Loebau	4,857	0.80	0.40	.....	.....
	Thorn	20,617	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Elbing	35,842	1.50	1.00	0.65	0.55
	Danzig	108,551	1.80	1.25	0.65	0.55
	Average .....	.....	1.38	0.86	0.63	0.57
denburg	Neudamm	3,775	1.40	1.00	.....	.....
	Baerwalde.....	3,901	1.40	1.00	.....	.....
	Cüstrin	14,069	1.40	1.00	.....	.....
	Landsberg a. W.....	23,612	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Cottbus	25,584	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Guben	25,840	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Brandenburg a. H.....	29,066	2.00	1.20	0.90	0.90
	Spandau	29,311	2.50	1.50	0.80	0.80
	Charlottenburg.....	30,483	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.50
	Potsdam	48,447	1.85	0.90	0.80	0.70
	Frankfurt a. O.....	51,147	1.40	1.00	0.60	0.60
	Berlin	1,122,386	2.40	1.50	1.30	1.00
	Average .....	.....	1.66	1.04	0.77	0.70
	rania.....	Greifswald	12,924	1.50	1.00
Stolp		21,591	1.60	1.10	1.00	0.65
Stargard		21,816	1.20	1.70	0.50	0.40
Stralsund.....		29,481	1.50	1.00	0.60	0.40
Stettin		91,756	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
Average .....		.....	1.56	0.96	0.77	0.51
.....	Nakel	6,035	1.50	1.00	.....	.....
	Inonrazlaw	11,558	1.50	1.00	.....	.....
	Schneidemuehl.....	11,610	1.50	1.00	.....	.....
	Bromberg	34,044	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.75
	Posen	65,713	1.60	1.00	0.75	0.50
	Average .....	.....	1.52	1.00	0.87	0.62
.....	Georgenberg	1,250	1.20	0.80	.....	.....
	Tarnowitz	7,956	1.20	0.80	.....	.....
	Kattowitz	12,623	1.20	0.80	.....	.....
	Neisse	20,507	1.10	0.80	0.70	0.70
	Benthen	22,811	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Schweidnitz.....	22,202	1.30	0.85	0.70	0.50
	Koenigshütte.....	27,522	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Liegnitz	37,154	1.50	1.00	0.60	0.60
	Goerlitz	50,307	1.60	1.00	0.80	0.60
	Breslau	272,912	1.60	1.00	0.80	0.60
Average .....	.....	1.31	0.86	0.69	0.60	
y.....	Langensalza	10,588	1.60	0.90	.....	.....
	Muelhausen i. Th.....	23,478	1.60	0.90	0.70	0.70
	Nordhausen	26,198	1.20	0.80	0.60	0.60
	Newstadt-Magdeburg.....	27,090	2.00	1.20	1.00	0.75
	Halberstadt	31,260	2.00	1.20	0.90	0.80
	Erfurt	53,254	1.60	0.90	0.70	0.70
	Halle	71,484	2.10	1.40	1.20	1.00
	Magdeburg	97,539	2.00	1.40	1.20	1.00
Average .....	.....	1.76	1.09	0.90	0.73	

EXHIBIT E.—Daily wages of day laborers (unskilled) in Prussia in 1885—Contin

Province.	City.	Number of inhabitants.	Average wages.			
			Adults.		Juvenile	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
			Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	M.
Sleswig-Holstein	Flensburg	30,956	2.00	0.80	1.70	
	Kiel	43,594	2.70	1.00	1.60	
	Altona	91,047	2.50	1.00	1.80	
	Average		2.40	0.93	1.57	
Hanover.....	Meppen	3,417	2.00	1.50		
	Harburg	19,071	2.40	1.50		
	Osnabrueck	22,384	1.80	1.20	1.10	
	Hildesheim	32,812	1.80	1.25	1.10	
	Hanover.....	122,843	2.00	1.50	1.20	
Average		1.92	1.32	1.70		
Westphalia.....	Hiddingsel	589	1.30	1.00		
	Buldern	1,145	1.30	1.00		
	Boryenstreich	1,535	1.00	0.60		
	Recklinghausen	7,296	2.30	1.00		
	Hamm	20,783	1.75	1.40	1.20	
	Witten	21,554	2.20	1.50	1.10	
	Hagen	26,295	2.10	1.40	1.20	
	Bielefeld	30,679	1.80	1.40	1.20	
	Bochum	33,445	2.20	1.50	1.10	
	Münster.....	40,444	2.25	1.50	1.00	
	Dortmund	66,544	2.00	1.40	1.20	
Average		1.84	1.30	1.14		
Hesse-Nassau	Hanau	23,086	1.75	1.25	1.00	
	Wiesbaden	50,238	2.10	1.40	1.00	
	Kassel	58,314	2.12	1.38	1.22	
	Frankfurt a. M.	136,819	2.40	1.70	1.40	
Average		1.84	1.30	1.14		
Rhenish Prussia.....	Prüm	2,176	2.00	1.50		
	Mühlheim a. R.	20,420	2.50	1.50	1.50	
	Vierzen	20,997	2.00	1.50	1.00	
	Weesl	20,593	2.00	1.40	1.00	
	Mühlheim a. d. Rhur.	22,146	2.50	1.50	1.50	
	Trier	24,200	1.60	1.35	0.70	
	Remscheid.....	30,029	2.20	1.50	1.00	
	Coblenz	30,567	1.80	1.20	1.00	
	Bonn	31,514	2.00	1.20	1.00	
	M. Gladbach	37,387	2.00	1.50	1.00	
	Duisberg	41,242	2.40	1.50	1.20	
	Essen	56,957	2.40	1.50	1.20	
	Crefeld	73,872	2.40	1.50	1.20	
	Aachen	85,551	2.00	1.20	1.00	
	Elberfeld	93,538	2.40	1.50	1.00	
	Düsseldorf.....	95,459	2.40	1.50	1.20	
	Barmen	95,941	2.40	1.50	1.00	
	Cologne.....	144,751	2.50	1.50	1.50	
	Average					
Hohenzollern.....	Hechingen.....	3,687	2.00	1.20		
The Hanse towns.....	Bremen.....	112,114	2.50	2.00	1.25	
	Hamburg.....	410,127	2.50	1.85	1.00	
Average						
Prussian states			1.76	1.09	0.97	
Hanse towns.....			2.50	1.92	0.98	

EXHIBIT F.—Weekly consumption of a workman's family in winter.

Victuals, fuel, light, and lodging.	Family living in the country (parents and 3 children of between 7 and 17 years of age).			Family living in a larger city (parents and 6 children of between 3 and 17 years of age).		
	Quantity.	Cost.		Quantity.	Cost.	
		Marks.	Equivalent in United States currency.		Marks.	Equivalent in United States currency.
	Kilogram		\$	Kilogram		\$
Potatoes	15.00	1.20	\$0 28½	40.00	2.80	\$0 66½
Vegetables					1.40	33½
Wheat bread	16.00	3.00	71½	20.00	3.25	77
Wheat bread		.90	21		.60	14
Beef (twice a week)	1.00	1.00	23½	.50	.60	14
Soup ingredients					.16	3½
Butter	.87½	2.30	54½	1.00	3.15	74½
Lard and grease of beef	.25	.35	8½	.76	1.05	24½
Bacon	1.00	1.40	30			
Rape, seed oil	.75	.53	12½	.50	.30	7
ggs, 6 pieces		.35	8			
Rye flour	1.00	.36	8½	.50	.18	4
Wheat flour	1.00	.40	9½			
Peeled barley	.50	.13	3	.50	.16	3½
Rice	.50	.25	5½			
Peas, beans, lentils	1.00	.40	9½	2.00	.80	19
Salt	.50	.12	2½	.70	.21	4½
Spice		.15	3½		.06	1½
Onions				.50	.08	1½
Beer vinegar	1.00	.08	1½	1.00	.08	1½
Coffee	.37½	1.28	30½		1.05	24½
Parched barley	.25	.10	2			
Sugar	.25	.20	4½			
Crushed candy	.12½	.18	4½			
Currants	.25	.25	5½			
Tobacco		.60	14	.25	.50	11½
Coal and matches	50.00	.80	19	35.00	.98	23
Petroleum	2.00	.55	13	1.75	.35	8
Soap:						
Black	.75	.35	8	.50	.20	4½
White	.25	.20	4	.70	.56	13½
Soda		.05	1		.08	1½
Rental	(*)	3.00	71	(†)	3.50	83½
Total		20.48	4 87		22.08	5 25

* Three to four rooms.

† Three rooms.

FRANKFORT.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL MUELLER.

The lines of the Frankfort consular district are difficult to be exactly defined, the same stretching into three sovereign states and composed of parts of different provinces, of which no official statistics as to emigration exist. I shall therefore treat Hesse and Hesse-Nassau, the greater part of which forms about four-fifths of this district, as the basis of my observations on the subject. Hesse and Hesse-Nassau have a population of 2,500,000, one-eighteenth part of the German Empire, and during the last fifteen years contributed to the emigration approximately in the same ratio, *i. e.*, 6 per cent., of the total transatlantic emigration from these provinces, which are situated in the heart of Germany; and their population, partaking of the character, condition,

and habits of the Southern and Northern German people alike, may be presumed to reflect a fair average of the characteristics of the German emigration.

Number of emigrants from 1871 to 1886, exclusive of those which went by way of Havre and Rotterdam.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1872.....	125,650	1879.....	33,327
1873.....	103,638	1880.....	106,190
1874.....	45,112	1881.....	210,547
1875.....	30,733	1882.....	193,809
1876.....	28,368	1883.....	106,119
1877.....	21,964	1884.....	143,586
1878.....	24,217	1885.....	103,657

Sex of emigrants: Males, 56 per cent.; females, 44 per cent.

Age of emigrants: Under fourteen years of age, 22 per cent.; from fourteen to twenty years, 32 per cent.; from twenty to twenty-five years, 16 per cent.; from twenty-five to fifty years, 23 per cent.; from fifty and above, 7 per cent.

During the first three months of 1886, emigrants numbered 12,441, against, in the same period in 1885, 17,325; number of persons who emigrated in April, 1886, 10,000, against in April, 1885, 20,000.

The fluctuations of the transatlantic emigration from Germany are indicated by the foregoing tables, showing that the increase or decrease is largely due to greater or less business prosperity of the country to which emigration is directed. Neither good nor poor times at home stimulate emigration to the United States as much as reports from there, of the prevalence of prosperous times, will do. The inducements in shape of cheaper land and better wages, held out by one country to another, are the principal moving causes for people to emigrate thither. The desire to improve his condition in life is innate to man's nature, but nevertheless, a few only will risk the good for the better. The Teutonic race, wandering for the sake of wandering, has largely degenerated in that respect. No people cling more to their homes, their hills and valleys, than the modern Germans; but none also have a keener desire to possess a house and land of their own, and the absolute hopelessness to gratify this desire prompts them to emigrate to a country where they hope to acquire what is denied them at home.

The great decrease of 100 per cent. of the emigration in April, 1886, as compared to that of 1885, may in a large degree be attributed to the violent character the labor strikes assumed in some cities of the United States of late.

THE CLASS OF PEOPLE EMIGRATING.

The well-to-do and wealthy people do not emigrate and have not emigrated much in the last ten to fifteen years. The emigrants of the present day recruit themselves from the following classes and occupations:

(a) Forty-five per cent. of the emigrants are farmers. By this term I mean people who are the owners and cultivators of small possessions of land, and who intend to devote their time and labor to farming in their new country again. The cultivation and working of small holdings have ceased to be sufficiently productive for the maintenance of a family. The farm products are ruinously low, and the necessities in wear and tear, in fuel and light, unproportionately high. The small farmers and tillers of the soil are gradually reduced to tender hired labor by the day. To evade this predicament and the poverty certain to follow, they will emi-

grate. Many of them do so, for the sake of their children, who, should they remain, would have no chance to get above their parents' condition. This class of people take along with them more or less means to purchase a homestead in their adopted country, or to start out anew in life. They are an industrious people, and will be a benefit to the country of their adoption.

(b) Twenty per cent. of the emigrants are day laborers and factory help, people with moderate or no means, whose earnings here are such as to exclude all hopes of saving a dollar for old age. It is their purpose to obtain a home where hired work is fairly compensated and honest work is not degrading. They come to their new homes with good hopes for the future, and all, husband, wife, and child, disposed to labor, save, and prosper.

(c) Twenty per cent. of the emigrants are mechanics and artisans, men who understand their trades, and whose wages are too much to die and not enough to live on, and who have no prospects here ever to become masters of a business of their own.

(d) Eight per cent. of the emigrants are mercantile men.

(e) Four per cent. are architects, chemists, and physicians, &c.

(f) The remaining percentage is made up by people whose motives for emigrating are as various as their callings and stations in life.

The intelligence of the various classes of German emigrants is fair, the humblest being able to read and write and understand the elementary rules of arithmetic. The common-school education, made more efficient by the beneficent system of compulsory attendance, is a good one, and their moral condition will compare favorably with that of any other people.

Marriage life, although disregarding Malthusian theories, is pure, and I venture to express the opinion, that the moral status of the humbler classes of people is fully equal to that of the more refined and privileged.

In states like Bavaria and Mecklenburg, reputed for having an uncommon number of illegitimate children, the poor people are hindered from marrying, because they cannot show fair means for subsistence, and owing to which fact a goodly number cohabit, without legal sanction. But it is safe to say that neither divorce nor illegitimacy plays a part in the causes for emigration. Instances of married men emigrating and leaving their families behind occur occasionally, but not to an extent to command public attention.

Paupers, in the full sense of that word, do not emigrate, having no means for that purpose. Formerly certain communities would rid themselves of people, simply because they were poor, by sending them to America. Now this is seldom practiced, in consequence of the United States forbidding the landing of such emigrants. The watchfulness of consuls and collectors should, however, not relax to discover and prevent any attempt in that direction.

No insane persons have been deported, nor did any assisted emigration take place, except where the assistance came from relatives residing in the United States. The latter class of emigrants are by no means to be mistaken for paupers. They have the advantage of finding friendly aid upon their arrival. Not less than one-half of the German emigrants to the United States emigrate by the advice and assistance of friends residing there, and this fact is certainly not to the discredit of either party, nor to the disadvantage of either country. The great affection of German Americans for their relatives left behind is proof of their own worthiness and has contributed much towards enlisting true American sympathies among the German people.

The general manner of living of the class of Germans in question is simple enough. Their earnings and income forbid them to occupy comfortable rooms, to wear costly clothing and to eat rich meals. With them the adage about making both ends meet has not become absolute. They appreciate the necessity of living within their means, and in accommodating themselves to the existing circumstances are contented. It is a mystery to us how people can live and be satisfied with such little chance for the gratification of human desires. With the valuable faculties of accommodating themselves and of being contented with little, they combine the qualification of utilizing everything, that is liable to be used, to advantage. The Germans are known to be a conservative, saving people; but their greatest savings are made in not wasting anything. Land, of the same size as that lying idle in other countries, would to them be sufficient for raising abundance. What, more than anything else, perhaps, enables the humble classes of Germans to stand their many deprivations is the satisfaction with which they enjoy entertainments of the simplest nature.

Overpopulation is not to be assigned as one of the material causes of emigration. If it were so, Governments would rather encourage than impede it. As long as the necessities of life are abundant all the world over, the argument of overpopulation will not hold. The plea of overpopulation is as fallacious as that of overproduction. Nature will take care to regulate these matters. Germany is densely populated; but no person would be compelled to suffer from want of subsistence if the work and labor performed and to be performed were adequately compensated. Nor are onerous taxation and compulsory military service causes to increase emigration. The number of young men emigrating to avoid the latter is probably not more than 1 to 2 per cent. of the whole number.

The official attitude of the Government towards emigration is non-committal. The laws and regulations in reference to emigration are different, they being state and not national measures, all agreeing, however, in respect to emigrant agents. Such agents must obtain licenses from the Government before entering upon their business. They are subject to police and Government regulations, and strictly prohibited, by publication or oral efforts, to encourage, to induce, or to persuade people to emigrate; even their "prospectus," giving prices of passage, names of ports, ships, &c., are, in some states, not permitted to be advertised or put in circulation. Agents from the Holland steamship lines are excluded from Germany.

Young men, from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, liable to military duties, are not absolved from their allegiance and receive no permission to emigrate permanently. Others will get their permits after some difficulty and annoyances.

No Government encouragement or aid is given. A quarter of a century ago Governments and municipalities favored emigration of people because they were poor, but that policy has since become reversed. Emigration in great numbers is looked upon as economic calamities, and consequently as much as possible discouraged.

No inducements by way of cheaper passage and rates or increased weight of free baggage are offered by railroads or shippers, except by Rhine steamboats and French or Belgian companies.

While Governments will not officially do anything tending towards diverting emigration from our shores, yet a tendency to that effect is largely prevalent in Germany, especially among influential classes. The new German colonies as yet offer a very limited space and little at-

traction, and are not likely ever to become serious rivals of the United States in matters of emigration; but those unfriendly to German emigration are doing their best by writing and lecture to turn it into different channels, societies being formed to direct it to South Brazil. In order to show how this anti-American emigration feeling tends, I give here a few extracts from German papers:

August, 1885.—It is true that the United States and Canada offer great individual success to emigrants, but the influence of German emigration to these countries is pernicious to German products, since it aids only in bringing about a reduction of their value.

[From the Colonial Zeitung, November, 1885.]

The large increase of emigrants in Brazil in the year 1885 shows plainly how favorably the colonies of South America must be developing. The propitious reports from there, increasing with each day, compared with the unfavorable reports regarding the emigration to the United States, demonstrate plainly that preference should be given by emigrants to the above first-named colonies.

[From the Lippische Landes-Zeitung, Detmold, January 2, 1886.]

WARNING.

The want of occupation and the misery among the working classes of the United States are at present so large and widespread that warning must be given to all those desiring to emigrate thither to postpone any change until the times have improved. Business, commerce, and exchange are dull and slow throughout the country, and profits are but very small. Those acquainted with transatlantic circumstances, therefore, emphatically advise their countrymen not to swell the large number of unemployed, work-seeking people. All those who can manage to make a living at home had best do so. But few emigrating are so fortunate as to find occupation, the majority, especially families, despair in misery and have only their complete ruin to look forward to.

The above argument that the Germans emigrating to the United States contribute to bringing about ruinous prices of agricultural products in Germany is too absurd to be refuted. People emigrate with no further obligations toward the country which has failed to afford them tolerable conditions to stay. They may sympathize with their old homes, but their interests are identical with those of their adopted country, and to its welfare their duties and efforts are to be directed.

TENANTS AND LAND-OWNERS.

Of the 5,250,000 holdings 16 per cent. are worked by tenants. About 1,000,000 holdings are below $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and 1,500,000 contain from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 acres. That families can derive their livelihood from the cultivation of such small estates is only to be explained by the facts of their great thriftiness and extreme frugality.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is natural to presume that the aforesaid characteristics of the German emigration do not apply to each and every individual case.

Among the number of about 100,000 German people emigrating annually, there will doubtless be some whose antecedents are not calculated to make their immigration desirable; but exceptions, probably existing, do not affect the correctness of the general rule.

Agents and persons familiar with emigration represent the class of people, emigrating from this district, and ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 per annum, to be a good one; that the dissatisfaction with their social

and economic condition, and the desire to better and improve the same, is the chief motive for their emigrating, and that persons of chronic indolence and vicious habits seldom risk the experiment of emigration.

In summing up, upon close examination, I feel justified to state that the German emigration, with the exception of a small percentage of adventurers, speculators, and problematic characters, is made up of people who leave their homes with the determination to destroy the bridges behind them and to make the new country of their adoption their permanent home, and that the German emigrants, unless too much disappointed in their hopes and expectations, will soon assimilate and become good citizens of the country they emigrate to.

JACOB MUELLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 10, 1886.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

REPORT OF CONSUL MERRITT.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Since the reactionary period following the troublous period of 1848, there has not been a notable emigration from the district embraced in this consular district.

This portion of the Rhine province has not contributed as many citizens to the United States as many of the provinces further east, like Pomerania, West Prussia, Mecklenburg, Posen, Pfalz, Baden, and others.

This paucity of emigration from the Rhine province and Westphalia is largely attributable to the fact that the chances to live and improve one's circumstances are vastly superior here to those in other sections of the German Empire.

There are no immense holdings of real estate requiring an army of tenants. On the contrary, the country is divided up into little holdings which belong to those who work and live on them. Having a property interest involved and being comparatively free, there is a spirit of contentment prevailing which, coupled with the reluctance man always feels to leave his native land, prevents anything like an epidemic of emigration.

Another great sheet-anchor which holds the population of this favored part of Germany comparatively intact as far as relates to emigration, is the ease with which an artisan can secure another situation if dissatisfied with a place or out of employment.

There is a chance for him to secure employment with another master, which is not the case in some parts of the Empire where the laborer must work for the lord of the district or not work at all. Here the equality of opportunity is more like the same in our own favored land, and the desire to go abroad is less developed.

No statistics concerning emigration from this district are obtainable.

The class which has heretofore supplied the largest contingent is the farming element. Those engaged in industrial pursuits are not likely to leave here, because there is not as much of an inducement offered in America to tradesmen as to agriculturists. At present there is a mild exodus of glass-makers from Stolberg to the United States, but that may be looked upon as abnormal and spasmodic.

The hope of bettering their condition is the chief motive felt by those who leave here for going to America, and almost without exception those who emigrate intend when leaving to return. But it is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted that upwards of 95 per cent. of them are more contented and happy in the United States than here, and hence they never return. Compulsory military service may influence some, but they are few. Onerous taxation, strikes, surplus population cannot be said to cause many to go, if, indeed, any.

SOCIAL CHARACTER OF EMIGRANTS.

The social condition of the people of this district compares favorably with that of the people of any country in Europe. It is true that class lines are more distinctly marked than in America, but this state of affairs does not appear to create jealousy or envy, and there is not engendered the deep and bitter hatred which pervades what is called "the lower class" in other portions of the world. In fact contentment seems to prevail.

Perhaps three-fifths of those who gather the fruits of the soil are land-owners, and while they would not be esteemed well-to-do in America because the holdings are small, in this country they are able to provide abundantly for themselves, because they practice certain habits of frugality, and are very industrious. Their houses are fair and their food and clothing likewise. It is not so good as the food of American farmers, and in respect to the clothing, there is justification for the belief that American farmers and artisans are much better provided for.

Inasmuch as wages in this district are not high and as provisions are comparatively dear, it cannot be said that the industrial classes employed in the great manufacturing centers are as well fed as the farming element. The contrary is the case to a superlative degree. The facts, as I have observed them, prove that wages paid to a skilled laborer or mechanic in this country are not sufficient to procure the articles which an American artisan would hold to be the absolute necessities for existence. An American would refuse to subsist as many do here, yet there is contentment, because the people here do not know any other mode of life. And as holidays are very frequent and amusements varied and cheap, discontent gets no foothold.

Marriages are matters of great business interest as well as of attributes more tender. Those who marry must make, personally or through their friends, a definite agreement as to how much he or she will invest in the contract besides him or herself. There are frequently sharp traders on both sides, and the diplomatic negotiations which are sometimes necessary to bring two loving hearts into a condition of unity everlastingly dispel some of the illusions which make marriages romantic.

This is true at every round of the ladder, and the higher the contracting parties the more exacting are the conditions liable to be.

Yet, notwithstanding the obstacles which this system places in the way of matrimony, celibacy is no more noticeable here than in America. Married people are apparently as happy with each other as the same class elsewhere, and the children of these unions are the equals in intelligence and beauty of any country.

Divorces are not common. This is due in great degree to the fact that the Code Napoleon, which is still the law in this province, does not make provision for divorces on many grounds; also to the fact that the women of this country are more submissive and tolerant than their American sisters. It is not because the men are more gentle, virtuous, and abstemious, for such is not the case.

Children are made welcome in this country. That fact alone is a greater guarantee to the preservation of the integrity of the Empire than the centralization of power or the various schemes for the colonization of national dependencies.

All classes appear to be equally prolific, and while no father could do as did "Count Abensberg, who in Henry II's progress through Germany, while other courtiers came with their treasures, brought his thirty-two children and presented them to his sovereign as the most valuable offering he had to bestow," there are many who could bring from seven to fifteen for a like purpose.

The children are bright and active. Of natural children there are a few; but in justice it must be said that the Rhine province can be proud of its record in that particular regard.

All that has been said regarding the social features of life in this district is applicable to those who are permanent as well as to those who go abroad.

There is no deportation of paupers or insane persons either with or without Government aid, so far as I am able to learn, and I know of no assisted emigration from here to the United States, except such as is assisted by means sent from America by the more fortunate friends or relatives of the emigrant, who already have homes or bright prospects in the United States. It is true that there exist emigration bureaus in Germany, which are established to foster the population of the imperial dependencies, but these bureaus are not advocates of America.

The Imperial Government is not friendly to emigration to the United States, although no positive declarations have ever been made, to my knowledge, interdicting such a course.

My belief concerning this point is based on the impressions made on me by interviews with various executive and judicial officers and private citizens concerning emigration.

As far as concerns emigration to the United States, there are no inducements of any kind offered by anybody, public or private, and no rebates or reductions of fare. The Government owns all the railroads.

In conclusion, the United States is regarded by all who desire to emigrate from here as the most promising and favored country known.

The great Republic in the West gets above 95 per cent. of all who leave this district, and while the number is not great, the quality is good and desirable.

Times are gradually becoming harder in Germany, and when prosperity rules upon the American continent, an increase in immigration may be looked for which will offset the diminution caused by the recent labor troubles.

HENRY F. MERRITT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Aix-la-Chapelle, May 22, 1886.

ANNABERG.

REPORT OF CONSUL GOODWIN.

In May, 1884, my predecessor, in a report upon the general condition of the working people of this consular district, stated that there was a gradual change for the better, and furnished facts and figures to sustain the assertion of a prominent German statistician, to the effect that

while in Saxony the rich were increasing in number, they had not individually become richer, and that, on the other hand, the poor had not become poorer, but relatively less poor. From all that I can learn from personal interviews with employers and employés, from my own observation, and from conversation with Americans whose business calls them hither annually, I am of the opinion that the statement then made was substantially correct, and that the improvement then noted has been in continual progress since. This change is not a remarkable one, for there was and still is abundant room for improvement, but it is nevertheless plainly perceptible and very welcome to all right-minded men and women, who must have the welfare of the masses at heart. Men must still work very hard to obtain a decent livelihood here, and this will for all time be true, because of the density of population, the limited area of good productive land, and the great exactions of an imperial government which considers itself, or at least aims to be, the most commanding military power in the world. As to the working women, their condition has not improved to the same extent as has that of the men; and for reasons apparent to any one who has studied the history of Germany, it may be doubted if it ever will. They still toil in the fields, and with dogs for yoke companions, tote heavy burdens to and from the market towns. Born in poverty, bound by custom and tradition to their present mode of life, these poor creatures will never know what it is to be spared the performance of heavy physical work, such as nature intended men only should perform. Yet, hard as the unfortunate poor women of Saxony work, they are, to all outward appearances, patient plodders, cheerful, and at peace with all the world.

GERMAN THRIFT.

The working people of Saxony are famous for their thrift. They work for small wages, bear their allotment of a heavy burden of taxation, and still contrive to keep body and soul together. A great many of them not only do that, but they save money, and have the pleasure of counting annually the accumulated interest on their savings, small though it be. How they can do this many intelligent foreigners have wondered. A week's sojourn at the house of the average Saxon workman would shed much light upon the matter and relieve these people of much of their wonderment. But still they would be at a loss to understand how it was all done. A few years ago the industries of this mountain district were in a very depressed condition and labor was very poorly paid. Then there was widespread discontent and a promising field for the professional agitator to work in. But better times have come and to-day there is employment at what here are called fair wages for every one who is willing to work. The Government, by its legislation for the regulation of child labor, the inspection of factories, and the insurance and pensioning of laboring men, has done much toward satisfying the latter and to bring about a better feeling between capital and labor. At the same time it has placed sham reformers, particularly those of the socialistic type, in much the same position as Othello once occupied, to his sorrow.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF SAXONY.

In this consular district strikes and labor disputes have been quite unknown. This is because the industry is almost wholly domestic. The "house-industry" of this region has already been fully described

in reports from this consulate to the Department of State. There are more than 30,000 persons engaged in the single industry of making trimmings for dresses, cloaks, and furniture. These goods are hand and loom made, the great bulk of them made by hand. The center of this industry is Annaberg, and in it and its twin sister, Buchholz, having a combined population of 21,000, there are 150 firms which deal in these goods, and which last year sold not far from \$8,000,000 worth of them to the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Russia, Mexico, the East Indies, and, in short, to almost every country on the globe, including a large trade with Germany itself. There are but three or four factories in the two cities, and these are not large. These dealers sell mostly by sample. When a buyer has made selection from the samples, and a price per piece, generally of 12 yards, has been agreed upon, the dealer furnishes the materials, and has the order filled where he can get it done the cheapest. The people work in their own houses, frequently whole families—husband, wife, and five or six boys and girls—work under one roof.

What is left of the lace industry in this district is also a house industry almost exclusively, as is that of the manufacture of musical instruments. Attempts have often been made to ascertain the income of these workers upon *passementerie*, lace, and musical goods, but the matter is a complicated one, and no accurate result has ever been reached. The best that can be done is to give the approximate earnings of an adult male worker, which, by good authority, is put at from \$150 to \$165 a year. Men of average skill earn these sums in ordinary years, while women workers in the same branches earn from \$75 to \$87 a year, and boys and girls from \$55 to \$65.

On these wages, by pulling together, the family not only exist, but get some pleasure in life, and save money every year. There are hundreds of instances of this in the Saxon and Bohemian villages, whose inhabitants are engaged in one or the other of these industries. Of course these families live in the plainest manner conceivable. They eat rice, potatoes, sausage, herring, and black bread, and drink the *einfach* beer, which is very largely water, and the cheapest beer in the market, and a poor grade of coffee, which is in reality a good grade of chicory. The fare varies but little day in and day out, but once a week meat is served, and now and then a nourishing soup.

The poorest class of working people, those who are poor of purse and intellect too, scarcely taste fresh meat or butter from year's end to year's end. For meat they must put up with now and then a bit of goat's flesh or the coarser and cheaper cut from an old ox, or content themselves with the fearful and wonderful mixture contained in an *Erzgebirge* sausage. The higher grade of working people live better. They eat more butter and less lard; more cooked and less raw meat, and in these country villages, scattered over this consular district, they know the taste of eggs and milk.

Speaking of the masses generally, it may be said that they are quite comfortably housed and clothed. The farming land is cut up into small holdings, and in most instances the owner lives upon it. There are but very few tenant farmers in this part of Saxony. It is also true that nearly all of the working families throughout this district live in houses owned by themselves, houses built and paid for with the money earned by the family. In the cities and larger towns of the district there is more poverty than in the country villages, but at present there is no general distress nor much pauperism anywhere. Agricultural laborers employed by the day earn, on the average, males 50 cents and females

25 cents per day in summer, and 30 cents and 15 cents respectively in winter. If employed by the year, males earn about \$110 and board, and females about \$75 and board. The following tables show the wages paid for labor in this vicinity in 1884 and 1886, and the prices of the necessaries of life in the same years. It should be borne in mind, however, that some things that in America the average laboring man considers "necessaries" are classed by his brother here among the unattainable "luxuries," and the latter gets along without them.

Wages per week (twelve hours per day).

Occupation.	1884.	1886.	Occupation.	1884.	1886.
Blacksmiths	\$3 33	\$2 85 to 3 65 3 75	Day laborers	\$2 50	\$2 65
Bricklayers	4 28	4 00 to 3 75	Locksmiths	2 85	3 00
Masons	4 00	3 75	Tailors	*2 61	*2 75
Butchers (with board)	1 75	1 75	Shoemakers	*2 61	*2 75
Carpenters	3 85	4 25	Tinsmiths	3 00	†1 25
House painters	4 50	4 28	Type-setters	4 23	4 00
			Wagon-makers	3 50	†1 50
			Barbers	2 60	2 88
			Wool-spinners	2 75	2 75
			Workers (male adults) in factory	2 50	2 50

* Time work; they generally work by the piece and earn from \$3.25 to \$4.28 per week.
† And board.

Prices to the consumer, of the necessaries of life in 1884 and 1886.

Articles.	1884.	1886.	Articles.	1884.	1886.
Black bread	\$0 02	\$0 02	Coal:		
Flour:			Brown ... per 100 pounds..	\$0 21	\$0 20
Wheat	04	04½	Pit	20	28
Rye	08½	02½	Eggs	15	12½
Butter	\$0 20 to \$0 25	\$0 20 to \$0 30	Milk	04	04½
Fresh pork	15	14	Beer	06	06
Bacon	24	21	Petroleum	06	06
Mutton	12	13	Gas	1 50	1 50
Peas, dried	05	03½	Average rent per room, per month, for laborers	1 25	1 50
Potatoes	93	73	Sugar		07
			Sirup		05½
			Rice		06

SAVINGS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

In nearly every one of the small cities in this consular district there is a savings bank, and every one of them is reported to be well patronized and in a prosperous condition. Without an exception they show year by year an increase in the number of depositors and also in the average amount of individual deposits. These banks now pay from 3 to 4 per cent. on deposits and offer undoubted security. The table below tells an interesting story, and I am indebted for it to Mr. Rudolf Möckel, cashier of the City Savings Bank, of Annaberg. There is also a private bank in town, which has been established for very many years, and which, like the city bank, is largely patronized by working people and others of small means, and has on deposit even a larger amount than the latter. The city savings bank pays 3½ and the other 4 per cent. interest per annum on deposits. There are three other private banks which do a small business and are patronized by working people to some extent.

The City Savings Bank of Annaberg.

Year.	Number of individual depositors.	Amount deposited.	Number withdrawing deposits.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance on deposit December 31.
1880	6,615	\$148,462	4,912	\$108,133	\$516,455
1881	7,185	160,113	5,992	141,184	553,400
1882	6,854	142,445	5,072	125,022	590,040
1883	7,361	142,801	6,076	133,287	620,636
1884	8,257	162,826	6,074	132,634	673,001
1885	8,764	177,024	5,246	143,641	730,193

I am also indebted to Mr. Möckel for a report of the condition of all the savings banks in Saxony. From this it appears that the deposits on the 31st day of December, 1885, amounted to \$25,459,435, a gain over 1884 of \$1,251,023. In 1850 reliable statistics showed that, in Saxony there were five bank-books in use for every 100 persons; to-day there are nine. This refers to savings-bank books, and does not include those of other banks.

EMIGRATION.

In past years emigration from Saxony to the United States has been considerable, and while the majority of the emigrants have been skilled artisans and the more industrious and intelligent farm laborers, it is notorious that many socialists, anarchists, and other worthless characters, who toil only with their mouths and spin only with their evil tongues, have been among the number. Very few of the latter went from this consular district, however. They were denizens of the closely populated manufacturing places north of here, and the majority of them of the adjoining consular district. Chemnitz, Glauchau, Meerene, and some other places in that district have long been known as hot-beds for all the isms that cranks are heir to and that honest working people are deluded by. These pests of society were obliged to leave Germany in order to retain their liberty or their heads. They are utterly detested by the people of this mountain region, and by none more cordially than by the honest toilers in the fields, at the loom, and in the workshop. One of these worthless characters, and the chief of them, is John Most, who was born 35 miles north of Annaberg, in the city of Chemnitz, and who is well known here and throughout the Erzgebirge.

At the present time emigration from Saxony is light, and from this consular district so light as to be unnoticed by the casual observer. In fact there never has been a heavy volume of emigration from here. This district comprises five *Amthauptmannschaften*—those of Annaberg, Marienberg, Oelsnitz, Auerbach, and Schwarzenberg. The table below, with one *Amthauptmannschaft* lacking, shows the extent and gives some insight into the character of the emigration 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Emigration from the consular district of Annaberg to the United States, 1880-1885.

Year.	Industrial.	Agricultural.	Without trade or occupation.	Year.	Industrial.	Agricultural.	Without trade or occupation.
1880	21	30	10	1884	28	19	8
1881	25	40	21	1885	14	16	6
1882	41	46	19				
1883	27	29	11	Total	156	180	75

Of those without trade or occupation, the majority were young and old persons who were sent for by relatives in the United States.

Only eight persons went to the United States from the *Amthauptmannschaft* of Annaberg last year—eight persons out of a population of 95,000. The estimated population of this consular district is 350,000. There exists here, as in all mountain regions, a marked patriotic feeling, a strong love of home and the scenes of youth, which triumph over many circumstances that under ordinary conditions would lead to discontent and emigration. Although the people of this district possess a more marked spirit of independence than do those of most German communities, they are yet to be counted for the Empire, first, last, and always.

Many are Saxons first and Germans afterward; but the great majority swear by Bismarck and the Union, and have the profoundest respect and reverence for the Kaiser. I hear but little complaint of the compulsory military service, but more of the onerous taxation which is necessary to maintain a "splendid Government." The finest appearing young men in the country are those who have served the required three years in the army, and their military training is a benefit to them. Most of the young men who go into the service are positive enthusiasts when they first don the uniform, whatever they may be one, two, or three years later, and the most of those who emigrate to the United States to avoid military duty are too lazy to shoulder a musket. The Government keeps a sharp lookout for young men of about military age who would leave the country, and few of them escape if in good physical condition.

No stumbling-blocks are placed in the way of the old men and women, or the lame, halt, blind, or foolish, who may wish to go to the United States or elsewhere; on the contrary the Government wishes them a hearty Godspeed.

Fully 75 per cent. of the emigration from this consular district has been of persons having a fixed occupation, and whose only desire in leaving was to better their condition in life. Should they realize their hopes many will eventually return to pass their last days in their beloved Saxony. Emigration from all Germany is now light as compared with recent years. The table below shows this:

Emigration of Germans from Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp for the first four months of 1886 and previous years.

Year.	Number.
1882	74,787
1883	53,629
1884	58,173
1885	37,347
1886	22,883

Of this emigration 16,318 were from Prussia, 2,175 from Bavaria, 911 from Wurtemberg, 626 from Baden, 622 from Saxony, 424 from Hamburg, and 374 from Hesse. Of the 16,318 persons who left Prussia 3,198 went from Pomerania, 2,896 from West Prussia, and 2,319 from Posen, these three poor and sparsely-settled provinces, having less than 10 per cent. of the population of the Empire, contributing 37 per cent. of the entire volume of emigration.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

A well-known American politician is fond of telling his audiences that the prosperity of a community is best shown by the size of its families and the frequency of additions to them. If that be true the Saxon Erzgebirge is a very prosperous region, for in Annaberg and the surrounding country there is an average of six persons to a family, and the annual birth rate is 70 per cent. greater than the death rate. In Annaberg, in 1882, there were 317 deaths and 514 births; in 1883, 303 deaths and 505 births; in 1884, 331 deaths and 500 births; in 1885, 312 deaths and 508 births. Of the average annual deaths nearly 50 per cent. are of children less than one year old, and 60 per cent. are of children under four years. This great mortality among infants is due to negligence and ignorance. The barbarous practice has always existed here of strapping the infant's legs together and keeping them strapped from the day of their birth until they are four months old. This is done to keep the baby's legs straight, but in fact it helps to make them crooked. It weakens the muscles and prevents the bones from hardening, and when the little creatures try to walk they cannot support the weight of their bodies, and their little fat legs become pitiable wrecks. It is no exaggeration to say that 50 per cent. of the children of laboring people here are more or less bow-legged, and that very many of them will be cripples for life. The practice of strapping the babies' legs is universal, but the mothers in well-to-do families have time to look after their offspring when the strapping period has passed, and with care and attention they succeed in straightening many a pair of crooked legs.

Not long ago a child was born here to an American mother. Its little legs were not strapped, and it was therefore a great curiosity. The well-meaning dames of the town flocked to see it, and were unanimous in the opinion that the child would wither away and die. Such are ignorance and prejudice combined.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE—CHILDREN, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE.

Marriages are not so numerous as in the United States, nor are they as lightly entered into. The statistics for Annaberg, which has 14,000 inhabitants, show 103 marriages in 1882, 107 in 1883, 113 in 1884, and 99 in 1885. The average marrying age of males is twenty-eight, of females twenty-five. Long engagement and late marriage is the rule, particularly among the well-to-do and wealthy people. Here, as everywhere, the poor man marries early, and before he realizes his situation has a large family of children to support.

Divorces are not nearly as common here as in the United States. They may be obtained after a tedious process of law and for the same causes as in most of the States of the American Union. But society, the church, and the courts discourage, rather than encourage, would-be libelants. Engagements even are here looked upon as very serious and important events. The engagement is not a secret matter. Once made, the parents of both parties are bound to be proud of it, and often they make a joint announcement of it among the advertisements in the local papers. If they do not do this they send cards to all of their friends, who in return send congratulations and flowers to the "bride," as the young lady is called the moment she becomes engaged. Then follows a long courtship, conducted under the eye of the bride's mother, who accompanies her daughter and her lover whenever they appear in

public, except that in day-time the young people are occasionally allowed to walk or drive without a chaperone.

The percentage of illegitimacy is not as large in this district as in many others, where large numbers of people are concentrated in factory work and are huddled together in tenement houses. In some localities of Saxony I have heard well-informed persons place the percentage as high as 25 per cent., and the estimates of the average for all Saxony range from 14 to 25. As nearly as can be ascertained the percentage of illegitimate births in this district is not over 10. Of 514 births in this city in 1882, 50 were illegitimate; of 505 births in 1883, 45 were illegitimate; of 500 births in 1884, 52 were illegitimate; of 508 births in 1885, 51 were illegitimate.

EMIGRATION FROM SAXONY.

His excellency the minister of the interior sends me the following figures, showing the emigration from all Saxony to the United States from 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Males.	Females.
1880.....	2,474	1,418	1883.....	3,564	2,462
1881.....	5,701	3,240	1884.....	2,685	1,703
1882.....	4,204	3,045	1885.....	1,482	1,178

His excellency regrets that the department of the interior has not at hand information that would permit an accurate classification by occupations.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I may truthfully say that in this consular district the present condition of the masses is better than it has been in several years. The tendency of legislation is to lessen their burdens and improve their condition morally and physically. Just now there is fair activity in all branches of business in this region and the people are contented. This condition of things will change when times become bad here and positively good in the United States and German colonies. Emigration will always be less from this mountain region than from other parts of Saxony, but in years to come there must of necessity be a heavy volume of emigration from Saxony, and naturally enough the bulk of it will be to the United States. The density of the population and narrowing chances for earning a livelihood will account for it.

The census of December, 1885, showed the population of Saxony to be 3,179,168, an increase of 206,363 since 1880, an increase, too, greater than that scored in the same period by the Kingdom of Bavaria and the 22 minor states of Germany combined. Saxony has an area of but 5,789 square miles and over 3,000,000 of inhabitants; Massachusetts has 7,800 square miles of area and not over 2,000,000 of inhabitants; New Jersey has 8,320 square miles of territory and not more than 1,300,000 inhabitants; Rhode Island has nearly one-fourth the area of Saxony and only about one-twelfth of the inhabitants; Maine, with about six times Saxony's area, has less than one-fourth and hardly more than one-fifth as many inhabitants; Michigan, nearly ten times as large, has only two-thirds as many inhabitants, and New York, over eight times as large, has less than twice the population. Saxony has 550 persons to the

square mile, and Germany has about 200, while the United States has but about 15, and Rhode Island, the most thickly settled State in the Union, has but about 200. Such being the case, and it being a fact that despite the emigration both Germany and Saxony are rapidly increasing in population, it is plain that there must be heavy emigration in the future. The tendency of the steadiest and best people is to cling to Fatherland, and although thousands and thousands of honest and industrious persons will yet leave Germany for the United States, the authorities will do well to look carefully into the character of those seeking its hospitable shores, as the scum of the country is almost certain to go thither, no matter who remain.

GEO. B. GOODWIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Annaberg, June 26, 1886.

BARMEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL FALKENBACH.

I have been enabled to get the correct statistical tables and figures from the Imperial bureau of statistics at Berlin, showing the number of emigrants from the German Empire to the United States during a period of years beginning in 1871 up to 1885, inclusive; also the number of emigrants from this consular district, embracing the provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia, the causes of emigration, and the position of the German Government and of the communal authorities towards emigration; the vocation, general habits, morals, and social condition of the classes of the population furnishing the largest quota of the German emigrants to the United States. The statistical data about emigration, taken from the monthly statistical reports of the German Empire, published by authority and under the immediate supervision of the Imperial bureau of statistics in Berlin, are based on official reports of the commissioners of emigration at Hamburg, Bremen, Geestemünde, and Stettin-Swinemünde, and on official researches about German emigration via Antwerp, Havre, and other foreign ports. The statistical data about the vocation of those capable of acquiring their own livelihood in the provinces of Westphalia and Rhineland are founded on extracts made by a confidante in the bureau of statistics at Berlin. Other information I obtained from the annual reports of divers chambers of commerce, from communications of professional statisticians, and from men who are competent to judge in the matters of social and political economy.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

Concerning divorces and legitimate and illegitimate children in my consular district, researches on my part led to no material results, because a statistical summary could only be obtained by making inquiries among all communal authorities in this consular district, and this, I believe, is not intended. However, I am able to give in the following tables an accurate summary of the number of marriages, births, deaths, and legitimate and illegitimate children in the German Empire from the year 1875 to 1884, inclusive, in general, and for Rhineland and Westphalia

during the year 1884 in particular, also in the city of Barmen during 1885:

Year.	Average population of the German Empire.	Marriages.	Births (including still-born).	Deaths (including still-born).	Surplus of births over deaths.	Illegitimate births.	Still-born.
1875	42,510,000	386,746	1,798,591	1,246,572	552,019	155,573	74,179
1876	43,057,000	366,912	1,831,218	1,207,144	624,074	158,360	73,517
1877	43,608,000	347,810	1,818,550	1,223,692	594,858	157,369	71,157
1878	44,127,000	340,016	1,785,080	1,228,607	556,473	154,629	70,647
1879	44,639,000	335,113	1,806,741	1,214,643	592,098	159,821	70,870
1880	45,083,000	337,342	1,764,096	1,241,126	522,970	158,709	67,921
1881	45,393,000	338,909	1,748,686	1,222,928	525,758	158,454	66,537
1882	45,620,000	350,457	1,769,509	1,244,006	525,495	164,457	67,133
1883	45,862,000	352,989	1,749,874	1,256,177	493,697	161,294	66,175
1884	46,137,000	362,596	1,786,628	1,271,859	522,083	170,698	68,359

Year.	Per 1,000 of the average population in each year in the German Empire.				Out of 100 births were—	
	Marriages.	Births (including still-born).	Deaths (including still-born).	More births than deaths.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1875	9.10	42.31	39.32	12.99	8.65	4.12
1876	8.52	42.53	28.03	14.50	8.65	4.01
1877	7.98	41.70	28.06	13.64	8.65	3.91
1878	7.71	40.45	27.84	12.61	8.66	3.96
1879	7.51	40.47	27.21	13.26	8.85	3.92
1880	7.48	39.12	27.52	11.60	9.00	3.85
1881	7.47	38.52	26.94	11.58	9.06	3.80
1882	7.68	38.79	27.27	11.52	9.29	3.80
1883	7.70	38.16	27.39	10.77	9.22	3.78
1884	7.86	38.88	57.57	11.21	9.51	3.81

Marriages, births, and deaths, legitimate and illegitimate children, in Barmen during the year 1885.

During the months—	Marriages.	Total births.		Born alive.				Still-born.			
				Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1885.											
January	42	152	185	139	173	4	8	9	4		
February	52	162	149	145	138	9	7	8	4		
March	57	183	190	157	173	14	12	9	4	3	1
April	85	199	189	175	174	11	8	11	7	2	
May	117	182	141	165	130	10	8	7	7		1
June	72	176	158	159	144	10	8	5	6	2	
July	73	142	138	133	125	2	8	7	5		
August	65	156	148	140	134	9	9	7	8		2
September	78	183	165	162	151	9	4	12	7		
October	95	188	161	172	149	5	7	11	5		
November	84	163	162	144	154	12	3	6	5	1	
December	49	163	163	144	150	11	6	8	7		
Total	869	2,049	1,949	1,835	1,798	106	83	100	64	8	4

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

About the causes of emigration nothing of importance can be ascertained. Some attribute the same to overpopulation and to a desire on the part of the emigrants to better their political, social, and material

conditions, concerning their personal wants, comforts, and interests. The fear of conscription to military service, and the apprehension of another war with France, sooner or later, undoubtedly cause a great many young men to emigrate and seek new homes in foreign countries, especially in the United States. The opinion is prevailing in Germany that the statistical reports of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington very materially differ from the pretended very accurate and precise statistical reports of the German Empire, first, because emigrants very often, after their departure, change their intentions as to their future home and destination; second, because Germans who emigrated to the United States in former years are classed in the statistical reports in Washington as Germans first after years *de dato* of their immigration; and, last, because all emigrants who speak the German language are considered Germans, while many of them are Austrians and Swiss. The Imperial Government of Germany has caused no statistics to be taken, as to vocation of emigrants, because presumably without interest. The citations made in statistical reports in this respect are said to be taken from the monthly statistical reports of the United States Government. For example, it is stated that during the years 1871 and 1872 about 13 per cent. of the German emigrants to the United States were farmers and laborers, about 63 per cent. women and children, 2.1 per cent. merchants, and the balance, nearly 7½ per cent. (a few hundred artists and scholars not considered), mechanics and servants.

The proportion among emigrants of men to women varies considerably. It was during the year 1873 about 5 to 4, in 1874 about 7 to 6, in 1875 6 to 5, in 1876 4 to 3. There are cited among the emigrants in the years 1873 and 1874 nearly 75 per cent. who are over ten years old; in the years 1875 and 1876, 80 per cent., and upon an average in the subsequent years from 75 to 80 per cent. The now frequent return of German emigrants to their native country *from* the United States, and the increasing emigration to other transatlantic countries are attributed to the unsettled social and economical conditions of the laboring classes in the United States.

The statistical data on emigration from Rhineland and Westphalia refer to all emigrants, not only to those who have chosen the United States as their future home. Official researches in this respect have not been made.

The attitude of the German Government towards emigration is, I have positive reason to believe, not at all encouraging, nor is the emigration of criminals or chronic paupers in any way assisted or countenanced by the Government or by the communal authorities.

When, not long ago, in a single instance, a criminal in this consular district received pecuniary aid for the purpose of emigrating to the United States with the countenance and co-operation of the communal authorities, this act had nothing in common with their official position; they only yielded to the pressure and wishes of an association of well-to-do religious fanatics who thought that only in a foreign land a criminal could regain social position and esteem, while in his own native country everybody looked upon him with suspicion and contempt.

The right to remove without hindrance and with perfect freedom out of one state of the German confederacy into the other is guaranteed by the federal constitution of the German Empire, and results in an unrestrained liberty to emigrate to any country, which liberty is only limited by the compulsory military service. It is strictly guarded against emigration of male persons between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one who emigrate solely for the purpose of avoiding their military obli-

gations. Persons in active military service cannot emigrate, the reserve and landwehr always can, not, however, when they are called in for military exercises or a war is threatening, &c.

On the part of the Government the greatest care is taken for the protection and security of the emigrants, the information and announcements of licensed emigrant agents are under rigid control, and every year at the instigation of the public authorities warnings are given in the public press of the country in regard to emigration to foreign countries, but not especially as to the United States. Nevertheless it is a fact that hundreds of young men in Rhineland and Westphalia emigrate annually in order to avoid compulsory military service, as appears from official announcements of the penalties and punishment to which they have been sentenced. Especially since 1873 has the German Imperial Government carefully considered the necessity of bettering the material condition of the laboring classes and of counteracting emigration by promoting industries, by building public streets, railways, and canals, by improving the condition of dwelling-houses for the laboring classes, by favoring and encouraging savings banks, and colonization, by forming and cultivating trade-unions for the assistance of sick and injured workmen, and by furthering guilds, industrial corporations, &c.

WAGES AND TAXATION.

In the larger cities of Rhineland and Westphalia the wages of the mechanics are, as a rule, tolerably high. Good mechanics in the large industrial works are always in demand and receive good pay. Proficient, independent, and reliable mechanics in large cities stick closely to the proprietors of large manufacturing establishments, because there they can purchase and procure all necessaries of life easier and cheaper; consequently there are but few master mechanics in smaller cities and towns who have employed journeymen in their respective business.

The frequently high communal taxes are mostly levied on and paid by the middle classes of citizens and the retail merchants, while the capitalists and the lower classes of the population are proportionately taxed moderately. The condition of dwelling-houses for workingmen and their families are, as a rule, comfortable and healthy, and stand under rigid police regulations. There are in Rhineland and Westphalia any number of factories, which are models for the convenience, comfort, intellectual and corporal welfare, and happiness of their workingmen and their families. So in Bochum, Lennep, München, Gladbach, Essen, Kettwig, and various other cities. The consequence is that strikes among mechanics, miners, and employés of large industrial works seldom, if ever, occur. The high communal taxes in the large cities are principally caused by the great expenses for public buildings, for repairing and building streets and school-houses, and for school requisites. The farmers in Rhineland and Westphalia are almost invariably land-owners; and in the neighborhood of larger cities they generally own land enough to make, by economical management, careful and alternate cultivation, out of the products of their small farms a frugal and comfortable living; besides, there are many owners and tenants of very extensive land areas.

The wages paid to farm-hands are moderately high. Statistical information about the approximate proportion of the owners of small farms and the owners of large land areas, as also about the number of tenants, I am unable to obtain.

State and communal authorities care in the most comprehensive manner for the wants and comforts of their paupers and insane persons; de-

portation of such, if they are German citizens, is by law of the Empire forbidden. The following tables show the number of emigrants via Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, Antwerp, and Havre to transatlantic countries during the years 1871 up to 1885, inclusive:

German emigration.

Years.	Ports of departure.					Destination.								
	German ports and Antwerp.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Prussian ports.	Antwerp.	United States.	British North America.	Mexico and Central America.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Other American countries.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia and Polynesia.
1871.....	75,912	45,658	30,254	.....	.....	73,816	9	21	37	920	261	18	11	517
1872.....	125,650	66,919	57,615	.....	1,116	119,789	690	38	61	3,508	387	2	12	1,172
1873.....	103,638	48,608	51,432	.....	3,598	96,641	49	32	28	5,048	496	4	9	1,331
1874.....	45,112	17,907	24,093	1,536	1,576	42,492	138	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	960
1875.....	30,773	12,613	15,826	268	2,066	27,834	38	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,026
1876.....	28,368	10,972	12,706	202	4,488	22,787	11	8	35	3,432	804	54	31	1,226
1877.....	21,964	9,326	10,725	75	1,836	18,240	11	25	243	1,069	289	750	31	1,365
1878.....	24,217	11,329	11,827	85	976	20,373	89	22	74	1,048	449	394	50	1,718
1879.....	33,327	15,828	13,165	245	4,089	30,808	44	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	274
1880.....	106,190	51,027	42,787	552	11,224	103,115	222	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	132
1881.....	210,547	98,510	84,423	1,434	26,176	206,189	286	56	58	2,102	762	314	35	745
1882.....	193,869	96,116	71,164	1,936	24,653	189,373	283	65	39	1,286	101	335	40	1,247
1883.....	166,119	87,739	55,696	546	22,168	159,894	591	52	32	1,589	1,041	772	50	2,104
1884.....	143,586	75,776	49,983	750	17,075	139,829	728	39	20	1,253	1,276	230	35	666
1885.....	103,642	52,328	35,335	1,237	14,742	98,628	692	39	24	1,713	1,576	294	72	604
Total.	1,412,914	701,258	567,005	8,866	135,785	1,349,289	2,961	483	940	29,117	10,100	3,223	523	15,263

In the foregoing table must be added in the second column the numbers of German emigrants who emigrated, according to French sources, via Havre to transatlantic ports during the years 1871 to 1885 without giving any data as to their destination; it is presumed, however, that 90 per cent. went to the United States. Consequently the total German emigration from 1871 to 1885, inclusive, is shown by the following table:

Years.	Via Havre.	Via German ports, Antwerp and Havre.	Years.	Via Havre.	Via German ports, Antwerp and Havre.
1871.....	287	76,199	1879.....	2,485	35,812
1872.....	2,598	128,243	1880.....	10,737	116,947
1873.....	6,776	110,414	1881.....	10,251	220,478
1874.....	2,511	47,623	1882.....	9,590	203,459
1875.....	1,489	32,262	1883.....	7,455	173,574
1876.....	1,258	29,626	1884.....	4,393	148,979
1877.....	939	22,903	1885.....	2,790	106,432
1878.....	1,399	25,616			

As stated before, statistical data in regard to vocation were not made prior to 1882. In that year, however, the Prussian Diet passed a law ordering statistics to be taken in the whole Prussian monarchy as to to employment, trade, and profession of all inhabitants able to sustain themselves and acquire their own livelihood. The following tables show the vocation in Prussia in general, and in Westphalia and Rhineland in particular, of all persons capable of self-sustenance in 1882.

Vocation in the whole Kingdom.

Vocation.	Number.	Percentage.
Agriculture, horticulture, raising domestic animals, forestry, hunting and fishing.....	4,692,348	40.06
Industry, including mining and architecture.....	3,650,626	31.18
Trade and commerce, including hotels and restaurants.....	911,706	7.78
Day-laborers of all trades.....	278,923	2.38
State, communal, and clerical offices, including so-called free vocation.....	587,210	5.01
Independent persons and inmates of public institutions.....	705,495	6.02
Domestic servants.....	886,177	7.57
Total	11,712,485	100.00

Vocation in Westphalia and Rhineland.

Vocation.	Westphalia.		Rhineland.	
	Total.	Percentage of the total population.	Total.	Percentage of the total population.
Agriculture, horticulture, raising cattle and other domestic animals, forestry, hunting, &c.....	273,585	82.77	533,522	80.96
Industry, including mining and architecture.....	356,783	42.73	739,217	42.89
Trade and commerce, including hotels and restaurants.....	85,374	6.03	145,336	8.43
Day-laborers for various kind of work.....	14,550	1.74	30,457	1.77
State, communal, and clerical offices, including so-called free vocation.....	30,286	3.63	80,084	4.65
Independent persons and inmates of public institutions, &c.....	37,673	4.51	87,607	5.08
Domestic servants.....	68,712	7.99	107,164	6.22
Total	834,965	100.00	1,723,367	100.00

Emigration from Rhineland and Westphalia during the years 1871 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	Westphalia.	Rhineland.	Years.	Westphalia.	Rhineland.
1871.....	1,928	1,918	1870.....	1,035	1,426
1872.....	2,556	3,801	1880.....	2,406	1,834
1873.....	1,419	2,189	1881.....	7,404	8,683
1874.....	971	1,278	1882.....	6,088	8,253
1875.....	851	792	1883.....	8,924	6,620
1876.....	658	782	1884.....	3,268	5,058
1877.....	724	781	1885.....	2,540	3,703
1878.....	795	584	Total	36,657	47,212

Age and sex of German-emigrants in the year 1885.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Below one year.....	2,243	2,322	4,565
One and below six years.....	4,945	4,765	9,710
Six and below ten years.....	4,772	4,563	9,335
Ten and below fourteen years.....	2,263	2,028	4,291
Fourteen and below twenty-one years.....	10,733	10,322	21,055
Twenty-one and below thirty years.....	16,068	11,710	27,778
Thirty and below forty years.....	7,564	5,364	12,868
Forty and below fifty years.....	3,700	3,191	6,891
Fifty and below sixty years.....	2,203	2,213	4,416
Sixty and below seventy years.....	1,101	1,112	2,213
Seventy years and upward.....	213	175	388
Unknown age.....	82	50	132
Total	55,827	47,815	103,642

Out of the 103,642 German emigrants during the year 1885 to transatlantic sea-ports, 98,628 went to the United States, namely, 52,625 males and 46,003 females. During the first seven months of the present year 44,338 persons emigrated from the German confederated states, including 2,626 from Westphalia and Rhineland.

For the same period in—

1872	72, 721
1873	70, 360
1874	29, 404
1875	20, 475
1876	17, 599
1877	13, 592
1878	15, 824
1879	18, 743
1880	58, 304
1881	138, 728
1882	130, 204
1883	105, 614
1884	100, 801
1885	72, 160

JOSEPH FALKENBACH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, September 14, 1886.

BREMEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL LOENING.

Bremen is the principal rendezvous for emigrants from all over the middle, eastern, and northern parts of Europe. The Turk and the Norwegian together climb up the side of a "Lloyd" steamer on sailing day, seeking new homes in America.

From this crowd of emigrants from all over the world that congregate here on the day of sailing, I have very little opportunity of personally judging their condition or characteristics; but from what I see and hear, I believe that the Bohemians, Hungarians, Poles, Italians, and poor Russian Jews, who emigrate to the United States now are a worthless lot.

The Germans, on the contrary, and especially the North Germans, are a very desirable class of emigrants, are peaceable, industrious, and almost all of them have a little ready money, or friends in America who have work prepared for them when they arrive, and assist them on.

I shall confine my remarks entirely to the class of emigrants from this district, although I must at the same time give tabular statistics of the total emigration via Bremen, as follows, viz, from the year 1832 to 1885 inclusive.

Emigration via Bremen, 1832-'85.

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.
1832	10,344	1850	25,776	1868	66,433
1833	8,891	1851	27,493	1869	63,519
1834	13,086	1852	58,551	1870	46,781
1835	6,185	1853	58,111	1871	60,516
1836	14,137	1854	76,875	1872	86,418
1837	15,087	1855	31,550	1873	63,241
1838	9,312	1856	36,517	1874	80,633
1839	12,412	1857	49,448	1875	24,503
1840	12,806	1858	23,177	1876	21,685
1841	9,594	1859	22,011	1877	19,179
1842	13,619	1860	30,296	1878	21,483
1843	9,927	1861	16,540	1879	26,654
1844	19,857	1862	15,187	1880	60,330
1845	31,822	1863	18,175	1881	122,767
1846	32,372	1864	27,701	1882	114,955
1847	33,682	1865	44,665	1883	169,881
1848	29,947	1866	61,877	1884	103,051
1849	28,629	1867	73,971	1885	83,973

In the past fifty-four years the total emigration via Bremen to all countries amounted to 2,159,612 persons.

Emigration via Bremen to the United States of America, from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, to the following ports.

Year.	New York.	Baltimore.	Other ports of the Union.	Total emigration.
1873	46,867	12,636	3,409	62,912
1874	21,372	8,069	1,135	30,596
1875	17,671	5,725	918	24,314
1876	16,302	4,444	850	21,596
1877	13,359	3,181	836	17,376
1878	16,087	3,949	760	20,746
1879	19,947	5,359	944	26,250
1880	52,600	24,553	2,788	79,941
1881	75,886	44,308	1,997	122,191
1882	77,947	34,777	1,618	114,340
1883	71,483	34,987	2,013	108,433
1884	71,284	30,283	912	102,429
1885	74,869	7,620	583	83,072

The total emigration to the United States via Bremen for the past thirteen years amounted to 814,196 persons.

I also inclose herewith a table, marked Exhibit A, giving the total emigration via Bremen for the past thirteen years and specifying the places or countries where emigrated from.

Of the 83,973 emigrants via Bremen in the year 1885, the sexes and ages were as follows:

Emigrants.	Males.	Females.
Germans (under twenty-one years)	12,815	12,922
Others (under twenty-one years)	6,445	5,594
Germans (from twenty-one to fifty years)	12,317	10,849
Others (from twenty-one to fifty years)	11,606	5,945
Germans (over fifty years)	1,719	1,876
Others (over fifty years)	1,285	770
Total	46,217	37,756

The classes which supply the greatest number of emigrants from this consular district to the United States are the agricultural and working

classes, but many young men under twenty-one years of age from all classes and conditions of life emigrate to escape the compulsory military service.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The immediate causes of emigration are various as applied to the different classes, but it is universally an endeavor to better their condition in life.

The farmer emigrates with his family because he is dissatisfied; is afraid that war will break out at any moment; sees no future for himself or family but work, work, under a heavy burden of taxation, and no profit in his farm, and hears from his neighbor or neighbor's friend (who has emigrated to the United States) what a glorious country it is; that it is not only a land of present plenty, but of future prosperity and greatness; that there is no born condition or class, but that industry and economy are the tools wherewith to carve one's future.

The working and laboring classes emigrate because of low wages and want of work, but are principally induced to emigrate by the glowing reports of the New World that they hear, and the generosity of their relatives and friends over in the United States, who send them prepaid tickets.

The young men, both rich and poor, high-born and lowly, emigrate to escape compulsory military service, which is considered by the rich as an inconvenience and by the poor as a hardship. Another hardship is the calling in of young men (who have served) for military practice of some fifteen days or more, and then from four to six weeks each year to the fall manœuvres.

The young man who has a position as clerk or workman often loses his position or job by being called off to military practice in the midst of his work, or the young farmer is called off to the manœuvres for a period of four to six weeks just at harvest time, when he least can afford to go.

The two or three years of military service could be endured, and be, perhaps, beneficial to most of the young men, but the after interruption aforesaid bears serious consequences to their future.

Most of this class of emigrants intend to return to Germany after they have been naturalized as American citizens and can command the protection of their adopted country, for which, I regret to say, they give nothing, not even a little (adopted) patriotism, and only claim to be American citizens whenever any duty or hardship imposed by the German authorities can be evaded thereby.

There are all over Germany benevolent societies for the purpose of aiding discharged criminals or ex-convicts to lead an honest life, to obtain work, &c., but as the practical economy and foresight of the German predominate also in charitable organizations, they most fervently believe that the most potent aid is to send them to America. Some of this class are said to have turned out well, while others only leave one prison here to enter another in America.

There is no deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons from here; not only the authorities are very careful about it now, but the steamship companies are afraid to take them.

Another cause of emigration is the peculiar feeling and pride of class which is evident everywhere, and the unfortunate who is compelled by necessity, &c., to work at anything below his station in life or what he has been brought up to and accustomed to do, at once emigrates, as he

would rather starve than work here at what his associates would call disgraceful labor, &c.

The general saying here is that in America nobody should be or is ashamed of any kind of honest work. Thus the carpenter, who can find no employment at his trade, emigrates to the United States, and drives a street car or chops wood if he can get no carpenter work to do; or the German army officer, having to resign his commission on account of inability to pay a gambling debt or other cause, at once emigrates to America, and can be found there on the road to prosperity (?) tending bar in New York or herding cattle in Texas, which would be considered an eternal disgrace to his whole family should he do it here where he is known.

Of the emigrants who go from here to the United States over 50 per cent. have prepaid tickets sent them by their friends or relatives, and all know exactly where they are going, what they expect, and what they are to do, besides having tickets direct to the inland point they wish to go to.

The Germans are very cautious and do not emigrate blindly.

The decrease in the emigration to the United States lately is chiefly caused by the reports of hard times, strikes, and the labor troubles there. The hard times here also affect the better class of emigrants. I know and hear of many farmers who are anxious to sell their little farms and emigrate, but they cannot do so, as there are no buyers, and they do not want to sacrifice them, so hang on for better prices.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

As regards the social condition, morals, &c., of the people here, I can say that they are generally good. About 6 per cent. of the yearly births are illegitimate. All classes marry here, and I hear of very few divorces. The emigrants from here are very industrious and honest, are not vicious, but on the contrary very peaceful and law-abiding. Steady industry and economy are the great virtues of the German; the rich and poor alike practice economy in its most rigid form, and this is the secret of their prosperity everywhere.

The Germans of all classes live very simply and plainly, except when they have guests; then they make a great show. The poor people hardly ever eat fresh meat; even salt pork is considered a luxury. A meal is often made of potatoes and salt and a little weak beer.

The clothing of the farmers and peasants and poor people is very cheap and plain, is mostly homespun. All the hosiery and underwear, linen, &c., are made at home.

OBSTACLES TO EMIGRATION.

The German Government is doing all it possibly can to stop the emigration to America, and lays every obstacle in the way. If it could it would prohibit it altogether. As it is now the emigrant has to run a gauntlet before getting out to sea.

When a German wishes to emigrate he has to go through a lot of red tape before he is allowed to leave his village. He must first get a statement from the tax collector that he is not in arrears for taxes; then a statement from the military commander in regard to his military standing, whether he has yet to serve or not; then, with these papers, he goes before the *Landrath* (district judge), and petitions for a pass, which, after much delay, is granted to him if everything is satisfactory.

At the railroad station here every emigrant must show his pass or give a satisfactory account of himself; if not he is held back.

Then, again, as the emigrants board the steamer four Government special agents stand at the gang-plank and examine each emigrant. As many as ten or twelve young men a week are caught trying to escape from future military service, and held back. Therefore most of these young men go via Antwerp or Rotterdam.

No newspapers receive or accept advertisements of a nature to induce or encourage emigration, and no posters or circulars of any kind whatsoever in relation to emigration are permitted by the authorities in public places, &c. Even the sending of such through the mails is to be suppressed.

An emigrant forwarding agent here told me that the German Government will not allow him to have agents in the interior of Germany; that they refuse to grant a license to do business, sell tickets, &c., and that soliciting emigration is strictly prohibited.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has only five agents in the interior of Germany, and if one of these agents dies or is removed it is very hard to have another appointed in his place.

ALBERT LOENING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, May 26, 1886.

Total emigration via Bremen for the past thirteen years, specifying the places and countries where emigrated from.

Native countries.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Prussia:						
Province Prussia	8,328	2,000	1,224	1,494	1,085	1,071
Pomerania	4,703	1,369	786	859	662	714
Brandenburg	802	849	297	297	802	284
Saxony	615	188	154	205	205	800
Posen	4,897	1,157	863	674	585	609
Silesia	968	557	364	260	270	280
Westphalia	1,208	795	594	467	378	530
Rhineland and Hohenzollern	1,063	470	382	386	254	841
Schleswick-Holstein and Lauenburg	46	19	22	22	37	49
Hanover	5,136	3,095	2,597	1,926	1,551	2,083
Hesse-Nassau	2,667	827	675	493	468	472
Bavaria:						
Palatinate	963	425	294	244	231	313
Other countries	5,163	1,884	1,265	820	709	676
Saxony	1,386	457	351	368	376	437
Wurtemberg	3,115	1,139	662	564	608	744
Baden	3,015	1,132	618	462	450	536
Hesse	1,045	362	247	290	260	369
Alsace	62	29	27	23	29	21
Mecklenburg	176	59	68	32	24	30
Saxe-Weimar, Meiningen, Altenburg, and Coburg- Gotha	896	301	106	118	124	241
Reuss	91	57	64	37	33	30
Schwarzburg	147	48	42	26	20	22
Oldenburg	1,082	527	329	289	232	357
Brunswick	194	115	62	68	55	92
Anhalt	98	40	66	48	26	48
Schaumburg-Lippe	24	24	4	5	1	23
Lippe	118	53	82	59	78	65
Waldeck	85	30	15	23	21	59
Lubeck	2	1	2	7	1	3
Bremen	481	331	238	238	208	216
Hamburg	67	37	24	23	48	19
Luxemburg	8	0	7			
Austria:						
Hungary	198	226	278	124	157	142
Bohemia	5,789	5,439	3,621	3,287	2,636	2,231
Other countries	1,835	1,517	940	702	636	826

Total emigration via Bremen for the past thirteen years, &c.—Continued.

Native countries.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Switzerland	154	65	70	20	42	52
Russia	182	355	770	1,666	1,752	2,020
Sweden and Norway	8	4	26	17	3	11
Denmark	14	7	33	9	1	11
Italy	16	33	57	1	13	12
Other parts of Europe	36	30	44	28	21	27
United States of America	6,205	4,974	5,983	4,617	4,462	4,677
Various countries	130	50	50	60	51	81
Countries unknown	58	20	11	63	78	54
From Prussia	30,428	10,826	7,957	7,217	5,801	6,833
From other parts of Germany	18,188	7,087	4,063	3,755	3,527	4,496
From other parts of Europe	8,232	7,676	5,839	5,953	5,260	5,342
From transatlantic countries	6,335	5,024	6,033	4,677	4,513	4,758
From countries unknown	58	20	11	63	78	54
Total	63,241	30,633	24,503	21,665	19,179	21,483

Native countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Prussia:							
Province Prussia	1,671	7,159	13,789	10,869	9,436	9,425	6,343
Pomerania	1,226	4,633	11,772	10,195	9,382	8,231	5,776
Brandenburg	579	1,388	3,072	3,365	4,211	3,327	2,338
Saxony	369	765	1,875	2,579	1,754	1,567	1,012
Posen	1,102	4,868	9,703	7,905	7,120	7,541	5,160
Silesia	415	798	2,076	2,289	1,907	1,962	1,289
Westphalia	777	2,169	5,309	4,162	3,005	2,422	1,729
Rhineland and Hohenzollern	476	1,356	2,146	1,982	1,395	1,243	962
Schleswick-Holstein and Lauenburg	53	253	543	590	741	617	709
Hanover	2,425	6,006	11,494	12,472	10,376	9,294	7,340
Hesse-Nassau	719	2,652	5,872	5,995	4,495	3,786	2,278
Bavaria:							
Palatinate	389	1,246	1,440	1,076	1,194	899	562
Other countries	1,143	4,518	7,342	8,713	9,446	7,791	4,790
Saxony:							
Wurtemberg	1,014	4,069	6,167	5,966	5,749	4,395	2,822
Baden	774	2,337	1,807	1,934	2,075	1,893	1,502
Hesse	527	1,433	2,005	1,719	2,017	1,989	1,575
Alace	23	73	90	75	81	50	99
Mecklenburg	42	211	551	837	759	902	473
Saxe-Weimar, Meiningen, Altenburg, and Coburg-Gotha:							
.....	295	698	1,457	1,669	1,958	1,404	720
Reuss:							
Schwarzburg	37	107	223	223	153	133	70
Oldenburg	30	132	260	244	270	220	158
Oldenburg	301	886	1,706	2,022	1,835	1,780	1,197
Brunswick	107	208	393	530	414	262	153
Anhalt	68	66	257	150	195	112	54
Schaumburg-Lippe	17	12	48	63	97	32	46
Lippe	75	173	354	473	354	349	288
Waldeck	45	120	172	225	240	156	167
Liebeck	3	6	4	16	13	18	11
Bremen	276	795	1,312	1,543	1,497	1,021	864
Hamburg	37	37	169	115	172	181	183
Luxemburg	1	1	2	13	5	2	1
Austria:							
Hungary	497	620	804	1,460	3,361	5,310	8,169
Bohemia	3,093	9,287	9,392	7,429	6,030	6,312	4,352
Other countries	1,415	4,499	3,349	2,308	3,938	3,040	2,908
Switzerland	51	87	164	125	197	152	309
Russia	740	305	341	348	623	2,992	4,767
Sweden and Norway	799	7,986	4,331	2,265	2,664	1,282	452
Denmark	95	1,446	1,277	961	589	485	379
Italy	4	6	28	10	16	13	14
Other parts of Europe	49	29	65	95	75	117	447
United States of America	3,915	4,240	4,401	4,666	5,919	7,564	9,757
Various countries	98	51	49	87	76	73	88
Countries unknown	110	146	54	68	.....	.....	.....
From Prussia	9,810	32,048	67,651	62,403	53,722	49,355	34,936
From other parts of Germany	6,018	19,579	30,839	32,517	32,666	26,354	17,392
From other parts of Europe	6,703	24,266	19,753	15,014	17,498	19,795	21,800
From transatlantic countries	4,013	4,291	4,450	4,953	5,995	7,637	9,845
From countries unknown	110	146	54	68	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,654	80,330	122,767	114,955	109,881	103,051	83,973

BRESLAU.

REPORT OF CONSUL DITHMAR.

The number of emigrants to the United States, so far as officially known, from the provinces of Silesia and Posen, from January 1, 1876, to December 31, 1885, was 113,790—61,891 males and 51,899 females. The contingent furnished by Silesia, which on the 1st of December, 1885, had a population of 4,111,411, is barely one third as great as that of Posen, with its total population of only 1,715,024.

The following are the figures in detail :

Year.	Silesia.			Posen.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1876.....	451	289	740	1,233	1,215	2,448
1877.....	432	257	689	326	713	1,439
1878.....	430	250	680	708	702	1,470
1879.....	682	575	1,237	1,364	1,104	2,488
1880.....	1,581	1,001	2,582	5,646	4,247	9,893
1881.....	3,251	2,042	5,293	11,880	9,863	21,243
1882.....	3,131	2,082	5,213	7,651	6,452	14,113
1883.....	2,398	1,783	4,178	6,402	5,584	11,986
1884.....	2,261	1,783	4,044	6,914	5,872	12,786
1885.....	1,291	1,068	2,359	4,462	4,517	8,979
Total.....	15,835	12,130	26,965	47,056	39,789	86,835

The emigrants, both from Silesia and Posen, are in the main agriculturists—small farmers and thrifty laborers who hope to acquire land and to gain a better living for themselves and their families than they can expect here, where the farmer is scarcely able to maintain himself with the low prices obtained for most agricultural products. The *Landwirth*, an agricultural journal published in this city, recently printed a number of communications from farmers showing that the cost of production in some instances exceeds the market value of the principal products. One of these communications contains the following table :

Products.	Cost of production.	Market value.
One cwt. of wheat.....	\$1 79	\$1 78
One cwt. of rye.....	1 68	1 55
One cwt. of barley.....	2 10	1 43
One cwt. of potatoes.....	24	24

The results here given may be partly due to bad management or to poor soil ; nevertheless, the fact cannot be gainsaid that the agriculturists hereabout are in a bad plight, and that a larger exodus would take place if they could dispose of their farms.

From Upper Silesia, where the percentage of emigration for the last ten years has been greater than from Lower and Middle Silesia, there is a larger proportion of factory laborers, miners, and iron-workers among the emigrants. Cigar-makers, shoemakers, tailors, and other mechanics form a large minority of the emigration from the Breslau administrative district.

Among the causes leading to emigration, foremost is the desire of the people to better their condition ; this they consider impossible here,

while relatives and friends in the United States assure them that they cannot fare worse, but will probably fare much better there. Taxation is, of course, one of the many causes tending to promote discontent here. Working men and women with a hardly-earned income of even less than \$100 a year have to endure the monthly visits of the tax-gatherer. Military service can be escaped only by emigration, and many young men to whom passports are denied leave by way of the western frontiers and emigrate to the United States from non-German ports.

The larger proportion of the emigration from Posen and Silesia is composed of families. Their social condition is as good as can be expected, and if they were not thrifty they would lack the means to emigrate. It is notoriously one of the reasons why the Prussian Government looks with disfavor upon emigration, that only the industrious and economical among the population are able to turn their backs upon their native land, while the idle, the shiftless, and brawlers remain.

In cities, mechanics and laborers with their families usually occupy two or at most three rooms on the top floor generally of rear houses, cellar lodgings, or cheap tenements on the outskirts of the town. Their clothing, when not bought at second hand, is of the coarsest and cheapest, and their food consists mainly of black bread, potatoes, vegetables cooked in fat, and a bit of meat or sausage. In the country the lodgings as well as the food vary according to the occupation and condition of the workman, factory, or mill hand, miner or mechanic, farmer or laborer. Many factory and mill hands are tenants of their employers, and are comparatively well housed and well fed; others, on the contrary, occupy one room, and their fare is of the poorest, a bit of fat pork or bacon being a rare luxury. The small land owners manage to keep a pig or two, or sometimes a cow, and to live a trifle better than the ordinary farm hand or laborer, who receives the greatest part of his wages in farm produce.

No one can marry in Prussia without a license from the *Standesbeamte* or register of vital statistics. To procure this license the birth or baptismal certificates of the candidates for matrimony must be produced, and, if the couple are young, the written permission of the parents; and a number of other formalities must be observed. In the case of one of the contracting parties being an alien, either by birth or naturalization, the aid of the consul of his or her country must be invoked (and not always with success) to remove the obstacles to the marriage. The civil marriage is sufficient in law, but nearly all whose means permit it also have the rite performed in church. For Catholics, of course, here as elsewhere, the civil ceremony is insufficient.

The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births is greater in Silesia than in Posen. Of 162,409 children born in one year in Silesia, 17,257 were born out of wedlock; whereas in Posen there were only 5,049 illegitimate out of a total of 75,275. In 1882, 10.62 per cent. of the children born in Silesia were illegitimate. In the cities and garrison towns the percentage is much greater, the mothers belonging mostly to the servant and shop-girl class. In Breslau, from the 1st of October, 1885, to the 31st of March, 1886, the whole number of births was 5,229, and of those 871 were illegitimate.

The divorce laws of Prussia permit the divorce of a married couple, when there is mutual consent and no children are in the way, for incompatibility of temper or any other cause that may be urged, and both husband and wife have the privilege of marrying again; but where one of the parties opposes the application a long and sometimes costly liti-

gation ensues, and the applicant for divorce must prove adultery, some unnatural vice, incurable drunkenness, practices endangering life or health, and the like, on the part of his or her partner. Divorces are of frequent occurrence, although they scarcely occur oftener than in some other Protestant countries. There are no printed statistics giving the number of divorces per annum in this district, and a written request to furnish the figures, addressed to the royal consistory over a fortnight ago, has so far met with no response.

I cannot learn of any cases where the state or local authorities have deported criminals, paupers, helpless or insane persons to the United States, nor do I believe that any such deportation has taken place in recent years, if ever.

The attitude of the Government is unfavorable to emigration; but few obstacles, however, are thrown in its way. A passport to leave the country is easily procured provided the applicant has served his term in the army; and if he has not, he sometimes receives a limited pass upon his promise to return within a given period, or to present himself at stated intervals to the nearest German consul.

HENRY DITHMAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Breslau, June 12, 1886.

SAXONY.

REPORT OF CONSUL TANNER, OF CHEMNITZ.

In reply to circular from the Department dated April 27, 1886, I have the honor to submit the following table, which will show the number of emigrants from this consular district, their occupations, &c.

Year.	Occupations.		
	Agriculture.	Mechanics.	No occupation.
1882	87	212	340
1883	53	103	410
1884	18	93	221
1885	9	107	200
1886 (to the present time)	4	98	194

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

These causes are various; but in my opinion "compulsory military service" plays a less conspicuous part in it than the Department has been led to believe. Compulsory service, though severe, has no terror to the average Saxon, who above everything else is military in sentiment and taste.

I know of many young men who have returned voluntarily from abroad to serve their time in the army, and who have quitted Saxony as soon as this duty was performed.

Indeed the military spirit reaches its climax here, and the Spartan mother who accustomed her child at a tender age to the use of arms never inspired them with more military taste than does the German uniform, drill, music, and generally display the younger generation here.

Boys whose ages range from eight to thirteen may be seen forming themselves into military companies, forming in line, deploying as skirmishers, and closing in battle with stones and sticks, and displaying in such maneuvers a native military genius that is truly astonishing. With the most rigorous of rigorous military discipline the military service is by no means distasteful to the average Saxon, and those who emigrate to the United States in consequence are exceedingly few, and would not average twenty persons in a thousand.

In many respects such service, apart from securing the Empire at home and from abroad, is an incalculable benefit to the man, as it tames them down, and polishes them up, and makes them polite and respectful to others, while these qualities command the respect of others to themselves.

The benefit derived in this respect is very marked, and a young man who has served his time as a soldier makes a much more law-abiding citizen than one who has not.

A marked difference in the bearing of a Saxon who has served his term as a soldier and one who has not may be seen, and this difference is also perceptible in old age. This difference can be seen also between a man and woman, as a German soldier has better manners than a German woman. There are no socialists or communists from this class.

The German armament, although a heavy tax, is not all an evil. The money spent upon it remains in the country; it relieves the field of occupation and is a great and lasting benefit to the young man who has to endure the discipline.

In my opinion the very best emigrants we could have are those who have served their time in the army. They are hardened for the rough usages of life and are strict respecters of law and society, and are more contented with whatever lot may fall to them than one who has not been a soldier.

In my opinion the principal causes of emigration are failures and shortcomings of the person here, in respect to thrift and energy. In a country where each person must be the very genius of thrift and economy, with a balance of these virtues against one he is soon forced out of the race and gives way to those who possess them; and most of the emigrants that we receive come unquestionably from this class. How many of them find their way to the United States is an enigmatical question that baffles their own parents.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

From what I have said above, it may be inferred that the social condition of the class that emigrate is very low. Many of them huddle together in one room, which are full of lice and other vermin. Cleanliness is their worst enemy, and virtue is unknown and unpracticed among them. They live on nothing but a crust of dry, dark bread, and spend all they can earn on strong liquors. Apart from such drink they live on about 7 or 8 cents per day.

The better class of emigrants that we receive are those who come under the head in the table of mechanics; but even these are not the best artisans in Germany.

The better class of German workmen remain at home; that is a well known fact. They have comfortable quarters, dress well, and, by the very strictest economy, save money. Their repasts are simple, but nutritious and fortifying. Cheap portions of beef, stewed into a soup, and eggs form the principal midday meal for this class. Coffee, bread, and artificial butter form the morning, 4 o'clock, and supper repast. This varies sometimes to salad and potatoes, with bacon for the midday meal; the other meals never vary.

This is the best living known to the laborers, and the cost will not exceed 15 cents per day for each personage, or less than \$1 per week. These repasts are prepared over petroleum stoves, the petroleum costing about 1½ or 2 cents. The greatest economy is used. Care is taken of the clothing, the garment used on the street immediately being taken off on entering the house and an inferior one substituted.

Unnecessary stirring about is avoided, to prevent wear and tear of shoes, and other shoes are worn in the house than those on the street; many going barefoot in the house to preserve shoes.

A German dresses well on \$12 a year, by the practice of economy that it would require too much space to describe in full. A thrifty German laborer saves half of the small compensation he earns during the year.

The percentage of illegitimate children among the laboring class has been variously estimated from 15 to 45 per cent.; it is my opinion that it will reach 33 per cent. of the births in this section.

The only assisted emigrants I know of are those assisted by their own people, who send them away to be rid of them.

GEO. C. TANNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Chemnitz, Saxony, May 28, 1886.

COLOGNE.

REPORT OF CONSUL WAMER, OF COLOGNE.

Before I proceed to reply more directly to the interrogatories with reference to statistics and other information asked for in Department of State circular dated April 27, 1886, I desire to show the view taken on this matter in Germany, inasmuch as the discussion of this question here at the present day is considered of the utmost importance, more especially since the colonial policy of Germany has been inaugurated.

One of the most difficult problems which the German Government has had to deal with in latter years has been the question of emigration, and an earnest desire has been evinced to devise ways and means to check its course. For this purpose measures have been brought forward and submitted to trial, and although the exodus since 1881 has been less alarming, the emigration still continues on an extensive scale.

POPULATION.

The population in Germany in 1871 amounted to 41,058,792, and in 1885 to 46,840,587; showing an increase for this period of 5,781,795. During this interval from 1871 to 1885 the emigration of Germans from

German ports, Antwerp, and Havre, not reckoning those who emigrated by way of Holland and Great Britain, reached 1,478,887, or more than 20 per cent. of the increase of the population. It is estimated that the emigration during the last sixty years amounted to 4,500,000. Besides the loss of so much body and mental strength, it is computed that in respect to education alone a capital of about 25 milliards has been lost to the nation.

In the year 1851 the emigration reached its climax, amounting to 221,304, or about double the number of the preceding year. This state of things created alarm, and the matter was repeatedly referred to in the German Reichstag. The Government, having hitherto been fencing rather than dealing practically with the question, found it then necessary to devote special attention to the matter. Several remedial measures were proposed, but they failed to overcome the evil.

COLONIAL POLICY.

Under such circumstances the Government resolved to turn the efflux, if possible, into other and new channels, and from that date a colonial policy came into existence. The results of this policy are sufficiently known, but it cannot be said that amongst emigrants these colonization schemes ever found much favor, as the new German settlements offered but a poor trade and altogether few advantages and inducements. Nevertheless associations have been formed in Germany for advocating these colonial projects, their principal object being to divert the flow of emigration from the United States, and to direct the attention of emigrants to other countries, where, as it was hoped, they would do better and need not lose their nationality. One of these societies, the *Kolonial Verein*, held recently an important meeting in Karl-ruhe, on which occasion one of the speakers made the following remarks :

It is not to be denied that the 8,000,000 of Germans now living in the United States, consisting of emigrants of two generations, will be able to effect much for the future development of the Union, but still it is true as well that the chances of prospering in the United States are not so favorable as they were twenty or thirty years ago. In the same measure as the chances become poorer we ought, for sake of humanity and policy, devote our labors toward finding for the German emigrant other countries, where he will not only meet with a kind reception and with fair means of existence, but also be able to retain his German nationality, and likewise the German language and his German habits. By such means he keeps up his relationship with Germany. Look, for instance how those three Brazilian provinces, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Santa Catharina, where about 20,000 Germans are living, have developed themselves. These Germans have not only retained their language and habits, their church and school, but the trade is principally in the hands of these Germans, and besides they exercise an important political influence over the provincial government. The emigration to South America, as compared with North America, is so far insignificant. Much, however, is to be said in favor of emigration to South America, and altogether the chances of prosperity are now greater, especially in South Brazil, than in North America.

These societies may and do exercise some influence, but for the present at least the probability is but slight that the majority of emigrants will prefer other countries to the United States. The settled and comfortable homes of so many Germans in the United States, and the free institutions of that country, form an attraction too powerful for the German emigrant to resist.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION.

The following statistics show the number of emigrants that left Germany, via German ports and Antwerp, during the period from 1871 to 1885, inclusive, and to what country:

TABLE A.

Years.	Total ascertained number of emigrants.	Port of departure.			
		Bremen.	Hamburg.	Stettin.	Antwerp.
1871	75,912	45,658	30,254		
1872	125,630	66,919	57,615		1,11
1873	103,008	48,608	51,432		3,50
1874	45,112	17,907	24,093	1,536	1,57
1875	30,773	12,613	15,826	268	2,06
1876	28,868	10,972	12,706	202	4,48
1877	21,694	9,328	10,725	75	1,83
1878	24,217	11,328	11,827	85	97
1879	83,327	15,828	13,165	245	4,08
1880	106,190	51,627	42,787	552	11,22
1881	210,547	98,510	84,425	1,434	26,17
1882	193,869	96,116	71,164	1,936	24,65
1883	166,119	87,739	55,666	546	22,16
1884	143,586	75,776	49,985	750	17,07
1885	103,642	52,328	35,335	1,237	14,74
Total	1,412,914	701,258	567,005	8,865	135,78

Years.	Destination.								
	United States.	British North America.	Mexico and Central America.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Other ports of America.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
1871	73,816	9	21	37	920	263	18	11	81
1872	119,780	690	38	61	3,508	387	2	12	1,17
1873	96,641	49	32	28	5,048	496	4	9	1,33
1874	42,492	138	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	90
1875	27,834	38	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,02
1876	22,767	11	8	35	3,432	804	54	31	1,22
1877	18,240	11	25	243	1,069	289	730	31	1,30
1878	20,373	80	22	74	1,048	449	394	50	1,71
1879	30,808	44	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	27
1880	103,115	222	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	13
1881	206,189	286	56	58	2,102	762	314	35	74
1882	189,373	383	65	39	1,286	1,101	335	40	1,21
1883	159,894	591	52	32	1,583	1,041	772	50	2,10
1884	139,339	728	39	20	1,253	1,276	230	35	60
1885	98,628	692	39	24	1,713	1,576	294	72	60
Total	1,349,289	3,961	483	940	29,117	10,100	3,223	513	15,26

Of 1,000 emigrants, 955 went to United States; 2.8 to British North America; 0.3 to Mexico and Central America; 0.7 to West Indies; 20.6 to Brazil; 7.1 to other ports of America; 2.3 to Africa; 0.4 to Asia; and 10.8 to Australia.

The foregoing official figures do not include the German emigrants who embarked via Havre, Holland, and Great Britain. Of the two latter I could find no official report. As to Havre, the following are the official numbers of German emigrants from 1871 to 1885:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1871	287	1880	10,757
1872	2,593	1881	10,251
1873	6,776	1882	9,590
1874	2,511	1883	7,451
1875	1,480	1884	5,395
1876	1,258	1885	2,794
1877	939		
1878	1,399	Total	65,97
1879	2,485		

By adding the number of emigrants who went by Havre in the fifteen years to the number who emigrated during the same period by way of German ports and Antwerp, as given in Table A, the total is increased to 1,478,887.

To every 100,000 inhabitants the different provinces of Germany furnished the following quota:

TABLE B.

Provinces.	1873.	1880.	1885.	Provinces.	1873.	1880.	1885.
East Prussia.....	} 492	56	92	Saxony (Kingdom).....	96	139	92
West Prussia.....		857	720	Wurtemberg.....	254	444	258
Brandenburg with Berlin.....	125	134	169	Baden.....	297	311	220
Pomerania.....	959	601	762	Hesse.....	235	326	259
Posen.....	702	601	586	Mecklenburg.....	1,085	241	898
Silesia.....	57	70	71	Oldenburg.....	93	299	402
Saxony.....	72	63	87	Brunswick.....	303	103	76
Schleswig-Holstein.....	596	569	561	Thuringia.....	143	118	118
Hanover.....	338	350	421	Anhalt.....	64	55	45
Westphalia.....	79	153	120	Waldeck.....	166	242	354
Hesse-Nassau.....	253	268	231	Lippe.....	113	133	242
Rhineland.....	60	95	87	Lubeck.....	163	149	203
Hohenzollern.....	156	231	154	Bremen.....	408	560	539
Bavaria.....	184	183	168	Hamburg.....	331	339	368
Palatinate.....	281	263	307	Alsace-Lorraine.....	30	17	48

The following table represents the number of German emigrants, according to sex, from the different states and provinces by way of German ports and Antwerp during the year 1885, as also the respective population on the 1st of December, 1885:

TABLE C.

German states and provinces.	Number of emigrants during the year.			Emigrated to the United States.			German population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
East Prussia.....	941	846	1,787	907	829	1,736	1,958,858
West Prussia.....	4,916	4,905	9,821	4,657	4,694	9,351	1,407,960
Brandenburg with Berlin.....	3,301	2,851	6,152	2,818	2,550	5,368	3,637,892
Pomerania.....	5,646	5,744	11,390	5,465	5,607	11,072	1,505,795
Posen.....	4,923	4,861	9,784	4,840	4,799	9,639	1,715,024
Silesia.....	1,601	1,268	2,869	1,441	1,151	2,592	4,111,399
Saxony.....	1,211	853	2,064	1,029	749	1,778	2,427,979
Schleswig-Holstein.....	3,400	2,906	6,366	2,998	2,694	5,662	1,150,233
Hanover.....	4,915	4,130	9,045	4,760	4,044	8,804	2,172,294
Westphalia.....	1,467	1,073	2,540	1,414	1,032	2,446	2,202,726
Hesse-Nassau.....	1,930	1,686	3,666	1,901	1,652	3,553	1,592,162
Rhineland.....	2,254	1,449	3,703	2,130	1,413	3,543	4,344,802
Hohenzollern.....	51	51	102	51	50	101	66,709
Bavaria.....	5,501	4,348	9,939	5,515	4,318	9,833	5,416,180
Saxony (Kingdom).....	1,655	1,230	2,885	1,482	1,173	2,655	3,179,168
Wurtemberg.....	2,734	2,370	5,104	2,660	2,335	4,995	1,994,849
Baden.....	1,935	1,541	3,476	1,896	1,514	3,410	1,600,839
Hessen.....	1,362	1,141	2,503	1,350	1,130	2,489	956,170
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	1,211	1,010	2,221	1,173	992	2,165	575,140
Saxony-Weimar.....	229	195	424	210	186	396	313,668
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	205	186	391	203	186	389	98,371
Oldenburg.....	776	619	1,395	741	666	1,347	341,250
Brunswick.....	166	113	279	148	104	252	372,580
Saxony-Meiningen.....	161	128	289	153	124	277	214,697
Saxony-Altenburg.....	47	30	77	42	27	69	161,129
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha.....	143	134	277	135	131	266	198,717
Anhalt.....	82	31	113	73	30	103	247,603
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	44	33	77	44	33	77	73,623
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	78	67	145	74	64	138	83,939
Waldeck.....	108	89	197	106	89	195	56,565
Reuss, elder branch.....	27	17	44	23	17	40	53,787
Reuss, younger branch.....	55	43	98	52	42	94	112,118
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	45	30	75	39	30	69	37,204
Lippe.....	186	131	317	181	131	312	123,250
Lubeck.....	88	65	153	72	59	131	67,658
Bremen.....	507	484	991	460	462	922	166,392
Hamburg.....	1,250	822	2,072	854	644	1,498	518,712
Alsace-Lorraine.....	449	289	738	447	288	735	1,563,145
Uncertain.....	87	46	133	81	45	126	.....
German Empire.....	55,827	47,815	103,642	52,625	46,003	98,628	46,840,587

It will be seen by Table A that the total number of emigrants who embarked from the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp, amounted to 103,642 during the year 1885. Of this number the age ranges as follows:

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one year	2,243	2,322	4,565
From one to six years	4,945	4,765	9,710
From six to ten years	4,772	4,503	9,335
From ten to fourteen years	2,263	2,028	4,291
From fourteen to twenty-one years	10,733	10,322	21,055
From twenty-one to thirty years	10,068	11,710	21,778
From thirty to forty years	7,504	5,364	12,868
From forty to fifty years	3,700	3,191	6,891
From fifty to sixty years	2,203	2,213	4,416
From sixty to seventy years	1,101	1,112	2,213
Above seventy years	213	175	388
Age not ascertained	82	50	132
Total	65,827	47,815	103,642

CLASSES WHICH SUPPLY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

The greatest number of emigrants is supplied by the agricultural class from comparatively thinly populated districts where they have been able to save a little money. In referring to Table C, it will be seen that Pommerania, Posen, West Prussia, Hanover, and Schleswig-Holstein, principally agricultural sections, furnish the largest contingent of emigrants, while the industrial districts of Westphalia, Rhine-land, Silesia, and Saxony, with large populations, furnish less.

CAUSES OF THE EMIGRATION.

The chief causes of the emigration are not to be attributed either to compulsory military service or to onerous taxation, strikes, or overpopulation. There are, no doubt, some instances where the compulsory military service has led to emigration, but generally speaking the military service is not objected to, but even liked by the majority of high-spirited young men. As a rule they take a pride in the service and are fond of military appearance. According to the opinion which I have formed, I believe that the service, severe as it may be at times, does the young men of this country good; it gives them manly strength, teaches them to be orderly and careful, and instills in them a respect for authority. The cause of emigration is not to be found in a love for adventure, but from a desire of the emigrant to purchase out of his small savings land on more favorable terms than he can do at home, and thus become owner of property—a position which he can very rarely ever hope to attain in his country. The percentage of emigrants from the industrial laboring classes is small, which is no doubt to be attributed to their not being able to save out of their slim earnings a sufficient amount to allow them to emigrate. While they do not earn more than is sufficient for them to exist, they seem, as a rule, more contented with their position.

It has always been characteristic of the German race that they entertained from the earliest ages a strong desire to possess land of their own, and at the Karlsruhe meeting (to which I have already called

attention) Professor Eggert* made the following remarks on the subject.

From the earliest ages the Germans have taken to wandering, partly because their own country did not offer them sufficient means of existence, and partly from a desire to become owners of land. This tendency exists to the present day. The agricultural interest has suffered more than that of the trade industries, and consequently the German, weary of waiting for better days, collects his savings and then leaves his country sadly but hopefully in order to seek his fortune in foreign lands, and especially to realize the ideal wish of his life—to become owner of land. These have been and continue to be the reasons which force Germans to leave their country, and in reconciling ourselves to this situation it is best to do all we can to reduce the evil as far as possible, and to turn the matter to some practical good both for Germany and for those who take leave of Germany.

Professor Eggert suggests, in order to prevent emigration, the utilization of the woods and forests, which constitute a fourth part of the area of Germany, by turning them into arable land, meadows, and fields; but according to his own showing such a transformation would take a great number of years, and according to his calculation during that time at least nine-tenths of about the present number would be obliged to emigrate. As this plan would hardly recommend itself, he advises intending emigrants to turn their attention to the German colonies for two reasons; first, land would eventually be obtained for very little outlay without the necessity of denaturalization; and, secondly, such colonization would be useful to the German export trade, consequently a direct benefit to Germany.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In my report sent with dispatch dated May 21, 1886,† I gave a fair sketch of the social condition and manner of living of the laboring classes. With respect to the latter, marriage, although contracted sometimes too early, is a great advantage, and it is here that I desire to speak in the highest praise of their industrious and economical wives. They not only attend to their household affairs, but in many instances do much outdoor work, and thereby aid in the support of their families equally as much as their husbands. Indeed, I do not believe that the wives of the work-people of any other nation toil as much as they do in this country.

With regard to divorce and illegitimacy it cannot be laid to the charge of Germany that such evils are of any frequency.

In this connection it may be interesting to give some information as to how the agricultural holdings in the German Empire are apportioned.

The number of farms in the German Empire is given as 5,276,344, amounting to 31,868,972 hectares, or 79,672,430 acres.

The sizes of these farms are classified as follows:

From 0 to 2 ares †	66, 143
2 to 5 ares	195, 298
5 to 20 ares	653, 193
20 to 1 hectare ‡	1, 405, 682
1 to 2 hectares	733, 515
2 to 5 hectares	981, 407
5 to 10 hectares	554, 174
10 to 20 hectares	372, 431
20 to 50 hectares	239, 887

*The manager of the Colonization Society of Germany.

† Printed in Consular Reports No. 65, July, 1886, p. 271.

‡ One are equals 0.0247 acre.

§ One hectare equals 2.471 acres.

From 50 to 100 hectares	41, 62
100 to 200 hectares	11, 03
200 to 500 hectares	9, 81
500 to 1,000 hectares	3, 62
1,000 and upwards.....	51

The above figures show that of the 5,276,344 agricultural holding about 17½ per cent. are from 0.0247 to one-half acre, 26 per cent from to 2½ acres, 14 per cent. from 2½ to 5 acres, 18 per cent. from 5 to 14 acres, 17½ per cent. from 12 to 50 acres, 5½ per cent. from 50 to 24 acres, 0.40 per cent. from 247 to 1,235 acres, 0.07 per cent. from 1,235 to 2,420 acres.

The proportion of farm owners to the renters is given as follows :

Size of farms.	Owners.	Renters.
Below to 2½ acres	1, 631, 336	691, 96
2½ acres to 247 acres.....	2, 157, 640	116, 41
247 acres to 2,471 acres.....	638, 414	15, 53
2,471 acres and upwards.....	19, 817	5, 17

These figures show that out of the 5,276,344 agricultural holding about 15.7 per cent. are rented.

In conclusion it may be said that while the number of emigrants to the United States of America is proportionately large it must not be overlooked that these emigrants are not such a great loss to Germany after all. The value of the exports from Germany to America in latter years amounts annually to an average of about \$60,000,000, a trade which, I venture to say, is almost entirely kept up by the German themselves, and consequently it is obvious that Germany, on the other hand, is very materially benefited by their people in America.

WM. D. WAMER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, June 1, 1886.

CREFELD.

REPORT OF CONSUL POTTER.

In compliance with instructions contained in Department circular dated April 27, 1886, requiring information regarding the "extent and character of the emigration from the consular district of Crefeld," I would report that careful inquiries at the offices of the local authorities and at the various chambers of commerce in this district reveal the fact that no records or statistics are there to be found which exhibit the "extent and character of emigration from this particular district," or which refer to the subject in any way.

Records relating to emigration from the Kingdom of Prussia appear to be kept only at Berlin. The extent of emigration from the entire Kingdom may, as I am informed, be approximately determined there but it is difficult to show the destination, or what number or proportion of the total emigration seek particular countries. A large number of German emigrants embark at ports in Holland and Belgium, but the German records follow them only to the frontiers of those countries, and show them as having emigrated to Holland and Belgium, while their ultimate destination was to lands that lay beyond the seas.

It may, however, be stated that the number emigrating from this consular district to America is very small when compared with the number leaving other parts of the Kingdom.

The class emigrating from the Crefeld district for America are mostly expert and reputable artisans connected with some branch of the great textile industry which centers in Crefeld. Persons of this class seldom leave this locality unless induced to do so by the certainty of higher wages in positions previously secured for or offered to them in similar industries.

The causes of limited emigration from this district are to be found in the fact—many times referred to in previous reports from this consulate—that the manufacture of silk goods in this locality is a “house industry,” carried on in thousands of little homes scattered over a broad district of fertile country of which Crefeld is the center or counting-house, from which work for the weavers is distributed and received, and paid for when finished.

The maintenance of the weavers’ “industrial homes” is encouraged and aided by manufacturers as a means of permanently retaining and controlling experienced and reliable employes. Though the earnings of the silk weavers are meager in the extreme, they love their homes and little gardens, and cling to them with a degree of attachment which threatening famine cannot sever. There are in Crefeld and surrounding country between 200,000 and 300,000 of this class of artisans, including the numerous members of their usually large families.

The social and moral condition of the “home workers” is higher than that of the factory hands in the city, and is widely different in many advantageous ways. There seems to be an element in the atmosphere surrounding “a home” that softens and refines the natures of the occupants and lifts them to a higher plane in social existence. They seldom express a desire to leave their homes and fatherland, and they are too poor to command the necessary means to emigrate, even if they desired so to do.

The attitude of the local governments and the manufacturers in this locality is that of opposition to emigration. They would rather, for the reason named, assist this class of artisans to remain where they are.

Deportation of chronic paupers, insane persons, or criminals to the United States from this district is not known to me. Had such events come to my knowledge they would, of course, have been immediately reported to the Department. It can, therefore, in a general way be said that from the Crefeld district no dangerous class of emigrants have gone to the United States during the past five years.

Instances worthy of mention and inviting some reflection are, however, known where expert dyers and Jacquard weavers, who appeared to be contented here with maximum wages of not more than \$4 per week of seventy-two hours’ labor, accepted offers and emigrated to the United States, where they earned from \$15 to \$18 per week of 60 hours, but who there soon became discontented and joined others in a strike for higher wages. It is known that a number of these persons have from choice returned and resumed their former situations at \$4 per week of seventy-two hours, and again appear to be contented.

Strikes are of rare occurrence in this district, and when one does take place it is usually confined to a single manufacturing establishment, and is not continued longer than one day. The fact is, as previously reported, operatives here cannot afford to strike. Their earnings are so small that savings are impossible, and they have no means with which to support a strike. A few days without employment brings them face to face with the skeleton of starvation. It is only in comparatively prosperous

communities where an effective strike in this country is possible, unless one is undertaken with a view to a violent appropriation or destruction of property belonging to classes of wealth. In Germany, whose army is so thoroughly in hand at all points, violence of that character is nearly impossible, and is not thought of or feared in any quarter.

THE GENERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

After conferring with many intelligent representatives of the working people, the conclusion naturally arrived at is that the comparative degree of contentment which appears to prevail among the artisan classes of this district, and perhaps throughout the Kingdom of Prussia, is due to their intelligence and correct comprehension of prevailing facts. They know that the fortunes of manufacturers are generally small and slowly accumulated. There is not in this locality any sudden accumulations of wealth resulting from manufacturing operations. An interest of 5 or 6 per cent. on invested capital coupled, with the work, responsibility, and care of the manufacturer, will at this date correctly measure the limit of the capitalist's gains. It is known, too, that the extreme of economy and financial prudence is practiced in the management of the general and local governments, and that no great enterprises involving the expenditure of public treasure are undertaken unless in behalf of interests favorably affecting the laboring classes. The imperial and state governments and the local governments in Germany, while working under the disadvantage of overpopulation, appear to be ceaseless in earnest practical efforts to promote the commerce, manufactures, and trade of the country with a view of keeping its people busy. To accomplish such an object seems to be regarded as the very essence of the functions of Government.

The public servants of Prussia, in all departments of Government, seem to realize that a busy people are contented, and that idleness breeds discontent and anarchy.

The recent acquisition by Germany of territory in different parts of the earth was undertaken with the sole view of finding homes and business for her redundant population, and at the same time creating a market for the products of home industries. The emigration of certain classes to these localities under German control is encouraged, and, while no serious restraint is put upon emigration to other countries, it is not, I think, encouraged by the Government.

The burdens of general and local taxation are heavy, but it is well understood that they are as light as it is possible to make them. No one complains of waste or extravagance in public expenditures. The army is enormous in numbers, but it is maintained at a minimum of cost. The pay of its officers is in due proportion to that of the common soldier, who receives but 5 cents per day, and with this sum he is obliged to keep his equipments in a condition of perfect order and neatness, and purchase for himself coffee, shoe-blackening, and the material with which he polishes the buttons and whitens the belt of his uniform. There are hardships connected with this enforced economy, but it is a rare circumstance to meet a complaining German soldier, or one who is not proud of his connection with the army.

Suppose, with a view of reducing national expenditures, it were possible, in the presence of jealous and rival neighbors, to abolish the army and send the soldiers back to the farms, factories, and workshops. The products of the farm would not be greater, because there is now *more hands* than are needed to draw from the soil, which is all under cultivation, its utmost yield. The product of the workshop and factory

might be increased, but the present output is already larger than the market demands. It is, therefore, assumed that the five or six hundred thousand young men now in the army, if liberated, would add nothing as producers to the wealth of the overpopulated country, while the Government can, by healthful training, improve their minds and bodies and give them a wholesale support as soldiers much cheaper than it could be retailed to them at home, where they can neither find room nor productive occupation.

To the suggestion that the men might relieve the peasant women of the masculine work now performed by them, the answer is made, "That would add nothing to the productive wealth of the country, and besides, what would the peasant women with good appetites do?"

Such is the logic of intelligent workingmen with whom I have conversed. They understand the inevitable industrial condition of their country, and adequately measure the relations of the Government to the working classes. The policy of the Government touching import duties and systems of collecting revenue is sometimes questioned, but its purpose to benefit the laboring classes and faithfully serve the public welfare is seldom doubted.

While, therefore, the artisan class here may regard their lot in life as hard to bear, they do not trace the cause of it to rulers and politicians, or to laws and customs, nor to the inhumanity and indifference of society and the communities in which they live. They solve the difficulty with a shrug of the shoulders, and simply say, "There too many of us," and wisely conclude that complaints are useless when there are no visible remedies to apply to them but emigration. For these reasons they resolve to be contented and study methods of extracting from life all the fractions of happiness accessible to them. And the amount of personal enjoyment which a German artisan manages to secure by an ingenious use of his scanty earnings might furnish valuable suggestions to those who are uneasy and discontented until they have attained the rank of "millionaire."

The efforts during the last three or four years of the general and local governments to improve the condition of the laboring classes has had a tendency to check emigration to the United States. Satisfaction with the work of rulers has produced, in a degree, contentment and hope, and it is only the more undesirable classes who are now not unwilling emigrants from their fatherland.

In further replying to the fourth inquiry of the circular, I beg to say, "the general manner of living, as regards housing, eating, and clothing" of the artisan class in this district has been fully described and illustrated in several reports of recent date from this consulate, to which I respectfully refer as follows :

Report on Labor in Europe, 1884; also to Report on Improved Machinery for the Manufacture of Textile Goods, 1885, pages 408 to 410; also to Report on Leather, Boots and Shoes, 1885, and to Report on Agriculture in Germany, 1886.*

The following tables give the latest accessible information regarding "marriages and divorce facts, children, 'natural' and legitimate, religion, emigration, births," &c.

J. S. POTTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Crefeld, June, 1886.

* See Labor in Europe, I, 324-353; Consular Reports No. 66, August, 1886, 287-339; No. 59, December, 1885, 402.

Number of marriages, and the religion of the parties, in the consular district of Crefeld during the year 1884; also the number of deaths and the number of divorces during the period; also showing the immigration into the district from all countries, including German emigrants who left the district with and without Government consent who were renaturalized after their return; also showing the percentage of illegitimate births and the proportion of still-born legitimate and illegitimate children.

Local districts included in the consular district of Crefeld.	Marriages.					Divorces.	Percentage legitimate births in 1 number bc	
	Religion.				Total.		Number recorded in the year 1884.	Males.	Fem
	Protestant.	Catholic.	Jews.	Other denominations.				
Cleve	31	285	6	9	331		3.4	
Rees	133	269	4	40	446		3.1	
Crefeld	117	777	11	138	1,043	5	3.7	
Duisburg	149	161	3	108	421		3.3	
Moers	204	231	2	23	520		3.0	
Kempen	15	729	2	5	751		3.3	
Gladbach	167	853	7	47	1,074		2.9	
Geldern	13	332	3	7	375		2.0	
Total	889	3,657	38	377	4,961	5	25.6	

Local districts included in the consular district of Crefeld.	Deaths (including still-born).						Number legitimate in 1.0 still-born	
	Total.		In public hospitals.		Children one year of age and under, legitimate and illegitimate.		Males.	Fem
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Cleve	609	542	33	27	306	18	1.3	
Rees	709	716	71	60	407	26	1.1	
Crefeld	1,625	1,397	128	75	1,194	114	1.6	
Duisburg	695	573	88	51	495	23	2.4	
Moers	795	736	9	17	435	22	2.6	
Kempen	1,254	1,160	38	33	762	44	1.7	
Gladbach	1,851	1,649	17	11	1,220	74	1.7	
Geldern	691	655	20	13	345	14	1.5	
Total	8,229	7,428	404	287	5,164	335	13.9	

Local districts included in the consular district of Crefeld.	Immigration into the consular district of Crefeld from all countries.							
	Number illegitimate in 10,000 of still-born.		Foreigners naturalized and returned German emigrants renaturalized.		Number who emigrated with consent of the Government.		Number who emigrated without consent of the Government.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem
Cleve	1	1	10	1	60	43	6	
Rees	1	1	20	16	18	8	16	
Crefeld	1	1	67	68	21	6	80	
Duisburg	1	1	8	10	8	1	7	
Moers	1	1	8	8	15	2	23	
Kempen	1	1	40	24	8		5	
Gladbach	1	1	40	33	24	9	65	
Geldern	1	1	20	5	9	5	3	
Total	7½	5½	213	165	163	74	211	

Number of inhabitants in the consular district of Crefeld in 1880, and the total number of births during the year 1884.

Local districts.	Population, December 1, 1880.			Total births.		Legitimate live-born.		Legitimate still-born.		Illegitimate live-born.		Illegitimate still-born.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cleve.....	25,208	25,324	50,532	941	864	876	808	33	34	29	19	3	3
Rees.....	33,238	30,534	63,772	1,144	1,136	1,069	1,055	30	40	31	39	5	2
Crefeld*.....	50,949	54,672	105,621	2,612	2,358	2,429	2,157	86	73	91	122	6	6
Duisburg.....	20,998	20,244	41,244	1,127	1,078	1,038	1,025	51	27	36	25	2	1
Moers.....	32,194	31,402	63,596	1,275	1,124	1,141	1,050	84	49	47	23	3	2
Kempen.....	45,395	45,159	90,554	1,809	1,735	1,670	1,603	78	72	56	56	5	4
Gladbach.....	61,065	62,420	123,485	2,784	2,762	2,577	2,522	109	91	77	66	3	4
Geldern.....	26,521	26,253	52,774	997	903	937	852	40	29	18	21	2	1
Total.....	295,568	296,008	591,576	12,089	11,900	11,737	11,072	520	415	385	371	29	19

* Born in public institutions, 3.

† Present population about 120,000.

DRESDEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASON.

The Saxons are not an emigrating people, less so than any other Germans. The country is fertile, the climate salubrious, the Government liberal and just, and all industries are represented, and moderately profitable. They are a happy, contented people, satisfied with little, which their own country affords; their local attachments are as strong as of any people on earth. The causes of emigration are as various as emigrants are numerous. I should say they are mostly due to the success of friends who have preceded them and write for them; a disposition for change, and a desire to see something of the outside world. The Government does not interpose or prevent emigration; after one has performed his military service there is no hindrance.

I have never heard of any deportation of paupers or insane persons by the Government, as the most humane and liberal provision exists for such unfortunates, nor do I believe the Government assists any class of its population in emigration.

Number of emigrants to the United States from Saxony.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1871.....	1,114	770	1,884	1878.....	529	270	799
1872.....	1,534	907	2,441	1879.....	894	420	1,314
1873.....	1,468	957	2,425	1880.....	2,474	1,418	3,892
1874.....	628	439	1,067	1881.....	5,701	3,240	8,941
1875.....	474	271	745	1882.....	4,204	3,045	7,249
1876.....	469	216	685	1883.....	3,564	2,462	6,026
1877.....	447	230	677	1884.....	2,685	1,793	4,478

CLASSES WHICH SUPPLY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

The classes to which the emigrants belong, to be obtained only so far as they were independent, or head of a family, and must be calculated per 1,000 heads.

Years.	Artists and teachers of art.	Officials, civil and military.	Independent men and land owners.	Manufacturers and merchants.	Laborers.	Assistants to mechanics.	Mechanics.	Store-keepers.	Agricultural laborers.	Household servants.	Miners.	Day laborers.	Body servants.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.
1876.....	161	86	.....	204	43	54	197	11	32	11	11	32	.....	32	128
1877.....	142	19	28	217	10	28	264	28	9	9	10	19	.....	94	123
1878.....	132	23	16	225	8	31	271	6	.....	8	.....	62	.....	54	162
1879.....	78	23	23	140	23	23	326	31	30	31	.....	23	.....	.....	217
1880.....	75	85	11	246	17	20	314	23	20	11	.....	23	11	18	96
1881.....	74	65	18	132	32	35	317	23	9	46	.....	37	.....	37	175
1882.....	81	48	.....	199	22	.....	296	22	21	38	21	53	.....	87	70

Years.	Independents.						Other persons of different occupation.	Unknown occupation.
	Agriculturists, foresters, and fishermen.	Miners, manufacturers, and architects.	Merchants.	Clerks, and skilled laborers.	Day laborers and servants.	.....	
1883.....	58	23	24	563	81	207	34	
1884.....	54	27	.....	568	27	135	189

To ascertain the causes of the emigration is impossible; principally, they are desirous of finding a better and easier life.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Occupation in Saxony, as per census 1882.

Professions.	Male.	Female.	Proprietors.		
			Single persons.	Societies.	Governments.
Gardeners.....	3,093	823	926	3	8
Breeders and fishermen.....	214	5	45	2	.....
Miners.....	31,012	724	175	87	15
Smelters.....	29,655	2,499	2,662	45	41
Workers in metals.....	32,119	1,618	6,729	26	5
Manufacturers of machinery and implements.....	41,937	1,195	3,833	42	23
Chemical industry.....	3,551	842	467	15	5
Oils.....	2,611	213	414	34	28
Textile industry.....	146,504	102,166	22,330	45	5
Paper and leather.....	21,600	6,822	3,178	31	4
Woodenware.....	37,952	4,353	7,872	15	12
Millers and bakers.....	43,550	9,358	13,024	92	13
Tailors and shoemakers.....	58,105	58,305	15,044	7	16
Architects.....	63,181	440	4,590	4	24
Various arts of printing.....	9,564	2,369	763	.....	1
Artists.....	1,965	171	311	.....	.....
Tradesmen.....	52,056	16,818	12,385	215	16
Insurance companies.....	1,047	6	96	19	.....
Agents for importation of goods.....	11,160	1,145	1,824	19	3
Hotels and restaurants.....	14,218	12,126	5,637	17	1

Abstract of dependent people and persons with families in the Kingdom of Saxony in 1880.

Districts.	Number of inhabitants.	Dependent people.			Supported persons with families.		
		Continually supported.	Occasionally supported.	Total.	Continually supported.	Occasionally supported.	Total.
Bautzen.....	351,326	3,881	1,207	5,148	6,143	1,966	8,109
Dresden.....	808,512	10,466	5,901	16,367	18,241	11,155	29,396
Leipzig.....	707,826	9,051	5,977	15,028	16,815	10,102	26,917
Zurickan.....	1,105,141	12,903	4,226	17,129	21,070	8,207	29,277
Total Saxony	2,972,805	36,301	17,371	53,672	62,269	31,430	93,699

Judicial divorces in the Kingdom of Saxony.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1860.....	454	1870.....	472
1861.....	399	1871.....	482
1862.....	418	1872.....	604
1863.....	445	1873.....	592
1864.....	432	1874.....	628
1865.....	357	1875.....	599
1866.....	353	1876.....	748
1867.....	383	1877.....	672
1868.....	416	1878.....	799
1869.....	496		

There are in the Kingdom of Saxony, per 1,000 inhabitants, the following:

Social condition.	In towns.	In country.
Single:		
Male.....	12	9
Female.....	22	15
In families:		
Male.....	929	977
Female.....	967	976
In public institutions:		
Male.....	59	14
Female.....	11	9

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Of 10,000 of the population of Saxony there were in the years 1865 to 1883:

Marriages.....	92
Births:	
Living.....	424
Dead.....	18
Deaths.....	290

LEGITIMATE AND NATURAL BIRTHS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

Of 10,000 married women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, average yearly, legitimate born in the years 1877 to 1884, 3,170. Of

10,000 unmarried women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years, average yearly, natural born in the years 1877 to 1884, 314. Of 10,000 births, average in the years 1877 to 1884, 872 legitimate and 128 natural.

JOS. T. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dresden, July 27, 1886.

DUSSELDORF.

REPORT OF CONSUL PARTELLO.

In forwarding to the Department my report upon the extent and character of the emigration from this consular district, I beg to state that I found it a difficult matter to obtain exact statistics from an inland place. Very little is published by the local authorities reliable on the subject, the only means of information as to numbers being the police departments of the different cities, which with the greatest reluctance, furnish data. Many whose intention it is to emigrate leave the place without any record as to their movements, few taking passports to a foreign country, and often those asking passports for a limited time not returning, rendering it impossible for even the authorities to give actual figures on the subject. About the only place, therefore, where actual figures can be obtained are the harbors of shipment.

In regard to the other general heads of inquiry aside from the figures given, I have visited the manufacturing towns and cities adjacent to this place, such as Kettwig, Werden, Ruhrort, Essen, Hamm, Dortmund, and others, and from personal inspection and inquiry within the district have been enabled to give the information embraced under the other heads following:

GENERAL STATISTICS.

According to information obtained here, the following tables are submitted, showing, first, the total emigration from Germany during the years named:

Total emigration.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1871.....	76,199	1879.....	35,812
1872.....	128,243	1880.....	116,947
1873.....	110,414	1881.....	222,598*
1874.....	47,623	1882.....	263,439
1875.....	32,262	1883.....	173,574
1876.....	29,626	1884.....	148,979
1877.....	22,903	1885.....	106,432
1878.....	25,823		

Of the above number it is safely estimated that 95 per cent. of the entire emigration from Germany is to the United States.

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

Emigration from Dusseldorf and the immediate neighborhood.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1871.....	1,890	1879.....	701
1872.....	2,500	1880.....	2,238
1873.....	2,208	1881.....	4,450
1874.....	932	1882.....	4,068
1875.....	640	1883.....	2,470
1876.....	590	1884.....	2,930
1877.....	450	1885.....	2,100
1878.....	510		

CLASSES WHICH SUPPLY THE GREATEST NUMBER.

Fifty per cent. of all emigrants belong to the agricultural class; 30 per cent. to the industrial classes; 10 per cent. from the loose straggling population of the cities, and 10 per cent. of persons belonging to the better classes, such as merchants, manufacturers, &c.

Notwithstanding the above figures, some of the manufacturing companies that I visited, and employing, respectively, from five hundred to five thousand men, informed me that emigration was unknown among their people, work being steady the entire year, wages reasonable considering the prices of living, and their employés seeming satisfied with their condition.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The principal causes of emigration may be classed in their importance as follows:

- (1) The increase in the German population.
- (2) Fifty per cent. of those who emigrate have friends or relatives in the United States, who induce them to come, often advancing means sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. This, however, is regulated principally by the condition of affairs in the States, causing corresponding changes with the financial condition of the country.
- (3) The inability, on account of general and local laws and agrarian circumstances, on the part of the poorer classes to acquire landed property, and their desire to have an inheritance of their own.
- (4) Military service has its influence in a degree, though it is not so important a reason as others given. Among the larger number of the Germans it is claimed and believed that compulsory military service is one of the best regulations of the Empire, on the ground of its being a sanitary measure, besides teaching obedience and other good habits, to the under-classes that are subject to this duty and cannot escape it.
- (5) Female domestics, seeking homes in the United States, tempted by the great demand for services of that character, and the better compensation paid, which is 100 per cent. or more than prices here.
- (6) Some go with a moderate capital to better their condition and to enter into enterprises that offer better prospect of profit than in this country.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

The German Government is bound by international treaties not to transport criminals or paupers to the United States, but it sometimes occurs that communities, private societies, or individuals have sent criminals and paupers to the United States to get rid of them; but since it is now generally known that the authorities of the States send such

persons back, it has tended in a measure to prevent it. When it is desired to get rid of such persons, the town authorities have in many cases given a sum of money with orders to leave, not specifying destination—the natural channel has been the United States. The social condition of such are naturally exceedingly below the average.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT TOWARDS EMIGRATION.

The Government behaves passively, except where persons who are subject to military duty attempt to leave, when, if known, they are detained and punished.

Agents (very few in number), for the purposes of emigration, must obtain license; those for South America, until recently, have been prohibited, but public opinion for some years has been against this prohibition. In rare cases the magistrates request or give information concerning the country it is the intention to emigrate to. In this connection I would say that while it is not publicly announced, yet it is known to be the feeling on the part of the German Government that its officers and people shall not leave the country, and an opposition against foreigners coming into the Empire to live undoubtedly exists. A more liberal feeling is found on the part of merchants and manufacturers, who desire to encourage and advance trade; but in one case the Government has called its officials home, and in another ejected from its borders a certain class of resident foreigners.

It may not be said that taxation is onerous, but all resident foreigners must pay a per capita tax; the laws and rules of business are exceedingly strict, and the slightest criticism of the Government, or its officials, is considered an insult to the Crown, punishable with fines and imprisonment, with no appeal. A single case came under my observation where two or three American and English students disturbed the peace by being noisy at night, and did some slight damage, which they offered to make good in compensation, and which in America would have been punished lightly. They were fined and imprisoned for from one to three years.

SPECIAL RATES OFFERED.

The management of the railroads being mostly, if not altogether, under the control of the Government at the present time, and the travel divided up into four classes, naturally no special rates could be offered on their part to encourage persons to emigrate, but the rates of fare, third and fourth class, are exceedingly low, the distances to the seaboard not great, and the cost to reach these points light. At the seaboard cities, notably Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, the steamship companies have offered special inducements to emigrants. In some cases the fare has been lowered (steerage) to \$15, but the present rate run by the first-class companies is \$20 to \$25, often with competition regulated by the condition of business in the shipping trade.

The low rates thus offered have undoubtedly tended in a great measure to encourage emigration, placing it within the reach of many who have limited means to seek new homes in America.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Society in this country is divided into three distinct classes, as follows: (1) The titled families, in which may be included the officers of

the army and navy; (2) merchants, manufacturers, and business men; (3) the mechanical and laboring classes.

The habits, manners, and customs of the first are as refined as those of equal degree in any part of the world. The social condition of the second is good, with reasonably fair conditions as to habits, education, manners, &c., though selfishness is a predominant characteristic; and the third, in their morals, habits, and social condition, are in many respects poor enough, indeed.

About 10 per cent. of emigration only belong to the upper classes, the remaining 90 per cent. coming from the lower class. Most all of the emigrants to America are carried as steerage passengers, in the great ships that cross the ocean, and an examination of the steerage department of these vessels on the eve of sailing, with from 500 to 1,500 souls huddled together, will verify in a measure the statement made above.

There is no doubt in my mind that the best people of this country remain, with few exceptions, at home, finding profitable enterprises to employ their time and capital. Amusements of various kinds are in abundance in most of the cities, and considerable wealth and refinement may be found among the upper classes. But by reason of the overcrowded cities and villages yearly increase in population, greater in proportion in the lower classes, America receives, in a measure, its annual increase in numbers.

The standard of morality among the upper classes is excellent, but the contrary is the case among the lower. Females are not allowed to marry under existing laws without consent of parents until twenty-four years of age. Young men subject to military duty of three years are not allowed to marry while in service, and seldom do until after that period has passed. A custom of the country prevails in which it is expected that the parties of one or both parts shall have, before marriage, a certain sum saved up, a regulation that may be wise and founded on good reasoning, but tending to keep the sexes legally apart, and, in my judgment, not beneficial to morality.

No doubt that illegitimate intercourse exists to a considerable degree among the lower classes, and particularly on the part of the soldier element and servant women of the large cities, in most of which military barracks are maintained, and consequently many illegitimate children are the result. These are cared for in the asylums when the parents are not able to provide.

The clothing of the poorer classes is coarse, children and half-grown, under my observation, in many cases wearing wooden shoes, but they seem to be comfortable, and suffer no more from cold than others.

The housing is comfortable. In cities they mostly dwell in large houses, divided up to suit many families, on the apartment plan; in villages in small houses, one, one and one-half, and two stories high, but without what is known in America as modern conveniences, the modern-built houses of the better classes mostly now having these comforts and conveniences.

The eating of the lower classes is what I consider coarse, the food consisting mainly of beer, bread, and vegetables, meat only occasionally. Prices of meat, groceries, and other necessaries of life regularly used, in a majority of cases, especially meat, are higher than in the United States, in comparison for the same quality.

The cities abound in beer houses and gardens and there is scarcely an hour when they are not filled, always crowded Sundays and holidays. The beer is pure, good, and cheap, as also the bread, and scarcely

a man or woman, and most of the children, but what indulge freely and regularly in its use, or the cheap wines that the country affords; still it is not usual to see cases of intoxication on the public streets.

Laziness is a characteristic, mechanics and laborers generally performing less in a day's work than the average American engaged in the same occupation.

Schooling is compulsory to a certain degree, but still the general information of this class is very limited. A good feature is their love for parents and children, such crimes as infanticide not frequent, and the general health good; in appearance, strong and hardy looking. Large families are raised, and it is common to see numbers of children on the streets of all the cities and towns.

To reach a conclusion as to the character of the emigration to the United States from Germany, with the exception of the small percentage noted, it is plainly drawn from the lower classes of society. They are inclined to be orderly and obedient, brought up as they are under the strictest laws in their own country, and have habits of economy forced upon them by the circumstances of their situation.

Among so vast a number finding homes in America are many skilled workmen and useful servants, with demand for their labor and a chance to put to better use what they have learned here. Their ideas are sharpened by intercourse and contact with our people, and after long residence among us many who come to our shores as emigrants with little or no start in life become useful citizens, and not infrequently acquire large estates in both real and personal property.

D. J. PARTELLO,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dusseldorf, June 25, 1886.

ELBERFELD

REPORT OF CONSUL FÜRSTER.

ELBERFELD DISTRICT.

The consular district of Elberfeld, as well as that of Barmen, with its dependencies, embraces the principal manufacturing district of all Germany, as far as wool, silk, cotton, and the steel and iron industries are concerned. The Elberfeld district comprises the city of Elberfeld, with a population of 106,346, according to the census of December 1, 1885; the city of Solingen, with a population of 20,000, and in close proximity to Solingen the thriving towns of Vohwinkel, Ohligs-Wald, Græfrath, Merscheid, and Weyer, with a total population of at least 250,000 for the whole consular district.

As I will show further on in these remarks, which are based upon my own personal observation, guided of course by the official figures of the last census, taken on December 1, 1885, the great bulk of the whole number is composed of weavers in silk, wool, and cotton (dress and piece goods as well as ribbons, hat-bands), and of steel and iron workers, while less than one-fourth consists of mechanics and artisans of all other classes, supplying the home market with the productions of the several trades.

The nature and character (topography) of the whole district being mountainous or hilly (a high plateau, with hilly ranges, valleys, and ravines, interspersed here and there with small parcels of arable land), there is no farming on any large scale, such as is witnessed in the eastern parts of Germany or in the United States.

The people's industries, then, were from the start turned to manufacturing and to exporting their various articles of manufactures to other countries, but principally to the United States. The manufactures of the "*Wupperthal*" (valley of the river Wupper) as this city and Barmen with her dependencies and adjacent country are called, occupy a high rank in the commercial world in all Europe, and its articles are distinguished by solidity, perfection, and cheapness.

The character, then, of the whole population of this consular district is decidedly that of a manufacturing people, who for centuries have followed the various occupations or trades of their ancestors, thereby attaining a high degree of perfection in the various trades, especially weaving in silk, wool, and cotton, or mixed, of dress and piece goods, and ribbons and hat-bands, and cutlery, knives, scissors, and blades of all descriptions. The highly developed steel industry at Solingen enjoys the highest reputation in all Europe, so much so that even "Old England" can scarcely check her jealousy of the German steel blades when the English Government during this summer gave to the firm of Weyersberg, Kirschbaum & Co., of Solingen, an order of twenty-thousand cavalry sabers to be used in the English army.

No less a paper than the well-known Iron-Monger, of London, in acknowledging the superiority of the Solingen blades as to tenacity and durability, or inflexibility, over the celebrated English blades, was loud in its praise of the workmanship, &c., of the German blades.

STATISTICS.

Judging from the fact that most of the working people at Elberfeld, Solingen, &c., engaged either in weaving, or as steel and iron workers, are employed nearly the whole year, which fact may be explained by the constantly increasing demand, at very low prices, for their articles of manufactures, there has been from this district a comparatively small number of emigrants for several years past.

Although the wages of the working people are small, and although most of that class have to support large families, generally half a dozen children and more to one family, yet these people by strict economy in everything manage to get along tolerably well, nay, visit even, at least on Sunday, the public places of amusement such as beer gardens, concert halls, picnics, &c.; wear better clothing, eat and drink (beer being cheaper than in America) and enjoy life better than their brethren in many of the larger cities in the eastern parts of Germany.

The average wages per week for all classes of mechanics and skilled labor in factories, at Elberfeld, varies from 10 to 15 marks, being equal to \$3 to \$5 and \$6 American coin, from which the laborer has to support a family consisting of himself and wife and generally five to six children, one or two of whom are assisting the father in the support of the younger members of the family. Although the figures here given in reference to wages are not taken from official records, yet they are very near correct, and taken from actual life.

The further fact that these people, as a class, are tolerably well informed about the higher wages paid in the United States, and also of the higher prices of articles of food, clothing, and luxuries, may explain

in some degree their hesitancy to emigrate to America, but rather prefer to stay where they are and content themselves with what they have for certain instead of getting something better, but which is uncertain and doubtful.

Yet it would be a grave error to follow from the above undeniable facts that they have not a longing for a better and happier future for themselves and their children if they had only the means to pay the expenses of emigration. And here I may be allowed to put in a parenthesis, viz, "that the Government by no means wishes to favor emigration of this class of people, but, on the contrary, is trying to impede the exit of these industrious and laborious classes, in warning them against 'the dangers of emigration and an uncertain future' which will overtake them if they should cut loose and leave their old homes," while, on the other hand, the authorities in common with some communities want to get rid of all bad characters, for whose emigration they even contribute, in some way or other, money and afford them every facility to emigrate.

The following table was, upon my personal request, given me by our shipping agent of this city, and although not by any means complete may serve to enable the Department to test the veracity of my statements concerning the small number of emigrants :

Number of emigrants furnished passage tickets by the general agent at Elberfeld, and the ports of departure.

Ports of departure.	1882.				1883.				1884.				1885.			
	Adults.	Children 1 to 12 years.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.	Children 1 to 12 years.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.	Children to 12 years.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.	Children to years.	Infants.	Total.
Antwerp	164	33	8	205	154	31	8	193	139	24	12	175	83	15	5	103
Amsterdam	34	12	1	47	12	8	3	23	15	4	12	31	8	1	1	10
Bremen	9	7	2	18	4	5	1	10	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	3
Hamburg	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Rotterdam	5	1	1	7	15	5	1	21	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Total	213	42	11	266	185	44	12	241	166	29	13	208	91	15	5	111

In conclusion I ask to be permitted to correct an erroneous impression concerning the reasons which generally lead to emigration from Germany, and which is very common here as well as in the United States.

The most thorough-going investigation by the Reichstag (German Parliament) and a lively discussion by the press of Germany for last three or four years, have finally settled the question that emigration from Germany to the United States is not regulated, strictly speaking, by the economical condition of the people in Germany; it is almost entirely depending upon the changes in the economic and social condition, the increase or decrease of business, in short, upon the rise or fall in the prosperity of the American people. The debates of the Reichstag, as well as the discussion in the press of Germany, clearly and unmistakably demonstrated the fact that in years of *prosperity and lively business transactions in the commercial and industrial*

four nation, when the most lively activity prevailed in our workshops, ship-yards, and factories, when good crops and remunerative prices enabled the American farmer to enjoy the luxuries of life, the emigration from Germany was highest; while, on the other hand, years of stagnation or depression of business in America invariably show a considerable falling off in the number of those who were seeking new homes in the United States.

On the whole, there are numerous classes among the German people that are always ready to emigrate, especially among the farming population in the northwestern provinces of Germany. But these classes are

the habit of leaving their old homes only when, by the aid of their friends or relatives already in America, they receive the means to make the change, and when they are sure of easily finding employment, or a good chance to own land for themselves. In years, then, when business is flourishing, when railroad-building is alive, where new factories and shops are springing up, and general prosperity prevails, many thousands of the farming and industrial classes of Germany are encouraged by their friends and relatives to "come over," and very frequently these friends and relatives send the money to defray the expenses. And these numerous classes have more faith in what their relatives write than in all the discussions in the press and the debates in the Reichstag for or against emigration.

The correctness of the above assertion is fully sustained by the following figures, obtained from official sources, viz:

Emigrants from German sea-ports and Antwerp (Belgium).

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
71.....	75,912	1876.....	28,368	1881.....	210,547
72.....	125,650	1877.....	21,764	1882.....	193,869
73.....	103,638	1878.....	24,217	1883.....	166,119
74.....	45,112	1879.....	33,327	1884.....	143,586
75.....	30,773	1880.....	106,190	1885.....	103,642

By a comparison of these figures it will be seen that emigration reached a climax first in 1872; it was a little less in 1873, for the reason that any families who had already made preparations for going over could not go back on them. But right on the heels of the great financial crash of 1873, commencing on the so-called "Black Friday," emigration began to sink lower and lower, until in 1877 it reached its minimum. After this great financial crisis, times became gradually somewhat better, at first, of course, hardly perceptible, but slowly business recovered from this blow, and the general prosperity of our people reached its climax in 1881, and in this very same year German emigration reached the enormous figure of 210,547. From this time on, as long as the new crisis lasted, the figures of emigration ran down and reached in 1885 the comparatively low figure of 103,642. It will be observed, however, that this is the last time the figure did not sink so low as in the years from 1876 to 1879, which may be taken as proof that the last crisis, by far, did not last so long, and was not so general and pernicious as that of 1873, &c. From the moment, then, when better times in earnest will set in within the United States, emigration will be on the increase again, and no power will be strong enough to keep the high tide back.

CHARLES FÖRSTER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Elberfeld, September 6, 1886.

HAMBURG.

REPORT OF CONSUL LANG.

Precise statistical account of the number of emigrants departing from Hamburg to foreign ports has been kept since the year 1826, but no emigration office or bureau, whose duty it was to take in hand and control all matters and subjects relating to emigration, was established until the year 1874. Notwithstanding every effort is made to have all statements relating to emigration as accurate as possible, yet errors and inaccuracies frequently occur, principally traceable to erroneous statements made by the emigrants themselves. The time between their arrival and departure is too short to admit of extended inquiry.

The subjoined tables contain the official reports compiled at the emigration office in Hamburg. From these reports it will be seen that a large number of those who have emigrated by the way of Hamburg have refused to make declaration of their profession or avocation.

From 1879 to 1883 the number reached 33,143 persons, or 23.1 per cent. of the total emigration. It will therefore be impossible to give a correct statement of the emigration as to their callings and professions. Among those refusing to give full and correct information to Government officials are embraced the worst elements, the criminals and refugees from justice. The better and more substantial persons who emigrate make no hesitancy in furnishing full and satisfactory information.

During the year 1884 (to this date Government statistics have been published) there have been conveyed from Hamburg to different foreign ports 91,603 emigrants. Comparing this number with the number conveyed in 1883, there is an increase of 2.39 per cent.

Emigrants conveyed—	1884.	1883.	Increase +; decrease—.
Direct	76,264	76,200	— 1.23
Indirect.....	14,339	13,265	+23.19
Total	91,603	89,465	+ 2.39

The greatest number of emigrants went to the United States.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The inclosed statistical tables show that the emigration by way of Hamburg for the year 1884 numbered 49,985 souls of German birth. This is a large number of people, and it is not unnatural to inquire why so many choose to leave their native land. The causes are to be found in the social conditions of the German population. The chief reason which influences so many, and especially those elements which are not impoverished but may be considered the most energetic, to seek their fortunes in new lands, is overpopulation. Another cause can be traced to that old roving spirit of the Germans, which has carried thousands across the seas to improve their fortunes, and has established German habits and customs upon so many distant soils. This class, too, are by no means needy.

While we speak of overpopulation as a cause and principal factor in producing emigration, it must be observed that the most densely popu-

lated districts do not furnish the largest number of emigrants. Two things are to be considered, population and the natural resources of the country. The centers of the densest population are also the centers of the most active commerce and industry, where the resources afford a greater multiplicity of employment.

Even in purely agricultural districts, thinly populated, there appears an overpopulation, for the lands are held by comparatively few, and with the exception of the denizens of the cities and towns, the population is employed as day-laborers, small tenants, and help upon lands that do not belong to them and which they never can hope to acquire.

The largest contingent of emigration is drawn from the agricultural class. This is demonstrated in the case of Pomerania, the thinnest populated province of Prussia, yet it furnishes the largest number of emigrants, as is exhibited by inclosed table.

In Pomerania the lands are in the hands of large land-owners. The condition of the tenants and day-laborers are not unlike those of Ireland, where the population diminished during the period of 1845 to 1880 from 8,295,000 to 5,160,000, mainly through emigration.

The decrease by emigration from Pomerania is not so large as that from Ireland, but approaches nearer these figures than any other German province.

Before the year 1885 the two western provinces of Prussia furnished a larger quota of emigrants than the six eastern, but since that period the contingent of emigration from the eastern provinces has been greater than from the western.

The movement of the tides of emigration has been from the west to the east. This no doubt is due to the development of Rhenish and Westphalian industries, which have furnished new employments to thousands of persons who would have emigrated, but have found in their homes the means of earning a livelihood.

The new Prussian territories, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau, put forth a very large emigration for a few years after 1866, and though it has diminished to some extent, it is still large, embracing a greater average than the other provinces.

Political conditions have exerted some influence in promoting emigration. Doubtless many persons decided to leave their native homes through fear of the social consequences wrought by apprehended political disturbances and threatening wars, but the main and principal cause is to be found in the condition of the agricultural classes.

CHARACTER OF THE EMIGRATION.

Bavaria, an almost entirely agricultural state, shows less emigration than any other state, which is quite certainly due to the fact that the condition of the small farmers is more favorable and their prosperity more pleasing in Bavaria than elsewhere in Germany.

The lands in Bavaria are parceled out in small properties to freeholders; large entails do not exist, and the consequence is that the farmers are content, and unfavorable to leaving their native land with all its endearments.

Of the whole emigration, 21.9 per cent. are from the rural districts. The percentage, though large, can be easily accounted for. Not only the small farmers but also the agricultural day-laborers and servants, as well as agricultural artisans and mechanics, are included in these computations. Those constituting this class are the best fitted and adapted to colonize new countries, but they, more than all others, are

urged by a direct wish and an implacable desire to become land-owners. They compare their position in the old country to that of their own masters, and go willingly to a country that offers them a hope, through diligence, perseverance, and patient labor, to acquire a home with like comforts of those of their masters. If this be not their sole aim, the higher wages paid agricultural laborers in the United States tempts thousands to try their fortunes in America.

This class of emigrants is the most beneficial to the new countries awaiting development, and it is therefore favorable to the United States that it constitutes such a large proportion of German emigration.

Persons belonging to the scientific professions and to commercial pursuits have not the same inducements to seek homes and employment in new countries as those engaged in agricultural pursuits; the prospects for ready engagement are not so favorable to them. If in their country trade and commerce are depressed, to them there is a hope left that a change may take place and trade and prosperity may be revived. To the tillers of the soil no anticipations of a brighter future can be entertained; the lands are fully developed and occupied, and overburdened with teeming, patient laborers. The only bow of promise to them is in emigrating to more inviting fields. Here is a reason for so large annual outpouring of the German agricultural population.

EMIGRATION IS VOLUNTARY.

The emigration from Germany is voluntary. By a law passed June 1, 1870, all persons who choose to do so can emigrate in times of peace except those who have not yet fulfilled their duty as citizens in respect to military service.

Under the compulsory system of military service every able-bodied male inhabitant of the Empire must serve three years, but under some circumstances this period may be reduced to one year. All those actively engaged in the army and navy and those belonging to the reserve (*Landwehr*), and all persons between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five years who have not produced testimony that they are not emigrating to avoid military service, are forbidden from emigrating by the fifteenth article of the emigration law.

The penalty inflicted for a violation of this law, when recaptured, and convicted, is a fine not less than 150 nor more than 1,000 marks, or imprisonment from one to twelve months.

Persons who are free from military service are permitted to leave the country.

No passport or certificate of citizenship is granted. Ten years' voluntary absence forfeits all rights and privileges of citizenship. The greater part of the emigrants are free of military service, yet there are some who owe military duty and seek to evade it by emigrating.

It would be difficult to ascertain the correct number, as the statistics can only be obtained through the list of military deserters, which is not made public, but it is estimated that the desertions from military service by emigration numbered 10,690, of which 4,503 were agricultural laborers.

The Government neither favors nor restrains emigration; all its ordinances on the subject look only to the welfare and kind treatment which shall be extended to them on their journey. It was indeed a long time before the Government arrived at this wise conclusion. Prohibitive measures were tried and proved void of results. It would be

impossible to check the tide of emigration without presenting through the industrial pursuits a more favoring prospect of a coming prosperity.

Another cause promotive of emigration is found in the *Socialistengesetz* (Socialistic law). This law was enacted by the force of public sentiment aggravated by the two attempts on the life of the venerable Emperor William, and deprives many, on account of their political opinions, of their privileges, and relegates them to the administrative power of the police. Under the provisions of this law a person who is suspected of Socialistic views may be banished from the city where he lives. Also by this law certain cities are placed partially under martial law, viz, Berlin, Hamburg, Leipsic, Chemnitz, and more recently Spremberg.

As other German states pursue a like course the Socialist finds himself forced to seek shelter and home in some other country. The greater number of Socialists who have emigrated have gone directly to the United States. This may be stated as the only way in which the German Government exerts an influence which would encourage emigration, and if it does this, it is indirectly.

Criminals are never banished; on the contrary, they are forbidden to leave the country until they have suffered the penalty which the law inflicts. If they escape, every effort is made to recapture them. Banishment has never been adopted by the German Government as a method of riddance of the mischievous and turbulent elements of society; even penal settlements have ever been repulsive to the ideas of the Imperial Parliament. As the bulk of German emigration goes to the United States, so also the majority of the criminals and refuse of society that leave the country find their way there.

The freedom of our republican form of Government, the liberty of the press, and the right to hold public assemblies have proved to be a congenial encouragement to Socialistic agitators.

An opinion prevails that leading members of the German Socialistic party are going to the United States for the purpose of consolidating and molding into one solid, compact party the German Socialists who have heretofore emigrated there, and who are now acting in a separate and unorganized way. A natural sequence of the unmolested condition of the Socialists in America as compared with their condition in Europe, and detailed in their letters from banished co-laborers in the cause in America, is thought to be the leading reason for the large exodus of Socialists from the states of Europe to the United States.

Anarchists are merely the radical elements of the Socialistic party. Every true Social-Democrat will become an Anarchist if he follows the rules, precepts, ideas, and teachings of his party. Socialism is the blossom and anarchy is the fruit from seed sown by Barleau, Lasalle, Marx, and other eminent Social-Democrats. The strict police regulations of the German Government suppress Anarchism by sheer force, but it may be a question pregnant with alarm that two-thirds of the Social-Democrats who have and are emigrating to the United States may not grow step by step under our free institutions more and more radical in their views and demands, thus becoming Anarchists and the disturbers of the peace and order of society.

A deportation of paupers is never practiced by the Government. The emigrants are by no means wealthy, or in many instances not even well-to-do citizens, but are not paupers. They have money enough to pay their passage, and not infrequently a sum to aid them in making a commencement in their new home. Large numbers are induced to go over by friends who have settled in America and have succeeded, and they often assist them by sending a prepaid passage ticket.

The emigrants from the northern districts of Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Lubeck, and the Hamburg territory are sober, steady, patient, and industrious people. They live plainly, having no pretensions in regard to the style of their houses or their modes of living and dressing. They expect to find a remuneration for hard labor such as they are accustomed to, better living, and more agreeable conditions of life than they leave. Such persons are rarely disappointed; they are generally contented and become valuable citizens.

Religious proscriptions cannot be stated as a cause of emigration. Nearly all the states of Germany recognize a state church, yet all creeds of religious faith enjoy equal rights and privileges in worshiping. It has ever been a prominent feature in the Hamburg Government to tolerate the largest religious liberty. The recent anti-Semitic movement may have induced a few Israelites to leave the country, but as the prosecution has been confined to a few individuals, it has not and cannot be assigned as a cause producing emigration.

Insane persons are only allowed to emigrate in company with their relatives and guardians. The strictest regulations are observed to prevent the escape of unfortunate lunatics, who under the authorities must be taken care of either in private asylums or in the Government sanitariums, which are model institutions of their kind.

Neither in Hamburg nor in the German Empire is emigration considered as a fit or lawful method of ridding the country of the obnoxious elements of the population.

There is no such thing as assisted emigration by the German Government, but by some foreign Governments, especially some of the South American states, which fully realize the value and importance of the introduction of a laboring population, which with favoring conditions would develop into the best and most useful citizens.

The efforts of these states to turn the channels of emigration from the United States have proven of little or no consequence. The only instances of assisted emigration from Germany are those of some member or members of a family whose course of life would reflect dishonor to the family's name and social standing; to avoid this the relatives or friends ship him or them to the United States. The matter-of-fact modes of life in our country, the dire necessity of working for a livelihood, the non-consideration of their former social advantages and privileges by the people, often put such persons upon their mettle, and the best characteristics of good citizenship are not infrequently brought out. When this is not the case these persons become chronic growlers, join the bands of disaffected, and become Anarchists and disturbers of order and social quietude. From my knowledge of the character of German emigrants that have settled in the United States the good largely predominate. Of course where there is much light there must be some shadow.

Among the German element of our population there are to be found many eminent and praiseworthy features that would honor and embellish the citizenship of any country. It is true, there have been some importations whose conduct would naturally array in hostility the sentiment of all good and just people, but we have the consoling reflection that by the force of sound and just administration of public opinion all disturbances produced by such persons will be quickly stamped out and the actors consigned to an ignominious oblivion.

The only method which suggests itself to my mind for limiting and restricting emigration to the United States is to place it under con-

sular inspection at the port of embarkation. Let the vessels understand that they will not be allowed to land emigrants who have not passed the inspection of the consular officer of the port from whence the ship sails and who do not bear his certificate of inspection. This inspection should embrace healthfulness, physical condition to earn a living, ability to support themselves until employment could be obtained, character for honesty and industry and obedience to law, &c.

WM. W. LANG,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, June 16, 1886.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Destination of emigrants conveyed via Hamburg in the year 1884.

Native place (home).	United States of America		British North America		Central America and Mexico		West Indies		Brazil		Argentine Repub. etc.		Peru		Chill		Other South Amer.		Africa		Asia		Australia		Total.		Total both sexes	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Eastern Prussia.....	595	310	4	6					3	2	5				1	1							4	1	599	358	957	
Western Prussia.....	2,525	9,044	82	67					29	16	22	0	2		56	36	2	0	19	0			54	0	2,607	9,111	11,718	
Brandenburg and Berlin.....	3,064	11,708	13	0	3	1			13	5	13	5			9	1	2	0	4	1			10	3	3,074	11,719	14,793	
Pomerania.....	2,923	2,725	156	152					4	5	13	1			1	1							20	14	2,933	3,071	5,004	
Posen.....	1,266	844	11	9					43	28	9	3	4		10	0	8	2	13				31	14	1,315	909	2,224	
Silesia.....	3,095	402	29	20	2				44	14	3	2	1		11	4	2	1	2				53	35	3,148	457	3,605	
Saxony (Prussian).....	3,979	3,691	15	19	5	2			37	28	50	47	1		14	11	18	13	20	11			47	20	4,026	3,710	7,736	
Schleswig-Holstein.....	948	658	1	1	6	1			32	5	17	4	0		6	10	2	4	12	8			9	1	965	703	1,668	
Hanover.....	143	75							6	3	14	4			3	7		1	12	3			13	4	148	96	244	
Westphalia.....	418	304	2	8					5	2	6	7	8		2	17	7		12	0			10	4	425	343	768	
Hesse-Nassau.....	190	116	4	4	2				17	7	8	4			3	1	4	3	7	1			10	4	207	140	347	
Rhenish Prussia.....	20	16																							26	10	36	
Hohenzollern.....																												
Total from Prussia.....	19,055	14,901	369	325	20	1	0	0	253	115	194	53	17	0	133	73	68	37	100	33	10	1	272	138	20,470	15,416	35,886	
Bavaria (Pfalz of Rhine).....	1,460	1,012	8	3	1				6	8	4						1		6	1			12	2	1,567	1,025	2,592	
Bavarian Pfalz (Palatinate).....	7	5																							0	0	12	
Saxony.....	920	520	2	1	2				27	0	11	5	1		11	4	0	1	10	8	1		16	3	1,014	545	1,559	
Wurttemberg.....	639	705	1	1	2				11	2	4	1	1		4	2	0	1	3	2	1		14	0	1,000	722	1,722	
Baden.....	283	197	1	3					8	6	4	5	1		2	1	3	1	1	1			4	3	307	207	514	
Hesse.....	340	253							8	7	2	3			8	4	1	1	1	2			3	3	353	265	618	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	1,719	1,416	2	4	1				6	3	7	3	3	1	4	1	0	5	4				15	3	1,769	1,426	3,195	
Hesse-Weimar.....	90	55							0	0	3				1	1									99	68	167	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	240	232																							241	223	464	
Oldenburg.....	50	43							3	2					2	2	3	2	2	1			1	1	63	43	111	
Brunswick.....	60	50							3	1	1				3	2	3	2	1	1			2	4	100	90	190	
Saxe-Meiningen.....	30	27																							32	27	59	
Saxe-Altenburg.....	30	17							1	1	1				1										40	31	71	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	33	16							1	1															38	32	70	
Anhalt.....	35	31							1	1															15	9	24	
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	25	13																								10	8	18
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	22	13																								24	13	37
Waldbeck.....									1																	3	2	5

Destination of emigrants conveyed via Hamburg in the year 1834—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Native place (home).	Destination.																								Total both sexes.		
	United States of America.		British North America.		Central America and Mexico.		West Indies.		Brazil.		Argentine Republic.		Peru.		Chili.		Other South American states.		Africa.		Asia.		Australia.			Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kingdom of Prussia.....	19,055	14,601	369	325	20	1	6	.....	235	115	104	83	17	9	133	73	68	37	100	33	10	1	272	138	20,479	15,416	35,895
Germany.....	7,546	5,562	24	10	17	1	14	.....	132	68	87	23	25	8	66	53	77	36	63	23	20	4	151	87	8,224	5,869	14,090
European states.....	24,942	12,076	132	69	1	.....	11	3	236	148	71	24	12	2	13	8	18	6	86	9	13	6	181	96	25,016	12,987	38,003
Non-European states.....	1,092	1,133	4	2	4	1	10	1	106	99	70	47	8	9	26	11	25	12	28	16	41	12	25	5	2,267	1,348	3,615
Total.....	53,466	33,372	529	406	42	3	41	4	709	430	422	174	62	28	233	127	188	91	279	90	84	23	526	266	56,586	35,617	91,603

GERMANY.

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Number of vessels, and their destination, by which emigrants were conveyed direct from Hamburg in 1884.

Destination.	Emigrants.	Steamships.	Sailing-vessels.
New York	71,805	116	.....
Brazil	1,014	15	.....
La Plata states	520	12	.....
West coast of South America	50	2	.....
Australia	708	0	.....
Various transatlantic ports	1,161	126	27
	75,264	280	27

Direct from Hamburg to—	1884.		1883.	
	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.
United States	116	71,805	105	78,627
Brazil	15	1,014	12	1,145
La Plata states	12	520	0	343
Chill	2	50	3	91
West Indies			1	34
Africa			6	619
Australia	0	708	10	1,085
Various transatlantic ports on vessels not intended for passenger traffic		1,161		1,050
Indirectly conveyed	154	75,264	146	78,200
		16,339		13,205
Total		91,003		89,465

Emigrants conveyed via Hamburg in each month during the years 1883 and 1884.

Month.	1884.				Total 1883.	
	Conveyed direct by—		Total conveyed direct.	Indirectly conveyed.		
	Packet ships.	Ships carrying less than 25 passengers.				
January	3,082	120	3,202	604	3,806	2,632
February	5,164	86	5,250	650	5,900	4,002
March	9,027	74	9,101	2,347	11,448	6,698
April	11,250	66	11,316	2,468	13,784	12,615
May	10,446	51	10,497	4,338	14,835	12,637
June	6,424	97	6,521	1,125	7,646	7,837
July	9,268	105	9,373	1,078	10,451	6,092
August	5,694	143	5,837	1,183	7,020	6,869
September	4,839	87	4,926	733	5,659	7,835
October	6,694	121	6,815	730	7,545	11,074
November	3,865	106	3,971	743	4,714	6,806
December	1,344	105	1,449	340	1,789	3,568
Total	74,103	1,161	75,264	16,339	91,603	89,465

Sex and age of emigrants conveyed, direct and indirect, from Hamburg to foreign ports during the years 1883 and 1884.

Year.	Adults.		Total adults.	Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.		Less than 10 years.	Less than 1 year.	
Conveyed direct:						
1884.....	44,681	30,403	56,460	14,000	4,631	75,264
1883.....	44,078	30,403	55,748	14,280	5,104	75,141
Conveyed indirect:						
1884.....	11,725	4,614	13,804	1,890	555	10,339
1883.....	9,203	3,972	11,041	1,832	392	13,265

Emigrants conveyed from various European ports to transatlantic places in 1883 and 1884.

Conveyed from—	1884.	1883.
Hamburg.....	91,603	80,405
Bremen.....	103,121	111,295
Stettin.....	773	548
Antwerp.....	28,610	34,480
Havre.....	21,634	25,502
Great Britain and Ireland.....	303,901	391,157

Emigrants conveyed from Hamburg to transatlantic ports since 1846.

Year.	Direct, by—		Total direct.	Indirect.	Grand total.
	Emigrant vessels.	Other vessels.			
1846.....	4,857	.....	4,857	.....	4,857
1847.....	7,628	.....	7,628	.....	7,628
1848.....	6,585	.....	6,585	.....	6,585
1849.....	5,620	.....	5,620	.....	5,620
1850.....	7,295	135	7,430	.....	7,430
1851.....	12,095	184	12,279	.....	12,279
1852.....	21,345	571	21,916	7,119	29,035
1853.....	18,585	384	18,969	10,511	29,480
1854.....	31,752	557	32,310	18,500	50,810
1855.....	15,226	437	15,663	2,050	18,652
1856.....	23,822	464	24,286	1,017	26,203
1857.....	28,568	326	28,894	2,672	31,566
1858.....	18,473	349	18,822	977	19,799
1859.....	12,534	219	12,753	489	13,242
1860.....	14,680	223	14,903	1,302	16,205
1861.....	13,540	184	13,724	675	14,399
1862.....	18,373	187	18,560	1,517	20,077
1863.....	21,866	194	22,060	2,622	24,682
1864.....	19,744	213	19,957	5,098	25,055
1865.....	36,878	334	37,212	5,672	42,884
1866.....	38,627	413	39,040	5,740	44,780
1867.....	37,872	298	38,170	4,675	42,845
1868.....	46,505	323	46,828	6,442	53,270
1869.....	41,217	207	41,424	5,870	47,294
1870.....	37,302	50	37,352	5,114	42,466
1871.....	34,639	504	35,143	7,081	42,224
1872.....	52,828	395	53,223	21,183	74,406
1873.....	44,278	300	44,578	24,598	69,176
1874.....	30,152	473	30,625	12,818	43,443
1875.....	21,561	377	21,938	9,872	31,810
1876.....	20,615	561	21,176	7,554	28,730
1877.....	18,573	427	19,000	3,570	22,570
1878.....	19,932	514	20,446	4,357	24,803
1879.....	17,936	775	18,711	7,059	25,770
1880.....	48,359	741	49,100	19,787	68,887
1881.....	74,409	1,110	75,519	47,612	123,131
1882.....	80,993	1,100	82,093	51,128	133,221
1883.....	75,141	1,059	76,200	13,265	89,465
1884.....	74,103	1,161	75,264	10,339	85,603
Total.....	1,140,694	15,561	1,156,255	316,112	1,472,367

Ages of emigrants (Germans) conveyed via Hamburg to foreign ports from 1874 to 1883.

Year.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	60 years and above.	Between the ages of 15 and 60.	
									Total.	Percentage.
1874.....	2,671	3,566	7,580	5,981	11,776	6,089	5,166	614	29,012	66.8
1875.....	1,602	2,578	5,150	4,408	8,920	4,738	3,933	481	21,999	69.2
1876.....	1,682	2,197	4,515	3,710	8,366	4,456	3,396	411	19,928	69.8
1877.....	1,219	1,824	3,287	3,049	6,791	3,532	2,251	350	15,884	70.4
1878.....	1,397	1,921	3,486	3,643	7,382	3,797	2,757	420	15,579	70.9
1879.....	1,242	1,602	3,093	3,780	8,595	3,700	2,553	299	18,628	74.9
1880.....	4,273	5,105	8,924	9,704	21,085	10,307	6,673	816	49,769	72.2
1881.....	8,797	10,836	16,605	14,968	39,959	19,035	11,546	1,385	85,568	69.4
1882.....	7,389	8,482	15,384	15,271	36,910	17,420	11,024	1,384	80,625	71.2
1883.....	5,506	6,752	12,496	12,307	28,833	13,114	9,250	1,147	63,564	71.0
Total.....	35,775	44,823	80,520	76,881	180,617	86,179	58,819	7,313	402,496	70.5
Percentage.	6.3	7.6	14.0	13.5	31.6	15.1	10.3	1.3	70.5	.....

Professions of emigrants conveyed from Hamburg, 1879 to 1883.

Profession.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Agriculture, fishery, and forestry.....	5,654	13,761	20,555	19,656	14,048	74,274
Other industries.....	4,002	14,132	18,912	15,900	12,191	65,737
Commerce.....	4,033	7,377	7,941	7,609	5,814	32,834
Workmen without distinct calling.....	3,369	16,330	40,029	39,186	30,548	35,762
Different trades.....	1,223	2,074	2,529	2,627	2,215	10,666
Laborers without any profession.....	195	349	330	315	203	1,069
Profession not declared.....	5,788	14,864	20,802	27,898	23,548	98,894
Total.....	24,864	68,887	123,131	113,221	89,465	319,564

LEIPSIC.

REPORT OF CONSUL MILLAR.

STATISTICS.

As regards the number of emigrants, statistics for a series of years could be obtained only for the Kingdom of Saxony. The emigration from Saxony during the years 1873 to 1885 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Emigrants to the United States.			Year.	Emigrants to the United States.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1873.....	1,468	957	2,425	1881.....	5,701	3,240	8,941
1874.....	628	439	1,067	1882.....	4,204	3,045	7,249
1875.....	474	271	745	1883.....	3,564	2,462	6,026
1876.....	469	216	685	1884.....	2,685	1,793	4,478
1877.....	447	230	677	1885.....	1,482	1,173	2,655
1878.....	520	270	790	1886 (January to June).....			1,247
1879.....	894	420	1,314				
1880.....	2,474	1,418	3,892				

For the year 1885 statistics were obtainable for the total emigration from the states comprised in this consular district, and I subjoin the figures together with those of the total emigration from the German

Empire for the same year. As at least 90 per cent. of the emigrants go to the United States, a comparison of the figures will show with a very near approximation to truth the extent to which Saxony and the Thuringian states contribute to the German immigration into America.

State.	Population.	Population per square kilometer.	Emigrants.	Proportion of population.
Kingdom of Saxony	3, 179, 168	212.	2, 885	<i>Per cent.</i> .097
Saxe-Wolmar	313, 668	87.4	424	.135
Saxe-Altenburg	161, 129	121.7	77	.048
Saxe-Gotha	198, 717	101.	277	.14
Rouss A. L.	53, 787	170.2	44	.082
Rouss J. L.	112, 118	135.7	98	.087
Total	4, 018, 587	.....	3, 805	.09
German Empire	46, 840, 587	86.0	103, 642	.22

It is clear from these figures that, although the density of the population in this consular district is double the average density of the population of the German Empire the emigration is only two-fifths of the average percentage of emigration from Germany.

It may reasonably be concluded that the special causes which induce emigration in certain parts of the Empire are absent in Saxony and the Thuringian states, and that we have to deal only with the normal emigration from a fairly thriving district.

CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.

With respect to the classes of persons who emigrate, and the reasons by which they are influenced, I have been favored with information from the statistical department of the Saxon Government, from the eminent jurist, Dr. von Holtzendorff, of Munich, and from the agents of the North-German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, the Netherlands-American, and the Red Star Steamship Companies. Agricultural laborers, small farmers and land-owners, servants, mechanics, tradesmen, and small manufacturers, are named as the classes from which the emigrants are chiefly drawn.

According to Mr. Kohlmann, the general agent of the North-German Lloyd, whose opinion must be considered authoritative, the principal contingent is furnished by the industrial classes, particularly by those connected with the building trade—such as brick-layers, carpenters, locksmiths, joiners, &c. Smaller numbers are furnished by printers, machinists, and gardeners. The strictly agricultural classes emigrate very little, especially of late years. Owing, however, to the special conditions under which agriculture is here carried on, it is very possible that the agricultural population really supplies a considerable number of those who emigrate as industrial hands.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The causes which influence emigration are, as might be expected, very various, but there is general agreement that the principal cause is the insufficiency of earnings among the industrial classes, arising from over competition among the workmen. In the agricultural population it takes the form of a desire for the easier acquisition of land.

Strikes and military service have little or no influence, though the latter cause is said to have been formerly very powerful, and, in the opinion of Mr. Neuer, the United States consular agent at Gera, the class who emigrate to avoid military service is increasing. Considerable inducement is also offered by emigrants already settled in America, who not infrequently pay the passage money of relatives left behind.

Among other causes, failure in life, fear of detection in some crime or misdemeanor, and political dissatisfaction influence individuals, but have no effect on the character of the emigration in general.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS.

The social condition of the classes from which the emigrants are drawn may be described as good. The state of the agricultural classes in Saxony is depicted in an essay by Herr von Langsdorff, published in 1883 (*Die bäuerlichen Zustände in Deutschland*, Vol. II, pp. 193-226). It appears from this essay that the greater part of the farms in the Kingdom of Saxony are of small extent, varying from one-half to 500 acres, not 10 per cent. exceeding the latter figure. They are also practically indivisible, owing to the operation of laws passed to prevent the indefinite subdivision and eventual absorption of such small estates. Nearly all these small farms are worked by their owners, and descend in the family; but they do so burdened with payment of the share of the paternal property which, according to Saxon law, is due to every child. The younger agricultural population, therefore, falls into two classes, a smaller, which succeeds to the parental estate, and a larger, which has little prospect of acquiring land except by marriage, but has an easily realized capital charged on the farm. Of this latter class some remain in the country as laborers and servants, others realize their capital, migrate to the towns, and are there absorbed into the industrial class. The owner of the farm frequently finds himself unable to struggle against the burden of the mortgages, sells the property to a large adjoining owner, and emigrates with the small remnant of his capital to America.

The mode of life of these people is said to be simple and healthy. Their food consists of bread and potatoes, with the addition of dairy produce and vegetables, dried peas, beans, &c. Meat, consisting chiefly of home-fed pork, is also not infrequent on their tables, and the consumption has greatly increased of late years.

The agricultural laborers on the larger estates appear also to be well cared for. Their wages are low, but they receive pay in kind. The amount of the wages varies according as board is included or not; the average in 1881, as gained by Herr von Langsdorff from the statements of several large proprietors, was as follows:

Daily wages.

Laborers.	With food.	Without food.
	Mark.	Mark.
Men	0.85	1.52
Women .....	.56	.90
Children .....	.40	.55

In addition to this, the laborer frequently possesses a small cottage and garden, or lives at an easy rent in one of the farmer's cottages,

receiving at the same time a piece of ground almost rent free. The "laborer's field," which is usually planted with potatoes, is also plowed by the land-owner's team.

The large towns exercise an attractive influence upon the laborers also. This is traceable to their period of military service which brings them in contact with town life and creates a distaste for the country. The laborer then settles in the suburbs and swells the number of industrial workers.

In the Thuringian states, it appears from an essay in the above-mentioned collection (*Die landwirthschaftlich-bäuerlichen Verhältnisse des Weimarschen Kreises*), that the condition of the agricultural population is not so good. The comparatively high rent which is paid for small allotments induces many small farmers to underlet their land in small parcels. A class of agriculturists is thus produced who cultivate a small patch of ground, just enough to enable them to pay their rent, and lead a miserable existence. A further evil is produced by the fact that many artisans who cultivate a piece of ground in their leisure time, are led by various causes to neglect their handicraft for agriculture without being able to make the latter pay. They almost invariably fall into difficulties and frequently into poverty. The district to which this description principally applies is Weimar, and it will be observed that the emigration thence is relatively greater than in the Kingdom of Saxony.

As regards mechanics and workmen, no statistics are at hand, but some idea of their condition may be found in the income-tax statistics. Of the entire population of Saxony, in 1884, 85 per cent. had an income of less than 1,100 marks a year; another 10 per cent. had an income up to 2,200 marks; and the remainder from 2,200 up to 1,000,000 and over. As persons with from 800 to 3,300 marks annual income are classed by the tax authorities above the "poor" and among the "middle" classes, we may infer that the average wages of a workman or mechanic will vary from 1,100 to 2,200 marks, according to his skill and the demand for his labor. At present the demand for labor in Saxony, although brisk, is exceeded by the supply. Prices accordingly have greatly fallen, and the majority of mechanics are unable to save, and have to spend the whole of their earnings on clothes, food, and other necessaries. It is, therefore, easily conceivable that these classes, with the small masters and manufacturers, would feel the impulse to emigration more strongly than the agricultural classes. This view, which agrees with the statement by Mr. Kohlmann, already quoted, receives confirmation from the statistics furnished by the statistical department of the Saxon Government, from which it appears that workmen, mechanics, manufacturers, and tradesmen form more than 50 per cent. of the persons who have denaturalized themselves between 1878 and 1885.

The physical and moral condition of both agricultural and industrial emigrants is usually good. From their mode of life they have but few wants; they do not marry too early, but their families are generally large. As a rule, they are people of resolution, ready to face hard work, for it is now generally understood that, although the prospects may be better, the work in America is fully as hard as in Germany. In nearly every case they are provided with enough capital to enable them to look around them for some time before they finally settle.

The transportation of idiots or paupers is unknown. Idiots are cared for in the asylums, which are cheap and easily accessible; paupers are deterred by the strict enforcement of the pauper laws in New York Harbor. Even emigrants who are not paupers are sometimes deterred

by the belief that to land in America they will be required to prove their possession of a larger sum than they are actually able to command. Very poor people, who are likely to become a burden on the community, are from time to time sent over by their town or parish; but this is not done unless there are relatives in America who can receive them or even pay their passage for them. In these cases the emigrants are supplied with new clothes and a sum of money, so that they cannot strictly be reckoned as paupers. Their character is, in general, not bad. They have become poor, either through their own fault or from the conditions of life; but they have mostly a desire to work their way up again.

To a special category belong those members of wealthy families who have recklessly got into debt and emigrate to America in the hope of recovering their lost fortune. Officers and students form a large proportion of this class. Such persons are also sent for a trip to the States by their parents or friends in the hope of effecting a moral improvement; but the effect is generally the reverse.

The small influence of these classes of persons on the character of the emigration is confirmed by the statistics of idiocy and vagrancy for the Kingdom of Saxony. The public and private asylums for the insane had a daily average in 1884 of 3,646 patients, of whom some were insane in the strict sense of the term, others suffered from the effects of drink.

In 1885 no less than 18,340 cases of punishment for vagrancy occurred, of which 11,995 were in the first and fourth, or winter, quarters, and 6,296 in the second and third, or summer, quarters; of 49 the date of punishment was not reported. Of the entire number only 701 were females. The large increase in the numbers in the winter quarters shows that a large number of men earn a precarious subsistence during the summer and exist by beggary during the winter. And even allowing for the fact that these cases probably represent repeated punishments of the same individuals, it is clear that no very large proportion of them swell the number of the emigrants. This is especially noticeable in the case of the females.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the Saxon Government is neutral; emigration is neither encouraged nor discouraged. The agents of emigration companies are subjected to a very strict control. They have to obtain a concession, deposit security, and keep their registers and contracts in a manner approved by the Government. The conditions under which the business of an emigration agent can be carried on do not appear to be so minutely laid down as in the free seaports and other States which have a greater interest in emigration; but I am informed that in no German States are the actions of the agents watched with greater vigilance than in Saxony.

The press, however, is decidedly antagonistic to emigration, and the falling off in the number of emigrants in the last few years is attributed to the circulation of bad news from America in the newspapers. It is even said that favorable reports tending to an increase of emigration have been refused publication. The bad condition of the labor market in America has also had a direct effect in the diminution of emigration, from the fact that latterly much fewer prepaid tickets have been sent by emigrants to their friends here than formerly. Good authorities are also inclined to attribute the decline partly to the natural reaction from the great wave of emigration in 1880-1883, and partly to the actual improvement of the labor market in Saxony since that period.

Special privileges or facilities to emigrants do not exist in Saxony. On some Prussian railways a party of not less than thirty emigrants, traveling by the same train, can, upon application to the manager, be carried in third-class cars at fourth-class rates, which is equivalent to a reduction of about 50 per cent. on the fare; but this practice is unknown in Saxony.

Societies for the facilitation of emigration have also been formed from time to time, but dissensions among the members of the committees have soon ended them. They have never had any perceptible influence on emigration. The only real assistance ever offered is that already mentioned, where families are aided to join their relatives in America.

SAM'L ROLFE MILLAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leipsic, September 26, 1886.

MANNHEIM.

REPORT OF CONSUL MONAGHAN.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

It may not be without pertinence to this problem of emigration to add a word statistically, and otherwise, too, in relation to the social, moral, and economic condition of the people from among whose masses our stream of emigrants is continually swollen.

"The ogre War," said a witty Frenchman, "requires as much for his digestion as for his meals." The German military system, rendered necessary by her position and France's continued menace, is eating up the nation's sustenance.

Either of two things is certain: the greater inducements of America or statesmanship at Berlin has given the United States 2,000,000 intelligent German citizens, with \$15,000,000 to each 200,000, or an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in a single generation.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, during the year 1884, there was a total of births of 49,364, of which number 4,345, or nearly 10 per cent., were illegitimate, or happily called "children of chance."

Of these 4,345 Heidelberg, with a population of about 25,000 and a student population of 1,000, is held responsible for 386, showing at least that students were not entirely inactive during the year; Freiburg, with its 36,401 population, has 212 of these little people dotted off to its credit in the annals of state; Karlsruhe, the seat of the Badish Government, has found recreation in giving birth to 172 to a population of 49,301; Mannheim, a great business city, has not more than 163 to a population of 53,465.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Happily, one does not have to reason from cause to effects or effects back to causes in these problems, for both lie upon the surface in full view of each other. Life among the lowly has been brought down to that happy degree of refinement where people get just enough to keep from starving, but not enough to injure their organs of digestion. The argument that people can live cheaper than in America has no founda-

tion in fact. One or two rooms poorly furnished for a family, meals consisting of black bread, potatoes and potato-soup, meat on holidays, will hardly bear comparison with New England's* five and six rooms to a family, plenty of bread, butter, meat, and vegetables every day, with thousands of dollars in savings-banks, with land and houses built and owned in many cases by factory and farm operatives. When one has to pay 15, 16, and 17 cents a pound for beef; 50 cents for sliced ham, 25 cents for ham when you buy "bone and fat and all;" milk 6, 7, and 8 cents per liter (a trifle over a quart); Apollinaris water (and the springs 20 miles away) 8 cents a bottle by the 100; poor coffee (the best seems poor) 40 to 60 cents per pound; chocolate 32 and 35 cents per pound; shoes from \$3 to \$6 per pair (ready made); straw hats (not near as good or handsomely made as American) 11 marks, or \$3 (America's better ones selling for \$2); stiff hats (felt) \$3 to \$4 (usually \$2 and \$2.50 in the States); a pair of decent pantaloons from \$5 to \$8 per pair, one fails to detect a balance in favor of Germany.

In the matter of preparing food the Germans are more economical than people in America. There is absolutely no waste; even the bones are taken and crushed and broken to mix into stews and soups. They make stews of bones and meats, thus retaining the largest per cent. of their valuable properties and rendering it easier of digestion. The close covered stew-pot takes the place of the American frying-pan, or "spider;" hence more nutrition to a cubic inch of food so prepared than to a cubic foot of rump-steak fried into sole-leather by America's working classes. There is something to be said in favor of the statement that one should drink but little at his meals. The absence of drinks, especially hot ones, partly accounts for the German's red cheeks and fine teeth. He eats mostly bread and potatoes (rye bread).

A young man seventeen or eighteen years old will pull a "chunk" of black bread, black pudding, and a jack-knife out of his pocket, eat a square meal in the cars or on the street, and as you look on and observe his red face, filled with the blood of health, you can't help remembering that many American boys would redden with shame if compelled to carry their dinner in a dinner-pail. A colored man once called at the office; he had been trying for years to scrape money enough together to go over with his little family to the States. He said he could not live as his German fellow-workmen live; he could not get used to it. He said, "I wish I could." Yet, as before remarked, they seem healthy. Among the explanations for this healthy appearance is that old saw, "It is not what one eats, but what one digests, that makes him strong."

BEGGING.

From the fee-system, which is carried so far that one is at a loss sometimes to know whether they shouldn't "tip" the proprietor, down to the regular systematic alms-beggar, one meets begging or signs of it everywhere. Large plates on the street-doors of every house in town or city tell the luckless tramp that the inmates are members of a union against street and house begging. On the first house one meets entering a village you see a sign making known to beggars that they'll be punished, yet begging is continually carried on.

* I speak of New England because I am familiar with the life of its industrial-laboring classes.

CLOTHING AND LAND.

The clothing of the people as a rule is warm and heavy. Girls here wear stronger shoes than boys in America, and most boys, even of that might be called well-to-do classes, wear great heavy hob-nailed shoes, such as one sees and wonders at, on the feet of men working in rolling-mills and foundries.

Land is frightfully dear. This is one of the causes of emigration, as it is also one of the underlying causes of the large duties levied on American wheat to protect German farmers.

In 1877, the last year of which I find returns, 31 per cent. of the English people who died were worth upwards of \$500; in France the number was 24, Germany 8½, Italy 4, Spain 4½, Russia 1, notwithstanding the fact that Germany had already been six years in that career of prosperity that succeeded the French war, and that Italy had followed the victorious standard of Emmanuel to the Quirinal through the gates of Rome.

The exteriors of the houses, as a rule, are clean; but often one finds in back yards terrible filth and smells; and in the country, before the front door, hogs wallowing in holes filled with liquid manure. For this the people are themselves to blame, for the Government does everything in its power to secure health and cleanliness.

In the country a whole family will be found eating, drinking, and sleeping in one room; and in large cities, although it is strictly forbidden, two small families will occupy one room together; and not infrequently, I am informed, 250 persons will be found in one tenement-house 50 by 50 feet and 4 stories high. Such houses are the best paying in the cities. A smart walk of fifty-one minutes by my little cousin, a lad of fourteen years, embraced the entire city of Mannheim, with a population now estimated at 65,000; yet allowance must be made for squares, parade-places, yards, &c., and it must be remembered that no city in Germany has such wide, regular streets.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Legislation protects the inventor and working classes to a degree that in our country would be considered dangerous to that individual freedom which is among the highest attributes of American citizenship. A band-master was severely punished by a heavy fine for buying one libretto of a musical composition (which the author had registered) and making copies therefrom with pen and ink for the different members of his band.

Various are the methods of paternal legislation that have been resorted to to make the people contented with their lot. Insurance of persons against sickness, the payment of certain sums quarterly by employers to support hospitals, &c., the accident laws, are so numerous that they can be merely alluded to in passing. They illustrate the desire of the Government to make the people feel that they have friends at court. The individual is lost sight of. Institutions alone are seen.

The laborer who falls sick or meets with a severe accident is cared for, even to the limits of life.

TABLE I.

Condition, age, and sex.	Immigrants to Baden.						Emigrants to United States, &c.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Average 1878-1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Average 1878-1882.
	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>
Single	60.35	61.54	62.05	61.73	58.00	60.77	76.71	77.31	76.37	77.01	79.68	77.51
Married	36.63	36.33	37.44	37.45	35.36	36.64	21.18	20.92	21.50	20.88	17.86	20.46
Widows, and divorced ..	3.02	2.13	0.51	0.82	6.04	2.59	2.11	1.77	2.13	2.11	1.46	2.03
Ages:												
0 to 14 years	27.59	35.89	29.23	33.74	26.52	30.74	24.87	25.54	29.91	32.80	24.26	28.74
14 to 20 years	7.33	6.84	7.69	9.05	9.76	8.13	33.55	31.54	28.68	28.06	36.06	31.29
20 to 25 years	9.05	8.55	7.69	8.64	10.23	8.85	8.95	11.15	11.99	9.81	11.39	10.89
25 to 45 years	47.41	41.03	46.16	38.27	41.40	42.71	23.82	24.92	21.32	21.42	20.06	21.51
45 and upward	8.62	7.69	9.23	10.30	12.09	9.57	8.82	6.85	8.10	7.31	7.33	7.57
Males	67.67	58.97	62.06	58.85	67.44	62.91	68.82	69.00	65.54	64.82	69.07	66.69
Females	32.33	41.02	37.94	41.15	32.56	37.99	31.18	31.00	34.46	35.18	30.93	33.31

Fifty-two per cent. of those returned to Baden were over twenty-five years old, while 70.92 per cent. of those who went to the United States were under twenty-five years.

The following table presents a review of the percentages assigned to various callings, trades, or professions:

TABLE II.

Occupations.	Immigrants.						Emigrants.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Average 1878-1882.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Average 1878-1882.
	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>
Farmers	9.9	11.11	11.3	18.5	5.1	11.3	25.0	28.9	32.09	29.7	24.0	28.9
Day laborers	6.0	4.7	0.5	0.8	3.7	3.2	1.3	7.5	9.6	13.3	9.9	10.3
Factory help	46.9	43.2	43.7	22.6	36.3	38.9	37.7	33.4	35.9	31.0	31.4	33.7
Merchants	26.7	11.5	20.9	42.8	28.9	26.3	14.7	14.5	6.8	6.9	8.2	8.3
All others	1.4	3.5	6.2	5.0	6.9	4.0	75.1	11.2	12.0	16.7	22.6	15.6

A glance at these tables presents the fact that the largest numbers of the emigrants are drawn from the farming population; while on the other hand the largest number of those who return from the States to live again in Baden are business men, men who return having acquired business skill and dollars, during years which, had they remained in Germany, would have been spent in the army.

In the governmental returns one finds that the property of 93 persons who returned from the States and took up citizenship again amounted to 361,658 marks (a mark being equal to 23 cents), and of 1,526 persons who went to the States 655,904 marks. "So far as returns have been made," the report proceeds to say, "the emigrant from Baden carried with him 383 marks, or a little less than \$100; while each person who returned brought 3,609 marks, or nearly \$1,000.

The following table presents a view of the amounts of money, and how distributed, brought to the United States by emigrants out of Baden from 1842 to 1882, inclusive :

Year.	Sum of money as inherited, &c.	Help money from friends, &c.	Total.	Average per head.	Number of persons without money inherited.	Estimated value.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.		Marks.
1822.....	843, 241	12, 070	855, 311	471. 5	1, 681	1,647, 900
1881.....	1, 023, 709	48, 373	1, 072, 082	415. 5	1, 865	1,846, 900
1880.....	918, 000	42, 133	960, 133	516. 5	1, 583	1,619, 409
1870-'79.....	8, 848, 509	86, 430	8, 934, 939	903. 6	5, 289	13,714, 000
1866-'69.....	5, 928, 947	122, 371	6, 051, 312	581. 3	1, 482	6,912, 800
1860-'65.....	3, 505, 178	180, 670	3, 685, 848	463. 6	1, 990	4,603, 800
1850-'59.....	15, 900, 795	2, 865, 958	18, 766, 753	310. 5	10, 660	22,076, 700
1840-'49.....	9, 772, 937	290, 376	10, 072, 313	467. 0	*2, 400	11,203, 100
1840-'42.....	46, 741, 310	3, 657, 381	50, 398, 691	430. 9	26, 940	63,624, 600

*Estimated.

The report goes on to lament that in 1882 644,404 marks were carried to America by emigrants. It also draws attention to the fact that only imperfect reports were made and kept prior to 1865. According to definite returns, 50,000,000 marks, bone, muscle, skill, have gone out to enrich the United States. To this number the compilers add the estimated numbers not accounted for, basing their estimates upon conjecture, comparisons, &c., until the amount of money carried away amounts to 63,624,600 marks, or over \$15,000,000, for the Grand Duchy of Baden alone.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

As causes of the emigration we find, taking the first 287 persons, that 167 were induced by relatives and friends in America, 81 having had their passage prepaid; 56 went filled with the hope of bettering their own condition and the future of their families; 46 went because of the unsatisfactory condition of their business or occupation here; 2 went because of small amount of property possessed, and with desire to increase it; 13 went to other parts of Germany; 1 went into Dutch military service, and 1 went because of marriage to a foreigner—287.

In 1882 the emigration from Baden was as follows :

	Persons.
By Havre.....	5, 416
By Antwerp.....	2, 716
By Bremen.....	1, 936
By Hamburg.....	638
Total.....	10, 706

If to this we add the number of persons who went without giving any notice, we get 12,000 as the number of emigrants from Baden in the year 1882. Of the 5,290 that sailed from Antwerp, Bremen, and Hamburg 3,048 were males; 2,242 females. The destination of 5,229 out of a total of 5,290 was the United States; among these were 3,027 males. In order to present a comparison with former years and to see Baden's relative numbers, compared with the Empire, the following table, embracing years from 1872 to 1882, is presented :

Year.	By German ports and Antwerp.		By Havre.		Total out of Baden.	Total out of Baden to United States.
	Empire.	Baden.	Empire.	Baden.		
1873.....	103,638	4,372	0,770	.....	2,590	2,255
1874.....	45,112	2,061	2,511	.....	1,257	867
1875.....	30,773	1,090	1,489	.....	818	393
1876.....	28,368	843	1,268	.....	743	275
1877.....	21,964	785	930	.....	591	191
1878.....	24,217	625	1,390	.....	760	362
1879.....	33,327	1,622	2,483	.....	1,300	789
1880.....	100,190	4,867	10,757	6,713	3,888	3,292
1881.....	210,547	5,825	10,251	5,054	4,445	3,990
1882.....	193,687	5,200	9,590	5,410	3,493	3,077
Total 1873-'82.....	797,823	37,586	47,455	.....	19,887	15,511

The following table presents a view of the numbers, by the different ports, who left Baden:

Year.	Havre.	Antwerp.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.	With papers.	Per cent of those who took papers.
1882.....	5,416	2,716	1,996	638	10,766	3,077	33.6
1881.....	5,654	3,002	1,807	1,016	11,479	3,990	38.7
1880.....	6,713	1,746	2,337	784	11,580	3,292	33.6

I am informed by letter from the state department of Baden, as well as by the report, that many go without giving notice either of intention or departure; hence the small percentage of those who go with papers.

After accurate observation and study of returns made by the United States Government, also by reference to birth, death, and other returns, in Baden, the compilers express the opinion that the numbers given are to be increased fully one-half; or, more accurately, distributed over series of years, the period from 1840 to 1850 would be increased by one-fourth; 1850 to 1860 by one-third; 1860 to 1880 by two-thirds; 1870 to 1874 by 1; 1875 to 1879 by 1½.

Thus added to, we have for the years between 1840 to 1849 about 29,000 persons; 1850 to 1859, 95,000; 1860 to 1869, 33,000; 1870 to 1874, 19,000; 1875 to 1879, 5,000; 1880 to 1882, 33,775. The figures increased by 38,000, those giving no notice, give a total of emigrants from Baden of 219,000 persons, or 85,000 more than returned, by statistics.

The sum of money in marks carried away by these persons may be distributed over the period as follows: 1840 to 1849, 13,500,000 marks; 1850 to 1859, 29,500,000 marks; 1860 to 1869, 17,000,000 marks; 1870 to 1879, 21,600,000 marks; 1880 to 1883, 16,500,000 marks, or in all 99,000,000 marks. Of this vast sum (nearly \$25,000,000) a part was spent in making the journey from the native towns and villages of the emigrants to the port of sailing.

In conclusion the report draws attention to the report of the American Government for 1880, in which it appears that 1,966,742 German-born citizens were to be found in the United States, of whom 127,885 were born in Baden; 743,227 in Prussia; 171,699 in Bavaria; 108,223 in Wurtemberg; 72,490 in Hesse; 48,708 in Saxony; 45,959 in Mecklenburg; 648,551 in parts not specified. Assigning 200,000 to the small

German provinces, Baden would claim of the remaining 450,000 at least 30,000, or a total of 160,000.

So much for the statistics of the Government. Every effort was made to secure information from the various emigration agents.

On the main points the letters all agree. The only point of difference is that one or two claim that there is but small opposition on the part of the Government to emigration, so long as the parties leave everything all right at leaving.

All agents are agreed that by far the greater part of the emigrants are farm laborers; that the next in importance, as to numbers, are the day laborers; that a few skilled mechanics, school teachers, &c., add small percentages to make out the hundred.

They assign as causes (1) inducements held out by relatives and friends in America, tickets in many cases being sent; (2) desire to avoid military service; (3) burdensome taxation; (4) desire for a better and freer form of citizen; (5) restraint under forms of Government that prescribes almost the daily life of the governed; (6) hope to lift their children from the horrible plain, on the dull wastes of which no oasis seems to shine, to a position of security and happiness, free from the thought of an old age in the poor-house or upon charity. They say that the strong, the hopeful, industrious, and brave "go down to the sea in ships," to leave home, friends, Fatherland, to build success and homes for their families. In a few cases men go because the withered dust of the dead hand holds lands and farms against the living.

In conversation, in regard to socialism, I learned that it takes no stronger form than a desire for a republican form of government. This socialistic desire is shared by the business men, who give funds secretly, but never come out openly as advocates. A change offers to them that official distinction now denied. Many editors favor it because of freedom of the press, &c.; the masses, because of its many advantages. The number who follow the red rag are zero.

The agents say the people are thrifty, otherwise they could not and would not go. Lazy, indolent people take no risks. Only thrifty, purposeful people can save something out of 50 and 60 cents per day to make such a journey. No governmental aid is given. In communities where certain property rights are held in common, a man will sell out his right to the others, and with what he obtains, emigrate.

The French and Belgian railroads offer some inducements by way of cheaper rates and increased weight of free baggage. I take pleasure in submitting translations of two of the many letters received upon the subject.

[Translation of letters.]

By far the largest part of the emigrants are farmers, while only about one-fourth belong to the mechanical and mercantile class of men.

The causes of emigration are manifold. The means of earning a living among the farming class grows more and more difficult, while in America this work commands better pay and a better chance of working up is presented. Many persons, used to farm life here, accept in America the first kind of employment that offers, and in most cases they remain in the new occupation. Skillful mechanics emigrate, lured by the higher wages paid in the United States; the same can also be said of female help. By far the greater number go on the advice of relatives and friends already settled in America, many having prepaid tickets sent to them. The emigrants, if not well to do, are at least not paupers.

There are families who carry pretty neat sums of money away with them. Only this very day we sent a family which carried 14,000 marks in cash, and in a short time will have as much more sent to them when the property left behind is disposed of. The most of the emigrant class lived here comparatively comfortably; their lodgings were not too small, though one can find in the country a whole family living in one room, but as the family were the whole day in the fields and open air no evil results are to be recorded from such living.

Divorced couples and illegitimate children are seldom found among the emigrants, though agents give little attention to observing such matters. The authorities are not in favor of emigration and therefore try to make difficulties for those who apply for papers. Married men are compelled to prove that their families, whom they often leave behind until they earn money enough to send for them, are well provided for; that all their taxes are paid. Young men seventeen to twenty-five will not get passes, as they are wanted for service in the military.

The Government of Baden forbids agents to forward passengers who cannot give a clear and satisfactory account of themselves, and young men from seventeen to twenty-five years of age have to prove most clearly that nothing as to military regulations stands in the way.

German railroads to Bremen and Hamburg make no allowances to emigrants, but the Belgian railroads grant half-rates and twice as much free baggage as the German lines, and this is true also of the French lines. From Avricourt to Basel all passengers on French lines get 200 pounds baggage free.

These allowances have but little weight, as the head of a family chooses the cheapest way. Most passengers will take the line recommended by the agents.

One may be permitted to remark here that, despite the agent's claim that emigrants take the line advised by the agent, the figures in the statistical tables are explained, wherein it appears that Havre and Antwerp carried more than Hamburg and Bremen.

Extracts from letters received from agents:

Many Germans who have grown rich in the United States send for people here, paying their passage to the States.

Life of people in this country is very moderate: Bread-soup in the morning; a piece of dry bread at 9 o'clock, sometimes with a bite of cheese or bacon; for dinner, potato-soup; at 4 o'clock, bread dry as in the morning; in the evening, potatoes—if there are cattle in the house, sour milk and bread; meat generally on festivals. The dress is plain also. The Rhine steamboat companies grant reduced rates to emigrants. American companies offer no inducements, except those who would sell their lands.

I have had many offers but never recommend them unless indorsed by the American consul.

During thirty-five years I have carried on the emigrant business, and I must confess that Brazil has made better offers by far than the United States.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM RHENISH BAVARIA OR THE PFALZ.

The famous Rhine Pfalz, or Palatinate of history, constitutes an important part of the Mannheim consulate, hence the propriety of submitting a report of the number of emigrants who have left its vine-clad hills, fertile valleys, and quaint old cities to build homes in the United States. The general remarks made as to Baden and the statements of agents hold good for the Palatinate.

The following table illustrates the movement of emigration during the period of years from 1873 to 1885, inclusive:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Bremen and Hamburg.	Antwerp.	To United States.	To South America.
1873			1,741	1,561	?	1,556	?
1874			707	727	?	726	?
1875			468	397		397	
1876			843	306		306	
1877			291	261	?		
1878	230	114	344	336	8	342	2
1879	291	211	502	405	97	495	7
1880	1,055	713	1,768	1,272	496	1,768	
1881	1,942	1,293	3,235	1,574	1,661	3,235	
1882	1,559	1,130	2,689	1,600	1,089	2,694	1
1883	1,746	1,222	2,968	1,205	1,763	2,960	7
1884	1,358	966	2,264	853	1,411	2,229	33
1885			2,067	576	1,491	2,067	

There went to the United States from the German Empire a total of 105,709 persons during the year 1885.

By Bremen and Hamburg	84,561
By Antwerp	14,742
By Havre	2,790
By Rotterdam	2,491
By Amsterdam	1,105
Total.....	105,709

I find in the reports for the Pfalz that, in 1884, 1,253 emigrants went to Brazil and 680 to the Argentine Republic.

J. C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, May 25, 1886.

MAYENCE.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH.

The emigration from the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in which this consular office is situated, is, in proportion to the population, larger than in the Empire at large. The emigration by years from the Duchy of Hesse compared to the whole Empire was, from 1871 to 1885, according to official publications, as follows:

Years.	Total number of emigrants.		Average for every 100,000 inhabitants.		Years.	Total number of emigrants.		Average for every 100,000 inhabitants.	
	Whole Empire.	From Hesse.	Whole Empire.	Hesse.		Whole Empire.	From Hesse.	Whole Empire.	Hesse.
1871.....	75,912	3,281	183	385	1879.....	33,327	890	75	98
1872.....	125,650	3,678	305	427	1880.....	106,190	3,632	235	324
1873.....	103,638	2,021	230	233	1881.....	210,547	4,172	464	441
1874.....	45,112	908	107	114	1882.....	193,860	3,430	425	258
1875.....	30,773	531	72	90	1883.....	166,119	3,589	362	371
1876.....	28,368	535	66	60	1884.....	143,596	3,175	311	325
1877.....	21,964	500	50	53	1885.....	103,042	2,503	224	250
1878.....	24,217	665	55	73	Total....	1,412,014	32,995		

This exhibit, however, does not set forth the entire emigration, but shows only that from the German ports and from Antwerp.*

Some go from Rotterdam and from Liverpool, but the great body find it most convenient and cheapest for them to ship at the ports of their own country or from Antwerp.

As to the emigration by way of Rotterdam and Liverpool I have no statistics at hand. As is well known, the emigration is almost entirely to the United States.

* The Bureau of Statistics at Washington reported, I believe, 106,910 German immigrants during 1885. The German authorities put the number of emigrants from German ports and Antwerp at 103,642, so that comparatively a small number depart otherwise.

The number of males who emigrated from Hesse to females in every 100 emigrants, was as follows during the years in question, namely :

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1871	52	48	1879	60	40
1872	50	44	1880	65	35
1873	51	40	1881	60	40
1874	50	44	1882	61	39
1875	54	46	1883	58	42
1876	56	44	1884	57	43
1877	63	38	1885	54	46
1878	69	40	1871-1885	58	42

The average was thus 58 males to 42 females during the entire period from 1871 to 1885.

In 1885 the age of those who emigrated from the whole Empire was as follows :

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year old	2,243	2,322	4,565
One to six years	4,045	4,765	9,710
Six to ten years	4,772	4,563	9,335
Ten to fourteen	2,263	2,028	4,291
Fourteen to twenty-one	10,733	10,322	21,055
Twenty-one to thirty	16,068	11,710	27,778
Thirty to forty	7,504	5,364	12,868
Forty to fifty	3,700	3,191	6,891
Fifty to sixty	2,203	2,213	4,416
Sixty to seventy	1,101	1,112	2,213
Seventy and upwards	213	175	388
Without statement of age	82	50	132
Total	55,227	47,815	103,042

Thus six-sevenths of the whole number were not yet forty years old and three-fourths not thirty, which proportion I presume is pretty much the same year in and year out.

The number of families emigrating in 1885, and of single persons, was as follows, from the whole Empire, namely :

Via—	Number of families.	Number of persons.		Single persons.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bremen	7,003	13,571	10,394	13,310	9,143
Hamburg	5,810	9,756	11,612	9,556	4,411
Prussian ports	204	394	451	234	158
Antwerp	2,226	4,050	4,060	4,949	1,670
Total	16,152	27,778	32,433	28,049	15,382

It would thus seem that about five-ninths of the emigrants go in families.

The emigrants from Hesse go in the main from the country and from the villages, and are said to be mostly farm hands and village mechanics.

With respect to the mechanics, I am informed that they are mediumly good workmen, who are desirous of bettering their condition, and neither the most skilled nor the most unskillful.

From the large towns but few emigrate. The emigration is slightest from the neighborhood lying around Mayence, and greatest from the province of Upper Hesse, which is embraced within the district of the consulate-general at Frankfort. Almost three persons emigrate from Upper Hesse to one from this part of the Duchy, because in Upper Hesse the soil is much poorer and the country mountainous. The great body of them are in the active period of life, and go to America to work, I verily believe.

The chief motive leading to emigration is the desire to better one's lot, and is due more to surplus population, I should say, so far as this part of Germany is concerned, than to any other cause. Those who emigrate are chiefly those who have a hard time getting along, and who think that America is a sort of El Dorado for them. A wish to escape military service drives many away, but the great body who emigrate have already served their time as soldiers.

Onerous taxation has little to do with the matter. I do not think that taxation is directly grievously felt by the emigrating classes. Strikes I should say exert no appreciable influence. It is the feeling of general inability to get along well, and the confident expectation of receiving good wages on the other side, as well as the tempting inducements of relatives and friends in America, that cause people to emigrate. One-third of the emigrants, it is thought, are coaxed to America by friends and relatives there, who send the money to pay the passage thither.

The great mass of emigrants, socially considered, occupy an inferior position at home, and in recent years there is not so good a class of persons emigrating as in former times; that is, not possessed of so much means, and consequently of a lower station in life.

There was a time when those who went sold land and house and took a good sum of money along, but now a few dollars is the emigrant's whole possession.

Of the peasant classes the emigrants are mostly day-laborers who, when single, have from \$10 to \$25 as a rule in their pockets beside their passage-money, while the men with families have more. Skillful workmen and well-to-do persons prefer to remain at home, and so do vagabonds and paupers. The first get along pretty satisfactorily, and the second see no good reason why they should go in quest of labor and travail.

The general manner of living of those who emigrate may be said to be very plain.

The ordinary laboring man and mechanic in this part of Germany live on very simple fare, though on better than his countrymen do in various other parts of the Empire. Bread, cheese, sausage, and potatoes are the chief articles of food with the common workmen in the towns, and in the country it is about the same. Beer and surrogate coffee are the chief drinks, though schnapps and inferior wine are both partaken of. A dish that is much eaten is a sort of stew, consisting largely of potatoes with thin strips of meat, and sometimes something green in it. The peasants or farmers get little meat; the laboring people in the towns, however, some every day.

The farmers and villagers seem to be very plainly but well and comfortably clothed.

Their habitations are small, containing usually about two to three rooms and a kitchen, and are generally furnished with severe plainness—a table, a bench, chairs, a clock on the wall, and good beds, being as a rule the

furniture of a house, with a few flowers placed in the rooms in summer to brighten things up.

The laboring classes in the large towns may be said to dwell in almost all sorts of ways, according to amount of income and size of family and moral character of its head.

Farm hands earn about 30 to 50 cents a day, laborers and mechanics in the towns from 30 to 75 cents a day. The farm hand in Hesse is considered to be well paid. It is also said that the workingman in this neighborhood is much better paid and much better situated in life than his fellow-laborers in various other parts of the Empire.

The women, it should be remarked, although they work in this vicinity a good deal in the fields, are not the beasts of burden that they seem to be in some other parts of Germany.

As to morals, I understand that the emigrants are of fair morality, and industrious and thrifty in character. Concerning divorces, it may be said that they are few in number, the laws not being favorable to them. In five years, from 1876 to 1880, the average number of divorces per annum was not one to every 10,000 inhabitants, the rate being 0.44 a year. From 1871 to 1876 the rate was lower, 0.41 for every 10,000 inhabitants; for 1866 to 1871, still lower, 0.35; and for the period from 1863 to 1866 it is put down at 0.35 also.

The number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants during the years 1872 to 1880 was as follows:

1872	9.7
1873	9.1
1874	8.9
1875	8.7
1876	7.8
1877	7.7
1878	7.2
1879	6.8
1880	6.5

Thus showing a gradual decrease of the rate.

But strange to say, the whole German Empire, Austria, England and Wales, and France exhibit a gradual decrease of marriages during the same period. In 1880 the number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants varied in Germany from 6.28 in Alsace-Lorraine to 9.29 in Hamburg.

The number of births in Hesse, including still-births, during the years 1872 to 1880, per 1,000 inhabitants, was as follows:

1872	39.0
1873	39.1
1874	39.5
1875	40.3
1876	39.4
1877	38.4
1878	37.2
1879	36.5
1880	34.7

The rate in the whole Empire was—

1872	41.1
1873	41.3
1874	41.8
1875	42.3
1876	42.5
1877	41.7
1878	40.4
1879	40.4
1880	39.0

The rate in Austria while lower than that of the whole German Empire, was higher than that of Hesse. In 1880 the lowest birth-rate in

Germany was in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 32.11 per 1,000 inhabitants, and highest in Saxony, 43.42 per 1,000. The number of illegitimate births in Hesse in 1880 was pretty high, that is, 7.26 in every 100 births, but was lower, with two exceptions, than all other parts of the Empire, namely:

District.	Number per 100.	District.	Number per 100.
Oldenburg	5.27	Alsace-Lorraine	7.29
Bremen	5.57	Baden	7.30
Hesse	7.26	Prussia	7.91
Wurtemberg	8.53	Saxe-Meiningen	10.48
For the Empire	9.00	Brunswick	10.73
Hamburg	9.09	Saxe-Altenburg	11.65
Anhalt	9.31	Saxony	12.71
Saxe-Weimar	9.64	Bavaria	13.09
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	10.17	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	14.11

The number of illegitimate births in Hesse in every 100 births was as follows, compared to the average rate in the whole Empire, during the years 1872 to 1880:

Years.	In Hesse.	In the Empire.	Years.	Hesse.	In the Empire.
1872	7.84	8.90	1877	6.97	8.65
1873	7.80	9.23	1878	6.94	8.65
1874	7.32	8.67	1879	7.08	8.85
1875	6.97	8.65	1880	7.26	9.05
1876	6.89	8.65			

The number of illegitimate births in Hesse was, however, much less during the period from 1872 to 1880 than during that from 1862 to 1870, as the two periods, placed in juxtaposition, show, namely:

Years.	Rate.	Years.	Rate.
1872	7.84	1862	17.26
1873	7.80	1863	17.56
1874	7.32	1864	17.38
1875	6.97	1865	16.78
1876	6.87	1866	16.40
1877	6.97	1867	14.36
1878	6.94	1868	12.63
1879	7.08	1869	10.43
1880	7.26	1870	10.03

The gradual decrease of the number of illegitimate births from 1862 to 1879 is gratifying, but it cannot be said that the figures, taken all in all, point to a high degree of morality.

I have never heard of the deportation by the Government or by any of the local authorities of Hesse of paupers or criminals to the United States. The only cases of shipments of paupers or criminals to the United States by official persons which have come to my knowledge were those of Andreas Rausch (reported to the Department by my dispatch No. 137, of August 23, 1884), and Johann Moritz (not reported to the Department). Both these parties were sent from Bavaria in August, 1884, but as I advised the consul at Bremen and the legation at Berlin, as well as the proper collectors of customs about them, they were returned to their homes, I believe.

They came from places not in my consular district, and I learned of their cases through the kindness of an acquaintance of mine. The second case I did not advise the Department of, because it occurred almost simultaneously with the first, and I thought it would answer to simply report it to the consul at Bremen, as the same officials were shipping both fellows.

The consul at Bremen subsequently verbally informed me that my information led to very good results. A very reputable shipping agent here, engaged in forwarding emigrants to the United States, a gentleman whom I regard worthy of all credence, assures me that so far as his experience goes but few pauper or criminal individuals are sent from this part of Germany to the United States.

He says that he knows of but one case of an assisted emigrant being sent to the United States during the present year, and that was a woman with a little child, whose husband is in America, and who sent her enough money to pay her own passage thither, but not enough for the child and herself, and that the burgomaster of the place, on being called upon for assistance, gave her enough to make the journey with the child. This woman came also from Bavaria.

To say just what the character of the emigrants is is a pretty hard matter for any one to do who has not lived among them as acquaintance with acquaintance, or friend with friend. All kinds are continually going to America, good, bad, and indifferent, and many go, or are sent thither, because they cannot be tolerated at home.

I think, however, that on the whole we get industrious, saving people, and that the proper kind of material drifts to our shores for insertion into the great structure that is being built up there, for the formation of a national type of character which shall embrace the good characteristics of the leading peoples of the globe. But there may be material enough at hand already for this purpose.

One-third of the emigrants are said to be assisted to the States, but from the other side of the Atlantic, and not on this. Their relatives and friends in America send them the money with which to get there, but it is usually barely enough to pay the passage over, I believe, with ten or twenty dollars addition.

A large number of the emigrants who now go to America from Hesse consequently have nothing or next to nothing in their pockets on reaching there. The emigrants from Hesse are said to be superior to their countrymen from various other parts of the Empire, and not to go by the ordinary steerage ships, but to sail with the better class of steamers;* but if they are better situated in life, and yet one-third have to have their relatives and friends in America send them the money to pay their passage over, what must be the character of those who go with the more common emigrant ships? From Silesia, Poland, and Bohemia very poor stuff is going over, it is said, and these are the fellows who threaten our capitalists and throw dynamite. They are beings who live awful poor at home, and are not the material out of which to make sagacious, law-abiding citizens of a great Republic.

It cannot be said that the government of this duchy throws obstacles in the way of emigration. Young men, of course, are as a general thing expected to fulfill their military duties before emigrating, and are not permitted to leave before doing so, if it can be helped.

Steamship companies as well as railroad companies have been offering very low rates to emigrants during the last three or four years, and

* I mean that they go as steerage passengers, but with the fast steamers, which charge a little more.

In mercantile pursuits the system of apprenticeship is still in vogue, and all young men desiring to enter this branch of trade must serve three years before being able to secure a clerkship, for which time in leading houses they are generally compelled to pay some compensation to the firm, and for the three years following this their recompense is so meager as to be insufficient to meet the expenses of board and lodging.

The result is that such employment is only open to those who may be fortunate enough to have some one behind them to render assistance to enable them to bridge over the first six years of their business life. From \$600 to \$750 per annum, with from \$25 to \$75 on Christmas, is a large salary, and not more than 5 per cent. receive these sums.

As a rule they marry when their income reaches \$500 per year, and appear to get along comfortably. They are, however, compelled to be exceedingly economical, and but rarely lay by anything for future contingencies. In actual money the wages of artisans and laborers are low, but measured by what their efforts bring forth, I believe them to be fairly well paid. Their tools are generally crude, and in many instances not conducive to rapid work, but they permit no change, and any endeavor on the part of a progressive master to introduce new inventions or improvements is met not only with opposition but an absolute refusal to use the same. They are entirely devoid of that energy born of ambition, and the possibility of bettering their position does not appear to occur to them. If from their work they realize sufficient to put food in their mouths, clothes on their backs, and roofs over their heads, together with a small surplus for Sunday beer, they are therewith content. Born and educated in such a school, it is astonishing that any of the young men should be otherwise inclined, but nevertheless it is so; and being unable to gratify their laudable desires at home, they seek more congenial fields in which to cultivate and develop the genius they may have in them.

From coffee, bread, cheese, sausages, soup, potatoes, and cabbage, selections for their daily meals are made. Custom here grading these eatables, they are, by reason of their means, relegated to the lowest quality. Meat is seldom eaten more than twice a week, but frequent potations of beer are supposed to supply the lack of this nutritious food.

Of necessity their lodgings are very plain, scantily furnished, and situated in some side street or alley in an indifferent part of the city, and a lack of cleanliness, for which there is but little excuse, appears to be a characteristic. Two or more single men generally occupy one room, and a man with a family from two to three rooms; but in order to afford this luxury the wife and children must, by their labors, contribute something to the common fund, and when this work consists of sticking night candles, tying brushes, and polishing lead pencils, it is usually done at home, but many are engaged in washing and house cleaning and some in factories; but few children, however, as the Bavarian laws forbid their employment in such occupation under a certain age.

The wages of many are also increased through the practice of giving "*Trinkgeld*" or "tips," which is of almost universal prevalence in this country. It appears to pervade nearly every class of business, and in many instances reduces the dignity of certain employments nearly to the level of mendicancy; and it is not optional, it is arbitrary—the unwritten law declares that you must pay. The better sentiment is, I think, undoubtedly against it, but customs which have been here rooted for ages appear as unmovable as the everlasting hills. By porters bring-

ing bundles to your house, mechanics doing chores, servants paying your bills, or carrying your orders, or ushering your guests out of the door, the coachman on the box, the conveyer of a present, employés at the station and on the trains, those rendering service in happy events and sad ones, and innumerable other occasions, the hand is held out to receive the pittance you may have in store for it.

STRIKES.

During this year three strikes have occurred, one successful, one partially successful, and one a failure.

In the first of these a furniture manufacturer endeavored to introduce into his establishment new machinery, which would have done much to increase his output and to a certain extent wages, but this prospective increase he desired to deduct from the actual weekly compensation of employés in order that he might be remunerated for the interest on the money invested, not appearing to realize that the augmentation of his business would be full compensation for whatever outlay he had made. Objecting to this proposition, combined with their universal antipathy to anything new, his hands refused to use the machinery, ceased work for two days, and at the end of that time the improvements were laid aside, and nothing has occurred since in that workshop to interfere with the old-time ways of its German workmen.

The second of these strikes was in the shoe trade. It resulted from a refusal of a demand for higher wages and less working hours, and after twelve days ended in a compromise.

The last, that of the masons, was the most formidable and involved to a greater or less extent from five hundred to six hundred persons, and it arose from refusal of demands similar to those of the shoe-men. It lasted for fourteen days, and although intimidation was freely used, and every device for their success was brought into action, they were unable to carry their point, and it proved an utter failure.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I submit herewith the following statistics:

Year.	Marriages.	Births (dead-born included), legitimate, illegitimate.	Illegitimate children alone.	Percentage of illegitimate to legitimate children.	Marriages by which illegitimate children were legitimated.	
					Number of marriages	Number of children.
October, 1866 to October, 1867.....	43, 578	.....	32, 995	21. 1	.....	.....
October, 1867 to October, 1868.....	38, 077	.....	30, 786	22. 2	.....	.....
October, 1868 to October, 1869.....	59, 726	.....	34, 392	17. 9	.....	20, 158
October, 1869 to October, 1870.....	43, 232	.....	33, 150	16. 4	.....	.....
1871.....	40, 707	.....	27, 883	15. 2	.....	.....
1872.....	52, 045	.....	28, 924	14. 4	.....	.....
1873.....	48, 924	208, 771	29, 088	13. 9	5, 809	7, 705
1874.....	45, 886	211, 207	27, 554	13. 0	5, 181	6, 656
1875.....	45, 014	216, 176	27, 315	12. 6	4, 893	6, : 85
1876.....	42, 012	223, 356	28, 738	12. 9	5, 504	7, 105
1877.....	39, 369	220, 676	28, 557	12. 9	4, 782	6, 084
1878.....	37, 565	210, 166	27, 458	12. 7	4, 705	5, 881
1879.....	35, 066	215, 173	27, 743	12. 9	4, 195	5, 243
1880.....	34, 958	209, 668	27, 437	13. 1	4, 078	5, 130
1881.....	35, 538	204, 088	27, 456	13. 45	4, 240	5, 445
1882.....	37, 801	202, 179	27, 471	13. 5	5, 238	7, 073
1883.....	35, 985	197, 027	25, 981	13. 2	4, 712	6, 184
1884.....	36, 733	211, 527	28, 250	13. 33	4, 685	6, 072

It will be seen by the above figures that in the year 1868 an unusually large number of illegitimate children were legitimated. It is explained in this way: Previous to that period the marriage law of 1825 was in force, and by reason of its severe requirements, such as the necessity on the part of the male to be possessed of some trade or profession which had been conceded to him personally—for here at that time the number of people in any given calling was regulated according to what was deemed sufficient to the wants of the inhabitants—and from which he received an income which in the eyes of the community was deemed sufficient to properly maintain a family, but few of the poorer classes were enabled to meet these conditions, and their unions were therefore only made by mutual consent, but upon the repeal of this law and the enactment of the one of 1868, which is much more liberal, they were legally joined and their offspring thereby legitimated.

In the figures issued for the Rhenish Palatinate no division is made between city and country, and those given for that section under the head of country districts include both.

Divorces.

1873	204
1874	288
1875	229

Emigration to the United States.

Governmental districts.	1873.				1874.			
	With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cities:								
Upper Bavaria	7				10	1		
Lower Bavaria	1				1			
Rhenish Palatinate								
Upper Palatinate	10	3			1			
Upper Franconia	7	6			3			
Middle Franconia	53	2			28	3		
Under Franconia	29	3			9	1		
Suabia	10	8			4			
Total	117	22			56	5		
Country districts:								
Upper Bavaria	15	9			2			
Lower Bavaria	57	41			14	12		
Rhenish Palatinate	663	157			177	42		
Upper Palatinate	104	79			42	20		
Upper Franconia	257	75			96	53		
Middle Franconia	96	29			31	10		
Under Franconia	378	159			113	26		
Suabia	24	2			11	4		
Total	1,594	551			466	167		
Kingdom:								
Upper Bavaria	22	9	50	39	12	1	18	20
Lower Bavaria	58	41	123	84	15	12	68	36
Rhenish Palatinate	663	157	653	598	177	42	251	266
Upper Palatinate	114	82	113	86	43	20	45	29
Upper Franconia	264	81	441	360	99	53	178	154
Middle Franconia	149	31	172	166	59	13	85	94
Under Franconia	407	162	570	444	122	27	173	167
Suabia	34	10	41	60	15	4	17	15
Total	1,711	573	2,163	1,637	542	172	835	781

Transmarine emigration.

Governmental districts.	1875.				1876.				1877.				1878.			
	With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cities:																
Upper Bavaria																
Lower Bavaria																
Rhenish Palatinate																
Upper Palatinate																
Upper Franconia																
Middle Franconia																
Under Franconia																
Suabia																
Total																
Country districts:																
Upper Bavaria																
Lower Bavaria																
Rhenish Palatinate																
Upper Palatinate																
Upper Franconia																
Middle Franconia																
Under Franconia																
Suabia																
Total																
Kingdom:																
Upper Bavaria																
Lower Bavaria																
Rhenish Palatinate																
Upper Palatinate																
Upper Franconia																
Middle Franconia																
Under Franconia																
Suabia																
Total	486	166	427	443	394	119	301	252	357	120	334	237	215	32	455	348

Transmarine emigration.

Governmental districts.	1879.				1880.				1881.			
	With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cities :												
Upper Bavaria	8	6	12	7					15	6	44	
Lower Bavaria	1		1	1					3			
Rhenish Palatinate												
Upper Palatinate	3		2	2					7		7	
Upper Franconia	2		24	6					10		62	
Middle Franconia	25	2	22	17					51	12	35	
Under Franconia	13	1	5	4					19	5	29	
Suabia	16	6	3	3					10	3	17	
Total	68	15	69	40					115	26	194	125
Country districts :												
Upper Bavaria	4		15	8					35	14	113	69
Lower Bavaria	6	1	19	14					18	8	268	181
Rhenish Palatinate	159	25	338	266					727	179	2,610	2,133
Upper Palatinate	13	3	13	12					46	18	164	116
Upper Franconia	32	6	102	72					195	61	771	632
Middle Franconia	22	2	12	16					66	16	152	115
Under Franconia	53	13	129	112					287	86	1,569	1,123
Suabia	18	7	6						45	19	88	32
Total	307	57	634	498					1,419	401	5,715	4,441
Kingdom :												
Upper Bavaria	12	6	27	13					50	20	157	87
Lower Bavaria	7	1	20	15					21	8	268	181
Rhenish Palatinate	159	25	338	266					727	179	2,610	2,133
Upper Palatinate	16	3	15	14					53	18	171	119
Upper Franconia	34	6	126	78					205	61	833	688
Middle Franconia	47	4	34	33					117	28	167	152
Under Franconia	66	14	134	116					306	91	1,598	1,141
Suabia	34	13	9	3					55	22	105	45
Total	375	72	703	588	833	226	4,035	2,825	1,534	427	5,909	4,566

Transmarine emigration.

Judicial districts.	1882.				1883.				1884.			
	With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.		With permission.		Without permission.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bavaria	5	.....	216	122	6	.....	136	103	8	.....	123	63
Wurtemberg	2	.....	19	9	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	13	6
Palatinate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatinate	5	.....	16	21	4	.....	9	5	3	.....	5	2
Prussia	10	.....	146	97	4	.....	85	74	6	1	37	52
Rhineland	51	6	46	31	33	2	50	30	20	.....	53	42
Saxony	30	9	61	18	16	5	54	16	21	5	21	5
.....	8	.....	23	21	9	2	12	8	5	1	10	6
Total	111	15	527	319	74	9	352	237	64	7	262	206
Judicial districts:												
Bavaria	28	16	136	70	29	17	122	73	18	13	126	54
Wurtemberg	12	6	312	181	20	13	332	231	22	14	244	152
Palatinate	674	114	2,157	1,743	601	87	1,524	1,407	581	86	1,078	1,026
Palatinate	41	13	202	126	67	35	390	263	47	13	272	204
Prussia	231	110	845	611	214	89	733	611	152	41	475	439
Rhineland	76	18	262	198	76	18	230	203	69	38	206	174
Saxony	404	142	1,495	1,110	318	115	1,270	1,009	224	68	734	621
.....	45	11	120	50	43	15	155	95	28	6	112	74
Total	1,511	430	5,529	4,089	1,368	389	4,756	3,892	1,141	279	3,247	2,744
Bavaria	33	16	352	192	35	17	258	176	26	13	249	147
Wurtemberg	14	6	331	190	22	13	338	232	23	14	257	158
Palatinate	674	114	2,157	1,743	601	87	1,524	1,407	581	86	1,078	1,026
Palatinate	46	13	218	147	71	35	399	268	50	13	277	206
Prussia	241	110	991	708	218	89	818	685	158	42	512	491
Rhineland	127	24	308	229	109	20	290	233	89	38	250	216
Saxony	434	151	1,556	1,125	334	120	1,324	1,025	245	73	755	628
.....	53	11	143	71	52	17	167	103	83	7	122	80
Total	1,622	445	6,056	4,408	1,442	398	5,108	4,129	1,205	298	3,509	2,950

Kingdom of Bavaria.

Governmental district.	Size.	Population December 1, 1885.
.....	Sq. miles.	.....
Bavaria	16,725.74	1,004,716
Wurtemberg	10,758.80	680,616
Palatinate	5,937.06	696,216
.....	9,659.20	537,853
Prussia	6,999.15	570,025
Rhineland	7,573.56	671,330
Saxony	8,898.39	619,865
.....	9,811.59	649,450
Total	75,863.49	5,416,180

calling: Agriculturists, 22, or nearly 8 per cent.; miners and foundry-men, 45, or 15 per cent.; merchants, 5, or nearly 2 per cent.; mechanics and factory hands, 139, or 47 per cent.; day laborers and servants, 39, or 13 per cent.; persons with other, but unspecified, callings, 12, or 4 per cent.; persons without special calling, 34, or 11 per cent. These percentages may be taken, I think, as fairly indicative of the general character of the emigration from this consular district, for all the Thuringian states have about the same climate, soil, &c., and the inhabitants of each state follow in general the same callings as are found in the other states.

In reply to questions on this subject the agent in this city of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company said that the majority of the emigrants going from this particular section of Thuringia to the United States by their line were farmers and mechanics or artisans.

CAUSES OF THE EMIGRATION.

In the opinion of the emigrant agent, already referred to, who is also a correspondent of various Thuringian papers, the main causes of the emigration from Thuringia are (1) want of labor, (2) the condition of wages, (3) the compulsory military laws of the Empire.

With reference to the first of these alleged causes, viz, want of labor, it may be said that very few, if indeed any, of the other mountainous portions of Germany that equal Thuringia in extent have as dense a population as Thuringia. Having an area of nearly 25,000 square kilometers, all so mountainous and woody as to be known as the "Thuringian Forest," Thuringia boasts a population of 101.7 persons to each square kilometer. We can well believe, then, that from want of labor many of her sons and daughters are forced to leave their dearly loved mountains and seek labor and sustenance in other lands. In this connection it may be said also that the rate of increase of population since 1875 is surpassed by that of very few other portions of Germany. In fact the competition for labor employment becomes greater year by year.

Attention may also be called to the fact that Thuringia is not an agricultural but a manufacturing region, and hence the general welfare of her people depends upon the condition of business in her factories. Now the manufacturers, with some exceptions, of course, work "on orders." The slightest business stagnation, therefore, in any of the countries to which Thuringia exports is apt to cut short incoming orders, and thereby at times thousands of people are thrown temporarily out of employment.

WAGES.

This naturally leads on to the second cause of emigration above assigned, namely, the condition of wages.

Where there is so much competition for employment, capital can, of course, be independent and offer only such wages as it pleases—wages upon which the laborer can merely live, but never accumulate and himself become independent. In my recent report on the textile industries of Thuringia it was shown that the expenses of a laborer's family, consisting of two adults and three children, was, per week, \$3.93, this sum being sufficient only for the plainest of living. Now, upon reference to the report furnished through this office in June, 1884, on labor in Thuringia, we find that male hands in factories and mills earn on an average, per week, \$2.63, and female hands about one-half of this amount, some-

times a little more. The combined wages, then, of husband and wife in a factory would amount to \$3.95, possibly \$4 per week, an amount which, according to the above estimate of expenses, would furnish only the bare necessities of life. We need not be surprised, therefore, that this class of laborers, by desperate self-denial and exertion, scrape together enough money and leave the country, furnishing 47 per cent. of the emigration from this district.

In this same report we find that miners and foundrymen, who, as shown above, supply 15 per cent. of the emigration, earn on an average \$2.86 and \$2.94, respectively, per week, and that day laborers and servants, who form 13 per cent. of the emigration, receive per week the former \$2.75, the latter board and 50 cents. At these figures, when both husband and wife have constant employment, it is possible to support a small family, but the severest economy must be practised, and the hope of a comfortable old age can never be entertained.

In connection with these stern realities, and by their striking contrast thereto, the vivid descriptions and alluring pictures of America which are sent back to the Fatherland by those who have already found remunerative employment and comfortable homes on our shores, act as powerful incentives to these toiling sons and daughters of Germany. They love their country, but they are human, and to the hope of an easier life and the prospect of better social position they yield obedience. And when, in the annual report of the German Society of New York City, they read of men getting as wages from \$8 to \$14 per month with board and lodging, and women from \$8 to \$10 with board and lodging, and that employment at those rates can always be gotten for those willing to work, it is not to be wondered at that they gladly come to our country.

The following items, on the general subject of wages paid here at this time, may not in this connection be amiss:

Day laborers for ordinary work, such as farm and street hands, begin work at 6 in the morning and stop at 7 in the evening, having two hours therefrom for meals, and are paid from 40½ to 43 cents per day. Bricklayers and masons must serve a three years' apprenticeship, receiving the first year 24 cents per day; the second year, 36 cents; the third year, 48 cents. As journeymen they receive 59½ cents per day; when working by the piece, however, they earn from \$4.75 to \$5.95 per week, but in this latter case a man begins work at daybreak and works as late as 9 in the evening. Journeymen painters and paper-hangers receive 71 cents per day; fresco painters and stuccoers from \$4.75 to \$7.15 per week; whitewashers from 59½ to 71 cents per day. Master gardeners are paid from 48 to 71 cents daily; their assistants from 36 to 48 cents. Tailors and joiners must serve as apprentices for three or three and a half years; if for three years only, then the apprentice must pay the master from \$11.90 to \$23.80 as apprentice-money, because of the shortened term. During this apprenticeship they receive only board and lodging; as journeymen they are paid from \$3.33 to \$3.81 per week. Butchers serve as apprentices for two years, and pay from \$11.90 to \$23.80 as apprentice-money; as journeymen they receive from 71 cents to \$1.19 per week with board and lodging. Bakers receive from \$1.19 to \$1.42 per week with board and lodging. In factories no children under fourteen years of age can be employed; females receive from 71 cents to \$2.38, and males from \$2.86 to \$3.81 per week.

In merchant life the apprenticeship is, according to the nature of the business, from two to four years. Shipping clerks receive from \$285 to \$571 per year; ordinary clerks, from \$143 to \$571; bookkeepers, from

\$428 to \$714; and chief clerks or managers, from \$571 to \$952. In addition to these salaries, each employé receives at Christmas a gift in money from the firm, the amounts of the same varying, according to the position and length of time in employ, from \$12 to \$48.

In public offices the following salaries are paid: To clerks of courts, from \$214 to \$476 per year; to district judges, \$571; to superior judges, \$1,190; to the highest provincial official, the "Landrath," from \$1,071 to \$1,428; to pastors, from \$357 to \$571; and to superintendents of the church, from \$714 to \$857. The mayor of this city receives as a salary a free dwelling and \$857 per annum, having also the privilege of acting as notary public, but not of engaging in any mercantile pursuits. As to the pastors, it may be added that, although their salaries are small, they have one great comfort which all preachers, it is said, do not have, namely, that they are sure to get their money, since the same is paid by the Government. They receive, too, many gifts from their people, and also extra fees for performing marriages and baptisms.

The third cause assigned above for German emigration was the compulsory military laws of the Empire. The laws of the Empire forbid emigration on the part of any youth between the years of seventeen and twenty-six who has not served his term in the army, and every youth of sound physical condition is required to enter the army at the age of twenty and serve there, with some few exceptions, for three years, and after that is subject during seven years to reserve duty. To escape this service many youths and young men leave Germany and go to the United States, going generally by way of Havre, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

For want of information as to the social condition of the emigrants themselves from this district, I am forced to discuss this portion of the subject from a general standpoint. The following remarks, then, may be taken as applicable to the people of Thuringia at large.

Tenants or land-owners.—The common mode of possession of agricultural lands in Thuringia is that of small farms, seven-eighths of the whole area north of the Forest, and five-eighths of that to the south, being thus possessed.

Under this definition of small farms are included all those containing not more than 25 hectares, or 100 Prussian acres—that is, 61.8 acres English.

The tabular statement given in Appendix C shows, for the four duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, not only the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, but also among these the number of property holders, lease-holders, domestics, and family dependents. From this table it will be seen that, out of an agricultural population of 192,985 in the said four dukedoms, 31,337 are domestics or servants, 120,103 family dependents, and, of the remaining 41,545, 34,003, or 82 per cent., are property owners.

Concerning the number of proper owners in the towns and cities, it is hard to obtain information. Sonneberg, which furnishes a fair example of the average Thuringian town, contains 10,253 inhabitants; these are divided into 2,162 families and occupy 677 houses—that is, there are about five persons in each family and three families on an average occupy one house.

Of course it is fair to suppose that many property owners possess more than one house, but, on the other hand, it must be stated that many,

perhaps 15 per cent., of the houses are owned in sections or stories by different parties.

Taking the number of houses, then, as representing the number of owners, we see that one person in every 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., of the population, owns property.

Well-to-do, or paupers.—In general it may be said, that, while the mass of the Thuringian workmen are poor and hard-worked, yet the statistical returns show comparatively few paupers among the population of Thuringia at large. Of course the inevitable tramp is found here, but not in such great numbers as in some other parts of Germany.

The greater portion of Thuringia is mountainous and wooded; only a comparatively small area can be cultivated. The people, therefore, support themselves mostly by work in the numerous factories and by the so-called "house industries"—that is, by the manufacture in their homes of all sorts of articles of merchandise. In all these manufactures there is great competition, both at home and abroad, and some of the principal ones, such as toys, dolls, fancy papier-maché goods, &c., being articles of luxury, are subject to great depressions in price. As a consequence, the wages of the masses are often exceedingly low and the struggle for life becomes severe. But the Thuringians are a patient, persevering, economical people, and face dark days bravely.

General manner of living as regards housing, eating, and clothing.—Substantiality, simplicity, and convenience are the characteristic qualities of the houses of the Thuringian people. Stone, or stone and brick, or brick and wood, are the building materials almost invariably used. Wood alone is rarely even used in building, except for sheds and barns in country towns, and although Thuringia is nearly all forest, yet timber is comparatively high, for, with but little exception, the forests are domains of the respective governments, and consequently the sale of wood is a monopoly.

Then, too, there are very stringent fire ordinances in the towns as to the erection of wooden buildings. Brick and wood (*Fachwerk*) are used together by making the walls only one brick thick and strengthening the same by upright, horizontal, and diagonal timbers mortised together. Slate, which is very abundant and excellent in these mountains, and old-fashioned red clay tiles are used for roofing. In many instances these brick and wood houses are stuccoed or slated all over—in the latter case the houses being, of course, first boarded over and then slated, and in this slating great taste and skill are often displayed both in the ornamental designs and in the method of execution.

Another mode of construction is seen in the so-called *pisé* building, in which stone for the foundation, and for the walls a composition of earth and clay, sand, small broken stones, and chopped straw, are used. These buildings, which are usually only one story high, and are found more frequently in villages than in towns and cities, are used as dwellings or stables.

The mode of construction is as follows: Broad foundation walls of stone are laid, and upon these, by means of temporary uprights, wooden boxes or molds, measuring on the inside the desired dimensions of the walls, are raised. The composition having the ingredients above named is prepared near by, thoroughly worked, and then thrown into these wall molds and compactly mashed down. Upon the walls thus made one or two layers of brick are placed, and on these the roof timbers rest. When the walls thus made are thoroughly dry and firm, the wooden molds or boxing are removed, and one or two coatings of white-wash given.

The roof is made to extend a foot or two beyond the walls on every side in order to protect them from rain, for through dampness they can of course be injured. Houses thus constructed are comparatively cheap, and are comfortable both in summer and winter.

Only the wealthy can afford to occupy whole houses alone, and these are usually their own property. The middle and poorer classes live in flats or rooms. A family, say of five persons, will occupy from one to four or five rooms, according to their means.

The ordinary dwelling consists of the *Wohnzimmer*, or living-room, two or three small bed-rooms, kitchen, and pantry. The living-room, which is the largest in the dwelling, serves as dining-room, sitting-room, work-room, and parlor. The bed-rooms are on both sides of this room and open into it. The kitchen is behind the living-room, and the stove in the same is so built into the partition wall that the greater portion of the oven extends into the living-room. By this means one fire is made to serve both for the cooking and for the heating, and this in most cases is the only fire in the house during the whole winter.

The chief articles of food in use in Thuringia are black or brown (rye) bread, potatoes, meat when it can be afforded, coffee mixed with chicory, and beer. These, with the exception of chicory, are used daily alike by poor and rich, but of course the latter class add thereto from the luxuries of life. The very poorest have to content themselves with black bread, potatoes, and chicory, with now and then a glass of beer. In Appendix D is given a table showing the retail prices which prevail for articles of food in this market at the present time. From this it will be seen that all kinds of meat are comparatively high, and not often can the poor indulge therein.

The Thuringian peasants and artisans do not trouble themselves much about looks in the matter of clothing, except when Sunday or a holiday comes, on which days, when out for recreation, they must have on good, substantial, and very clean suits, linen-bosom shirts, and neatly blacked boots. On other days men, women, and children wear the plainest and cheapest, patched and repatched, whether at work in the house, factory, street, or field. And even the middle classes, both male and female, in their daily occupations content themselves with very plain clothing.

With regard to marriage and divorce facts, and children, natural and legitimate, I beg to refer to Appendix D, Table II. In this table are given, for the year 1884, the number of marriages, births, male and female, natural and legitimate, deaths, and excess of births over deaths, for each one of the Thuringian states. From said table it will be seen that the yearly number of marriages in Thuringia, at a period when the population was 1,520,000, was 12,163, or one marriage to every 125 inhabitants; the number of births was 56,925, or four and one-half times the number of marriages; of these births, 29,298 were male, 27,627 were female, 51,347 were legitimate, and 5,578, or nearly 11 per cent., illegitimate; the yearly increase of population, 16,823.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPERS, INSANE PERSONS, AND THE LIKE.

As the result of much diligent inquiry on this particular portion of the subject on hand, I have to report that if the governments or local authorities of Thuringia have in the last few years deported chronic paupers or insane persons to our country, they have done it so secretly that it is not generally known.

A member of the Sonneberg city council frankly told me that fifteen and twenty years ago the city occasionally sent some worthless persons

to the United States, and that the same was also done by other Thuringian communities, but that of late years nothing of the sort had been done. It is now pretty well known on this side of the waters that our Government does not propose to keep open house and free table for all the floating and worthless population of Europe, and the steamship companies have learned from experience that it doesn't pay to have to bring back such parties at their own expense. As a consequence, greater care in this respect is exercised by all parties concerned, and it may safely be judged that the steps taken in the matter by our authorities have had the desired effect.

In this connection attention may be called to the fact that the German Society of New York City, in their annual report for 1885, state, and with evident satisfaction, that of the 98,111 Germans who landed during the year at New York, only 89 were sent back as paupers by the commissioners of emigration.

It may not be amiss here to mention a new method which has recently been instituted in Germany of disposing of the tramps and paupers namely, that of settling them as "workmen's colonies" on waste or unused pieces of land. The plan was originated by a clergyman of Elberfeld, and is as follows: By contributions from rich and charitable persons, a tract of land is bought and dwellings and workshops erected thereon, and to this home all persons in the district who are out of employment are invited, and the various local authorities urged to send such thither. The inmates are first put to work upon the land, clearing, draining, and cultivating it, then gradually the different trades represented are developed, and the community made, if possible, self-sustaining. In the course of time positions outside are found for these persons, and they return, with self-respect restored, to take their places in society as self-supporting workmen.

From a recent report on this subject I find that there are now fifteen such colonies in Germany, having in all 1,268 "settlers." During the month of April 696 received their discharge, 175 began work, 389 left the establishments at their own wish, 6 returned to their families, 49 had to be dismissed on account of bad behavior, 14 on account of unfitness for work, 4 at the requisition of the authorities, 14 deserted, and 1 died.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS EMIGRATION.

It can be rightly said that the attitude of the German Government towards emigration is both favorable and unfavorable; that is, favorable when the emigration is to the colonies in East Africa and other places which Germany is now so earnestly striving to found, unfavorable when to other lands. In a recent meeting at Munich of the "Association for the Protection of German Interests Abroad," at which the president of the German East African Company spoke, a resolution was adopted expressing the satisfaction of the association at the "far-seeing, energetic, and purposeful" colonial policy pursued by the Imperial chancellor, and the conviction that the same would tend to the prosperity of Germany. The chancellor has acknowledged with gratification the receipt of this resolution.

There can be little doubt but that the German Government would gladly turn the tide of emigration away from the United States and into the channels which itself has already indicated. But the German is, so far as circumstances will permit, a man of his own head, and while in general he would like to oblige his superiors, yet when it comes to the change upon which the health, prosperity, and happiness of his future

years depend, he follows his own reason and instincts and goes to that land which he thinks is best for him, which land is, in the majority of cases, the United States.

It may be added also that the Prussian Government is making strong and not unsuccessful efforts to colonize the almost destitute districts on its eastern boundary; it is said that a good many young farmers from Schleswig-Holstein are going into these districts.

The attitude of the Government towards any particular practice or proposition can, in general, be pretty well judged of by the tone of the public press, for the knights of the quill know that it is not safe to tilt with the "man of iron and blood." It is amusing sometimes to see with what eagerness the colonies are written up and the United States written down. Lately they have been comparing the German emigration to the United States of this year with that of the three preceding years, and rejoicing that the figures show a steady decline during these years.

That, according to their statement, 2,500 Germans in New York City were out of employment was not long ago the reason urgently assigned for Germans not going to the United States. But the annual report of the German Society of New York City, showing the table of excellent wages obtained by German workmen, is carefully left out. In the last few weeks they have published the total amount of injury to life and property in the United States by wind-storms during last year; therefore it would be far better to risk the dangers of African fever. And so on.

MILITARY SERVICE.

The laws of the Empire as to military service, so far as the same can be affected by emigration, are very stringent. The following synopsis of these laws, kindly prepared by a legal friend here, may not be out of place at this point:

The constitution of the German states of 1849 granted an unrestricted right of emigration. The later laws also recognized the freedom of emigration as a fundamental right, but many of the states, as, for example, Prussia, added manifold limitations thereto, in order that the duty of army service might not be evaded. According to the laws of 1867, the right of emigration can be refused to reserves, the militia, and the marines only when they are called into active service. The question, however, as to the length of time the authorities may delay a petition of emigration, when the summoning of the reserves is already determined upon, remains an open one. Emigration on the part of minors can be refused in all cases where by their absence or removal their civil obligations would be avoided. And unpermitted emigration by persons subject to military duty is a penal offense; any one is subject to a fine of from 150 to 3,000 marks (\$36 to \$714), or attachment of his estate to cover the highest fine, who tries to evade entrance upon military duty by leaving the Empire.* A fine of 1 to 150 marks (24 cents to \$36) is placed on any reserve or militiaman who, while on furlough, emigrates without permission.

The law of the German Empire established in 1870 is as follows: Every subject of a state is granted release who proves that he has acquired citizenship in another state. In want of such proof it cannot be granted to—

(1) Those subject to military duty who are between the years of seventeen and twenty-six, unless they have furnished to the district indemnity commission proof that they do not seek the discharge merely with the intention of withdrawing themselves from duty in the standing army or fleet.

(2) Military persons who belong to the standing army or the fleet, officers on furlough, and officials before they have been released from the service.

(3) Those persons who belong to the reserve of the standing army and to the militia, also those persons belonging to the fleet and the marines who are not designated as officers, after said persons have been called into service.

On other grounds than those designated in this paragraph, a discharge in time of peace cannot be refused; at the time of war or of danger of war the issue of special regulations is reserved to the federal court.

* Or, after reaching the military age, by remaining outside of the Empire.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OR RATES OF FARE OFFERED BY GOVERNMENTS OR CORPORATIONS TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.

So far as I have been able to learn, there are no special privileges or rates of fare offered by the German Government or by German corporations in order to induce emigration; that is, emigration to the United States. There are too many steamship lines between this continent and America, and too much competition among the same, to admit of any special reduction in ocean rates.

In the printed instructions to their agents issued by the North German Lloyd Company we find the following:

The agent is not called for the purpose of inspiring his fellow-countrymen to emigration, nor to describe to them the circumstances existing in foreign lands. The task of our agents is to recommend to such persons as have determined upon emigration the steamers of the North German Lloyd for the voyage, and to effect the contract for the same.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonneberg, July 31, 1886.

APPENDIX A, I.—Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1873 and 1874 by way of Bremen and Hamburg.

Thuringian states.	Ports of departure.			Destination.									
	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Argentine States.	Peru.	Chili.	Other South American states.	Asia.	Australia.
1873.													
Hesse-Nassau*	2,667	790	3,457	3,437	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	9
Saxe-Weimar	307	85	392	388	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saxe-Meiningen	212	123	335	334	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	153	20	173	170	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	224	100	324	321	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	93	18	111	108	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	54	11	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reuss, ältere Linie	22	7	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,732	1,154	4,886	4,852	.....	.....	8	8	1	3	4	.....	10
1874.													
Hesse-Nassau	827	438	1,265	1,226	4	2	11	3	1	7	1	1	9
Saxe-Weimar	155	42	197	195	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Meiningen	103	44	147	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	17	18	35	32	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	26	57	83	79	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	20	20	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	28	5	33	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reuss, ältere Linie	28	4	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,204	628	1,832	1,782	4	3	14	5	2	8	3	1	10

*The whole of Hesse-Nassau is not included in Thuringia, but the separate figures for that portion belonging to Thuringia only could not be obtained.

APPENDIX A, II.—*Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1875 and 1876 by way of Bremen and Hamburg.*

Thuringian states.	Ports of departure.			Destination.								
	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.	United States.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Argentine States.	Peru.	Chili.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
1875.												
Hesse-Nassau	675	277	952	920	1	2	3	6	12		1	7
Saxe-Weimar	86	39	125	122				1			1	1
Saxe-Meiningen	68	20	88	88								
Saxe-Altenburg	26	11	37	35		1			1			
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	16	12	28	28								
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	30	23	53	52			1					
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	12	12	24	24								
Reuss, ältere Linie	40	2	42	42								
Total	953	396	1,349	1,311	1	3	4	7	13		2	8
1876.												
Hesse-Nassau	493	201	694	673		4	1	2	8		2	4
Saxe-Weimar	58	39	97	90				1				6
Saxe-Meiningen	30	11	41	40		1						
Saxe-Altenburg	12	16	28	26		2						
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	18	21	39	37								2
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	9	3	12	11						1		
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	19	11	30	30								
Reuss, ältere Linie	23	3	26	26								
Total	662	305	967	933		7	1	3	8	1	2	12

APPENDIX A, III.—*Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1878 and 1879, by way of Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin.*

Thuringian states.	Number of emigrants.			Ports of departure.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Stettin.
1878.						
Hesse-Nassau	444	304	748	472	276	
Saxe-Weimar	98	91	189	145	44	
Saxe-Meiningen	89	26	65	56	9	
Saxe-Altenburg	29	13	42	19	23	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	85	12	47	21	26	
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	19	4	23	13	10	
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	9	5	14	9	5	
Reuss, ältere Linie	8	5	13	9	4	1
Total	681	460	1,141	744	396	1
1879.						
Hesse-Nassau	621	395	1,016	719	297	
Saxe-Weimar	122	78	200	149	51	
Saxe-Meiningen	66	38	104	86	18	
Saxe-Altenburg	22	11	33	19	14	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	49	23	72	41	31	
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	23	14	37	17	20	
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	7	8	15	18	2	
Reuss, ältere Linie	7	8	10	6	4	
Total	917	570	1,487	1,060	487	

A, III.—Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1878 and 1879. *fo*—Continued.

Thuringian states.	Destination.											
	United States.			Central America and Mexico.	West India.	Brazil.	Argentine States.	Peru.	Chil.	Other South American States.	Africa.	Australia.
	Male.	Female.	Total.									
1878.												
Un.....	400	382	682	1	4	9	4	12	1			35
Ur.....	80	78	158				30					1
Ugen.....	34	26	60				5					
Uurg.....	25	13	38			2				1		1
Ug-Gotha.....	33	12	45	1				1				
Ug-Rudolstadt.....	19	4	23									
Ug-Sondershausen.....	9	5	14									
Ue Linie.....	7	5	12				1					
	607	425	1,032	2	4	11	40	1	12	1	1	37
1879.												
Un.....	593	387	980			9	3		18	3		3
Ur.....	110	67	177				19	3				
Ugen.....	65	38	103				1		1			
Uurg.....	21	10	31			2						
Ug-Gotha.....	41	21	62	1		6	1					2
Ug-Rudolstadt.....	21	13	34			3						
Ug-Sondershausen.....	7	8	15									
Ue Linie.....	7	2	9			1						
	865	546	1,411	1		40	8		19	3		5

A, IV.—Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1880 and 1881, by way of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp.

Thuringian states.	Number of emigrants.			Ports of departure.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Stet- tin.	Ant- werp.
1880.							
Un.....	2,613	1,526	4,139	2,653	1,199	1	286
Ur.....	214	125	339	247	85	1	6
Ugen.....	218	125	343	273	65		5
Uurg.....	58	21	79	80	47		2
Ug-Gotha.....	164	78	242	148	86		8
Ug-Rudolstadt.....	105	47	152	105	46		1
Ug-Sondershausen.....	37	12	49	27	22		5
Ue Linie.....	27	26	53	37	9		7
	3,438	1,900	5,338	3,520	1,554	2	320
1881.							
Un.....	5,000	3,410	8,410	5,372	1,720		818
Ur.....	485	319	804	606	177		19
Ugen.....	352	241	593	438	136		19
Uurg.....	161	86	247	111	129		7
Ug-Gotha.....	257	154	411	300	90		21
Ug-Rudolstadt.....	100	63	163	109	50		4
Ug-Sondershausen.....	119	59	178	151	22		5
Ue Linie.....	63	42	105	77	27		1
	6,537	4,374	10,911	7,666	2,351		894

APPENDIX A, IV.—*Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1861 and 1881, &c.—Continued.*

Thuringian states.	Destination.													
	United States.			British North America.	Central America and Mexico.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Argentine States.	Peru.	Chili.	Other South American States.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
	Male.	Female.	Total.											
1860.														
Hesse-Nassau.....	2,569	1,503	4,072	19	2	4	11	1	1	22	5	1	1	...
Saxe-Weimar.....	205	122	327	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saxe-Meiningen.....	217	123	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saxe-Altenburg.....	49	17	66	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	146	68	214	7	1	...	1	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	104	47	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	35	12	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reuss, ältere Linie.....	25	26	51	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3,850	1,918	5,268	26	4	4	36	25	2	23	5	2	1	...
1881.														
Hesse-Nassau.....	4,921	3,376	8,297	4	...	1	29	11	1	40	1	12	...	9
Saxe-Weimar.....	469	315	784	...	...	...	7	...	1	10	...	...	...	2
Saxe-Meiningen.....	348	237	585	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saxe-Altenburg.....	148	79	227	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	247	150	397	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	2	...	1
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	99	63	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	117	56	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Reuss, ältere Linie.....	50	34	84	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....	6,899	4,310	10,709	4	...	1	96	13	2	51	1	15	...	14

APPENDIX A, V.—*Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1882, by way of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp.*

Thuringian states.	Number of emigrants.			Ports of departure.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Stettin.	Ant- werp.
1882.							
Hesse-Nassau.....	4,850	3,464	8,314	6,059	1,229	...	1,029
Saxe-Weimar.....	517	387	904	762	128	...	14
Saxe-Meiningen.....	360	224	584	438	137	...	9
Saxe-Altenburg.....	129	82	211	114	89	...	8
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	330	215	545	407	125	...	13
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	79	51	130	85	28	...	17
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	124	96	220	182	29	...	9
Reuss, ältere Linie.....	44	31	75	60	5	...	10
Total.....	6,433	4,550	10,983	8,107	1,770	...	1,106

A, V.—Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1882, &c.—Continued.

Thuringian states.	Destination.													
	United States.			British North America.	Central America and Mexico.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Argentine states.	Peru.	Chili.	Other South American states.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
	Male.	Female.	Total.											
1882.														
Prussia	4,781	3,433	8,214	3	...	5	39	8	...	17	2	12	1	12
Saxony	504	379	883	...	...	...	11	4	...	3	2	...	...	1
Thuringia	357	221	578	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wurgtemberg	125	79	204	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gotha	320	214	534	...	1	1	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rudolstadt	76	50	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Sondershausen	24	96	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linie	44	31	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	6,331	4,503	10,834	3	1	6	62	17	1	20	5	18	1	14

A, VI.—Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1884 and 1885, by way of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp.

Thuringian states.	Number of emigrants.			Ports of departure.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Stettin.	Antwerp.
1884.							
Prussia	2,915	2,335	5,250	3,786	819	...	645
Saxony	378	296	661	476	157	...	23
Thuringia	297	215	512	431	70	...	11
Wurgtemberg	311	239	550	451	61	...	38
Gotha	52	36	88	65	18	...	5
Rudolstadt	106	92	198	155	37	...	6
Sondershausen	20	12	32	29	3	...	...
Linie	65	36	101	47	50	...	4
.....	4,141	3,251	7,392	5,440	1,215	...	737
1885.							
Prussia	1,980	1,666	3,666	2,278	811	1	576
Saxony	229	195	424	301	103	1	19
Thuringia	161	128	289	189	80	...	20
Wurgtemberg	47	30	77	36	40	...	1
Gotha	143	134	277	194	66	...	17
Rudolstadt	44	33	77	51	13	...	13
Sondershausen	78	67	145	107	35	...	3
Linie	27	17	44	23	20	...	1
.....	2,709	2,290	4,999	3,179	1,168	2	650

APPENDIX A, VI.—*Emigration from the Thuringian states to transatlantic lands in 1884 and 1885—Continued.*

Thuringian states.	Destination.													
	United States.			British North America.	Central America and Mexico.	West Indies.	Brazil.	Argentine states.	Peru.	Chili.	Other South American states.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
	Male.	Female.	Total.											
1884.														
Heese-Nassau.....	2,841	2,287	5,128	10	.....	.....	30	15	5	24	.....	21	.....	17
Saxe-Weimar.....	361	283	644	1	.....	.....	11	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Meiningen.....	292	214	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saxe-Altenburg.....	298	232	530	2	.....	.....	2	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	51	36	87	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	104	92	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	20	12	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reuss, ältere Linie.....	62	33	95	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,029	3,180	7,218	13	.....	.....	48	34	5	26	1	23	.....	24
1885.														
Heese-Nassau.....	1,901	1,652	3,553	4	1	1	40	23	1	14	5	8	1	15
Saxe-Weimar.....	210	186	396	7	.....	.....	11	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2
Saxe-Meiningen.....	153	124	277	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxe-Altenburg.....	42	27	69	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	135	131	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	44	33	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	74	64	138	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reuss, ältere Linie.....	23	17	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	2,582	2,234	4,816	11	1	1	71	35	1	27	5	10	1	20

APPENDIX A, VII.—*Total German emigration for the years 1871-1884.*

Years.	Total.	Destination.							No. of emigrants to every 10,000 inhabitants of the German Empire.
		United States.	British North America.	Brazil.	Mexico, Central and South America.	Australia.	Africa.	Asia.	
1871.....	75,912	73,816	9	920	284	817	18	11	.....
1872.....	125,050	120,056	690	3,232	425	1,172	2	12	.....
1873.....	103,638	96,901	.....	5,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	43,848	41,228	138	1,019	442	900	5	33	.....
1875.....	30,773	27,834	38	1,387	450	1,026	1	37	72
1876.....	28,368	22,707	11	3,432	847	1,226	54	31	63
1877.....	21,964	18,240	11	1,069	557	1,306	750	31	50
1878.....	24,217	20,373	89	1,048	545	1,718	394	50	55
1879.....	33,327	30,808	44	1,630	517	274	23	31	75
1880.....	106,190	103,115	222	2,119	539	132	27	36	235
1881.....	210,547	206,189	286	2,102	876	745	214	35	464
1882.....	193,869	189,373	383	1,286	1,205	1,247	335	40	425
1883.....	166,119	159,894	591	1,583	1,125	2,104	772	50	362
1884.....	143,586	139,339	728	1,253	1,335	666	230	35	311

APPENDIX A, VIII.—Loss of population through transoceanic emigration in the years 1871–1881.

Prussian provinces and German states.	Through Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp.	Average yearly loss of population in every 1,000 inhabitants.	German states.	
			Through Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp.	Average yearly loss of population in every 1,000 inhabitants.
Province:				
East and West Prussia	96,820	2.7	Saxony	26,525
Brandenburg (Berlin)	35,897	1.0	Württemberg	43,591
Pomerania	90,400	5.6	Baden	33,125
Posen	77,425	4.3	Hesse	20,298
Silesia	23,000	0.5	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	28,665
Saxony	13,791	0.6	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,259
Schleswig-Holstein	46,738	3.9	Thuringian states	12,544
Hanover	62,500	2.8	Oldenburg	8,866
Westphalia	21,464	1.0	Brunswick	3,227
Hesse-Nassau	30,081	1.8	Anhalt	1,426
Rheinland	25,893	0.6	Waldeck	1,074
Hohenzollern	750	1.0	Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe	1,945
Prussia without nearer specification	878	.....	Lübeck	887
Entire Kingdom of Prussia	525,637	1.8	Bremen	5,894
Bavaria to right of Rhine	57,191	1.2	Hamburg	11,816
Palatinate (Pfalz)	14,478	2.0	Alsace-Lorraine	3,762
			Germany without nearer specification	1,488

APPENDIX B.—Classification of the persons who emigrated from the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Year.	Number of persons recorded.							
	Total.		Male.			Female.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 21.	21 and over.	Under 14 years.	14 to 21.	21 and over.
1882	228	108	40	78	110	42	14	50
1883	200	87	34	61	105	35	9	43
1884	147	71	32	52	73	24	13	34
Total	575	264	96	191	288	101	36	127

Year.	Social condition and religion.						Calling or profession.									
	Single.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.		Lutheran.	Catholic.	Jewish.	Agriculturists and foresters.	Miners, founders, and builders.	Merchants.	Industrial and factory hands.	Day laborers and servants.	Other but ungiven callings.	Unknown.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.										
1882																
1883	159	50	38	36	3	1	280	4	3	16	14	4	77	28	7	23
1884	119	44	26	27	2		218			6	31	1	61	11	5	11
Total	278	94	64	63	5	1	498	4	3	22	45	5	138	39	12	34

APPENDIX B.—Classification of the persons who emigrated from the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1882, 1883, and 1884—Continued.

Year.	Destination.													
	France.	Great Britain.	Netherlands.	Austria.	Russia.	Switzerland.	United States.		Brazil.	Canada.	Chili.	Australia.	Africa.	Sandwich Islands.
							Male.	Female.						
1882.....			1	4	1	7	195	77	1				1	28
1883.....		1	1	10			168	75				12		
1884.....	1	3	1	3	1	14	130	59	1	1	2	12		
Total.....	1	4	3	17	2	21	493	211	2	1	2	4	3	36

APPENDIX C.—Classification of the persons engaged in agriculture and forestry in the Duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar.

Classes.	Duchies.			
	S. Altenburg.	S. Coburg.	S. Meiningen.	S. Weimar.
Farmers.....	36,140	13,416	46,687	83,178
Gardeners and vineyarders.....	501	63	235	471
Herdsmen and shepherds.....	491	264	2,058	3,376
Forest officials.....	287	179	373	739
Forest workmen.....	805	211	2,120	1,302
Total.....	38,224	14,133	51,472	89,156
Property-holders.....	5,755	2,180	8,933	17,185
Lease-holders.....	115	109	185	100
Independent.....	6,458	2,469	10,493	18,797
Helpers.....	3,981	2,306	8,465	770
Domestics.....	8,511	7,419	5,255	10,153
Family dependents.....	19,274	14,133	27,259	59,437

APPENDIX D, I.—Price list of articles of food, &c.

Articles.	Price.	Article.	Price.
Apples:		Grains—Continued.	
Dried.....per pound..	0 16	Rye.....per cwt..	1 78
Green, inferior.....per peck..	20	Wheat.....do.....	2 00
Bread:		Pentils.....per quart..	04
Black (rye).....per pound..	03	Meal:	
White, common.....do.....	08	Oat.....per pound..	01
White, fancy.....do.....	19	Potato.....do.....	04
Butter.....do.....	25	Rye.....do.....	02
Beer.....per quart..	04	Meats:	
Brandy.....do.....	12	Beef, steer.....per pound..	15
Beans.....per pound..	06	Beef, cow.....do.....	14
Candles:		Beef, bull.....do.....	19
Stearine.....do.....	23	Mutton.....do.....	15
Tallow.....do.....	14	Pork.....do.....	16
Cheese:		Veal.....do.....	15
Home-made.....per piece..	01½	Sausage, common.....do.....	19
Swiss.....per pound..	28	Milk.....per quart..	04
Limburger.....do.....	12	Oils:	
Coffee:		Kerosene.....per pound..	03
Java.....do.....	45	Rape-seed.....do.....	13
Mocha.....do.....	30	Salad, olive.....do.....	31
Ric.....do.....	28	Salad, poppy.....do.....	21
Chloory (substitute for coffee).....do.....	04	Peas.....per quart..	05
Coal.....per ton.....	4 30	Potatoes.....per peck..	07
Coke.....do.....	4 30	Rice.....per pound..	05
Eggs.....per dozen..	15	Salt, fine and coarse.....do.....	02
Fish:		Starch.....do.....	04
Carp.....per pound..	28	Soda, washing.....do.....	02
Eels.....do.....	60	Soap.....do.....	08
Trout.....do.....	47	Sauerkraut.....do.....	02
Scotch herrings.....per dozen..	22	Sugar:	
Dried herrings.....do.....	28	Brown.....do.....	07
Fowl:		Loaf.....do.....	08
Goose.....per pound..	16	Powdered.....do.....	09
Pigeons.....per pair..	22	Vinegar.....per quart..	02
Flour.....per pound..	04	Vermicelli.....per pound..	12
Grains:		Wood:	
Barley.....per cwt..	1 90	Hard.....per cord..	6 08
Oats.....do.....	1 66	Soft.....do.....	5 48

APPENDIX D, II.—*Marriages, births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths, in the Thuringian states in 1884.*

States.	Marriages.	Births altogether.		Deaths (including dead-born).		Excess of births over deaths.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Erfurt (Prussia).....	3,000	8,020	7,750	5,635	5,317	2,385	2,433
Saxe-Weimar.....	2,449	5,816	5,387	3,951	3,695	1,865	1,692
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1,641	4,044	3,718	2,784	2,580	1,260	1,138
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1,440	3,482	3,335	2,732	2,500	750	835
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1,675	3,686	3,533	2,624	2,424	1,062	1,109
Schwarzburg Sondershausen.....	626	1,388	1,251	1,094	957	354	294
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt.....	702	1,580	1,481	1,229	1,029	451	452
Reuss, older line.....	540	1,282	1,172	915	796	367	376
Total.....	12,163	29,298	27,627	20,804	19,298	8,494	8,329

States.	Live-born.						Dead-born.					
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Erfurt (Prussia).....	7,196	6,996	547	534	7,743	7,590	254	202	23	18	277	220
Saxe-Weimar.....	5,010	4,734	560	480	5,570	5,214	210	151	36	22	246	173
Saxe-Meiningen.....	3,410	3,127	432	473	3,882	3,600	150	101	32	17	182	118
Saxe-Altenburg.....	2,949	2,842	362	365	3,311	3,227	154	90	17	18	171	108
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	3,169	3,049	307	363	3,536	3,412	130	103	20	18	150	121
Schwarzburg Sondershausen.....	1,215	1,083	126	121	1,341	1,204	41	39	6	8	47	47
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt.....	1,325	1,265	180	163	1,505	1,428	64	41	11	12	75	53
Reuss, older line.....	1,137	1,031	83	113	1,220	1,144	55	24	7	4	62	28
Total.....	25,411	24,127	2,677	2,632	28,088	26,759	1,058	751	152	117	1,210	868

STETTIN.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL DITTMER.

To make this report as detailed as possible and to supply the desired statistics respecting the emigration from my district, I applied to the royal Prussian governments at Stettin, Bromberg, Dantzic, Stralsund, Cöslin, and Königsberg, requesting them to inform me of the sources from which I might obtain the necessary information, but unfortunately without any result.

With much pains I have succeeded in gathering from the books of the "Stettiner Lloyd" at this port the exact statements respecting the emigrants forwarded from this consular district in Stettin, which statements I have compiled in the inclosed abstract.

By the royal statistical office at Berlin, it is true, monthly and yearly statements are published respecting emigration, which statements, however, as shown by the inclosed extract, comprise the whole German Empire, and therefore no authentic materials could be derived for my special district. I have been obliged to reply to the questions contained in the circular in general terms.

The greater number of the emigrants leaving this consular district are, there is no doubt, agriculturists, although work that pays them is not wanting here. The owners of industrial establishments, of which there are, however, but few of any large extent in my district, have

ample work for their mechanics and laborers and pay them good wages, and therefore not many of them emigrate ; besides which, these persons, living on their wages, possess seldom sufficient means to pay the passage for themselves and their families.

The reasons and causes of emigration must not be sought either in the compulsory military service or in the onerous taxation, or least of all in the density of population. On the contrary, it may be asserted that these classes of the German population are not averse to military service ; a good many of them, after having served the three compulsory years, remaining in the army for nine more years, during which time they are promoted to non-commissioned officers, and receive at the end of their time a petty Government situation as outdoor custom-house officers, policemen, railway guards, &c., with which always a small pension is connected when old age forces them to retire from the service. Besides which, these classes are entirely free from any direct Government or municipal taxes.

The main impulse is given to emigration by the desire of the emigrants to become with proportionately small means the owners of a pretty substantial farm, which desire they can realize in this country in the rarest cases ; perhaps never.

Another reason for emigration is the wish of the persons, having emigrated in former years from the provinces of Pomerania and East and West Prussia and now living in what they consider rather favorable circumstances upon their own farms, to have their friends and relations enjoy the same advantages, and therefore use their best efforts to cause them to leave their old homes. For that purpose they probably describe to their friends the general situation in America as much better and more advantageous than it is in reality, I suppose ; and sometimes, influenced by the agents for the sale of uncultivated land, pay the passage of the latter to America on certain steamers, sending them the tickets paid, and hereby, there is no doubt, influence them to emigrate. This shows that mostly persons without any, or at least in possession of rather small, means decide for emigration.

Particularly emigrate petty farmers and farm laborers, thinking to be able to purchase with the proceeds of the sale of their small piece of land and their personal property, which but seldom surpasses the amount to from 2,000 to 3,000 marks (\$500 to \$750), in America as much land as will enable them, although with hard labor, to live independently with their families. The pretensions of these persons as regards sustenance, housing, clothing, &c., are but very moderate. From their earliest youth they have been accustomed to heavy agricultural labor, understand raising and tending cattle, grow besides grain and potatoes, also their flax, from which they spin and weave their own linen clothing, &c., themselves.

From all the foregoing reasons these people in general make at the other side of the Atlantic a modest living, and the sense of possessing a small farm of their own soon compensates them for the loss of their old homes.

Their matrimonial and family relations are, almost without any exception, well regulated, and it may therefore with good reason be asserted that the provinces of Pomerania and East and West Prussia have always, as regards diligence, solidity, and morality, supplied the best part of the emigrants to America, as, generally speaking, the same testimony cannot be withheld from the whole population of the aforesaid provinces.

During the many years I have been acting as vice-consular agent, vice-commercial agent, and vice-consul at this port, it has not come to my knowledge that a chronic pauper or an insane person was sent to the United States with Government aid, nor has, according to the most minute and trustworthy inquiries instituted by me, ever a case of such a deportation by the German authorities become known.

By no means is emigration assisted by either governmental or private means; on the contrary, the Prussian Government is unfavorably disposed towards the same, and endeavors to hinder it in so far as this can be done without restricting the personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution.

The licenses in former years willingly granted to emigrant agents are now, if possible, canceled, and in the rarest cases new ones are granted.

The Prussian Government has repeatedly, by advertisements in official and such newspapers as are read by the laboring classes, cautioned them against believing the seductive promises of German and foreign agents, trying to persuade them to emigrate, and it seems that these governmental endeavors have not been without success, particularly the number of emigrants, at least in my consular district, having considerably decreased during the last months.

I cannot give an opinion whether the commotions among the laborers in America have contributed to such a decrease in emigration or not; however this is not improbable, the character of the laboring classes in the provinces of Pomerania and Prussia being of a rather quiet and peaceable mood.

In my consular district no special privileges or passage moneys are being offered, either by Government or by a corporation, in order to encourage emigration.

JULIUS DITTMER,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, July 7, 1886.

Emigration to the United States from the port of Stettin.

[From the books of the Stettiner Lloyd.]

Years.	Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Suckling babies.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1861.....	584	150	42	776		
1862.....	1,280	430	135	1,845		
1863.....	323	108	30	460		
1864.....	531	165	54	750	394	356
1865.....	1,235	447	119	1,801	924	877

Of the above there were in 1864 520, and in 1865 746, from Pomerania and Prussia.

Emigration to transatlantic countries.

Years.	Via Ger- man ports and Ant- werp.	Dispatched via—			To United States (about).	To United States via Stettin.
		Bremen.	Hamburg.	Antwerp.		
1873.....	103,638	48,608	51,432	3,598	96,641	
1874.....	45,112	17,707	24,093	1,576	42,492	1,536
1875.....	80,778	12,613	15,826	2,066	27,834	286
1876.....	28,368	10,972	12,706	4,488	22,767	202
1877.....	21,764	9,828	10,723	1,896	18,240	75
1878.....	24,217	11,829	11,827	976	20,373	85
1879.....	33,327	15,828	13,165	4,089	30,808	245
1880.....	106,190	51,627	42,787	11,224	103,115	552
1881.....	210,547	98,510	84,425	26,178	206,189	1,484
1882.....	193,869	96,116	71,164	24,653	189,373	1,936
1883.....	166,119	87,739	55,666	22,168	159,894	546
1884.....	143,586	75,776	49,935	17,075	139,339	750
1885.....	103,642	52,328	35,335	14,742	98,628	1,237
Total.....	1,211,352	571,681	479,136	134,669	1,155,693	8,866

The above compilation is taken from the monthly number of January, 1886, of the imperial statistical office at Berlin.

STUTTGART.*REPORT OF CONSUL KIMBALL.*

The Kingdom of Wurtemberg, containing a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, has at various periods contributed a large contingent to the number of emigrants to America. During the time from 1874 to 1879 the yearly emigration from this district, via Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp, did not reach the number of 2,000; it rose in 1880 to 8,692; in 1881, to 11,450, and although it decreased in the following years, it still amounted in 1884 to 7,697 persons. Workmen and employés in factories and commercial establishments, laborers, servants, and small farmers constitute the largest part of the emigrants. Low wages, bad harvests, the wish to avoid military duty, and the constant growth of the population in the Kingdom beyond its power to furnish support are the principal causes of the emigration. In 1884, of 7,697 emigrants who left this district for the United States only 1,423 persons formally resigned their Wurtemberg citizenship before leaving. Of those 1,423 persons about 20 per cent. were married, while in general the proportion of married persons in Wurtemberg is about 33 per cent.; 51 per cent. had been employed in factories and commercial establishments; 21.2 per cent. as servants and laborers; 9 per cent. had been engaged in trade, industries, and farming, while the occupation of the remaining 18.8 per cent. is not recorded. The property of those emigrants, as far as stated by them, amounted to 338 marks, or \$80 per each person.

In general men and women in Wurtemberg are steady and frugal, and divorces seldom occur, which observation will undoubtedly also apply to emigrants. During the period from 1874 to 1883 the average yearly proportion of children of illegitimate birth has been 8.95 per cent. The average emigrant from this district is accustomed to the plainest sort of housing, eating, and clothing. The yearly expenses of a workman's family of three to five persons may be stated to be \$45 to \$60 for housing, \$170 to \$180 for food, \$40 to \$80 for clothing. Especially in the rural districts, meat is eaten only once or twice a week, while bread, milk,

cheese, potatoes, vegetables, and various dishes made of flour form the principal article of consumption. The people here, especially the husband and the single man, are, as a rule, partial to beer, and the rest of the family often have to suffer from that predilection. They are frequently obliged to give up a substantial meal in order that the head of the family may not be curtailed in his accustomed quantity of beer, while he himself will certainly prefer three glasses of beer to half a pound of meat, although the latter would not cost him more. The ordinary German housewife has not yet learned to prepare for her family a well-cooked meal, not even a piece of savory roast meat; they generally boil the meat till it gets as tough as leather, and put so much water to the broth that the husband's preference for beer instead of the weak soup and tough meat is quite explainable.

No case of deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons has come to my knowledge, and as to any "assisted" emigration I know only of such cases where the assistance was offered by residents in America, who had emigrated in former years and later sent their relatives money or tickets for joining them. Those cases are very frequent, and show that many of the emigrants greatly mend their circumstances in America and wish their relatives to do the same.

Male persons are not allowed to emigrate after the age of seventeen as long as they are liable to perform military duty. No other obstacle to emigration on the part of the Government is known to me.

I am not aware that any governments or corporations have offered special privileges or rates of fare to induce emigration; if such efforts have been made, they do not seem to have affected the emigration to the United States, as for a number of past years about 99 per cent. of all emigrants from Wurtemberg went to America.

The higher wages in America and the better opportunity to own and cultivate land constitute undoubtedly one of the principal causes of emigration to our country. I therefore deem it appropriate to subjoin a table of wages paid in this consular district to persons employed in various trades. I also add a list of the number of emigrants from Wurtemberg who left by certain ports for America during the period from 1873 to 1884. Upon my application to the ministry of the interior here for later statistics on emigration I have been informed that during the year 1885, 4,612 emigrants from Wurtemberg to America had been registered with the emigration agents. But as many emigrants leave Wurtemberg without registering their names at the offices of the agents, the whole number of emigrants from this district to the United States in 1885 may be estimated to have been not less than 6,500 persons.

C. P. KIMBALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stuttgart, August 12, 1886.

TABLE OF WAGES.

The average wages of ordinary day laborers in 1884 were as follows:

	Per day.
Adult:	
Male	\$0 38
Female	26
Minor:	
Male	21
Female	16

The following average wages per day were paid by employers in the following trades :

Miners	\$0 81
Dyers	62
Painters	56
Shop-keepers	53
Carpenters	50
Tinmen, mechanics, brandy distillers	47
Masons	46
Tanners	45
Brewers, millers, stone-masons	42
Malt manufacturers, potters, post-boys	41
Bakers	40
Oil-millers, farriers, locksmiths, smiths, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, joiners, wagon-makers, turners, book-binders, barbers, brick-makers	39
Chemists' apprentices	24

Number of emigrants from Wurtemberg who sailed by way of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp to the United States during the years from 1873 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1873.....	4,622	1879.....	1,926
1874.....	1,992	1880.....	8,692
1875.....	1,256	1881.....	11,450
1876.....	1,038	1882.....	2,850
1877.....	1,000	1883.....	9,693
1878.....	1,080	1884.....	7,697

GREECE.

REPORT OF CONSUL MOFFETT.

I have given careful attention to instructions conveyed in Department's circular of April 27 ultimo, in regard to "the extent and character of the emigration" from this consular district to the United States. I have extended my inquiries to all parts of the Kingdom of Greece covered by our consular agencies, and find that the materials on which a report could be based are extremely meager. From all parts of the Kingdom comes the same reply, "There is no emigration to the United States or to any other country."

The Greeks in America are for the most part seamen, who are there, as it were, by accident, without any purpose of seeking or making a home there. A few agricultural laborers, vaguely reckoned from forty to one hundred or so, have gone from this district within the past four or five years. Nine of this class, young men with a small capital which they hope to increase speedily and then to return, have gone from this port within the past month. I find no way to get at the exact numbers, as there are no attainable statistics.

There has been no deportation of paupers, criminals, or insane; no "assisted" emigration; no privileges offered by Government aid, or otherwise, to induce emigration, and the requirement of a passport to show that the emigrant is not seeking to evade due military service is the only thing that could be construed as an "obstacle." The conditions under which the Greek peasantry and laborers live are not such as to excite the desire to emigrate. In a country thinly inhabited and undeveloped, congenial employment is readily found.

For the old and disabled there are charitable institutions, and the devotion of friends and relatives. Temperate in their habits; their desires for eating, drinking, and clothing of the simplest kind; used to a scale of living which would be intolerable to the American of the same class; with a climate where all the necessaries of life are obtained easily and in abundance, where even fires, except for the most simple cookery, may be dispensed with at all seasons; living, too, under a Government which allows the largest freedom of discussion, and under which the rights of the individual are sacred, the Greek peasant or laborer knows nothing of the desires and wants which in other countries lead men to give up home and friends in the anticipation of better things to be gained in a New World.

WM. H. MOFFETT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Athens, June 28, 1886.

ITALY.

ROME.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL ALDEN.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department circular dated April 27, 1886, I have the honor to report the following facts relating to emigration to the United States from this consular district, and also from the Kingdom of Italy to the United States, from 1876 to 1885, so far as they can be obtained.

No statistics prior to 1876 can be obtained, for the reason that a different system of registry was adopted beginning with that year.

I may here remark that the area covered by the consular district of Rome is roughly estimated to include nine of the sixty-nine provinces making up the Kingdom of Italy; this district may also be roughly estimated to cover 17,398 square miles, having a population of 3,500,000 inhabitants.

Emigrants are divided by Italian statisticians into two kinds, namely, permanent and temporary, the latter consisting of persons who leave the country for a period less than a year for travel or to seek work in other countries. This classification is made according to replies given to the passport officials, but is not accurate, as the object of the inquiries is not always understood, besides there is a certain number of emigrants without passports.

According to the official statement of the Bureau of Statistics, the total number of emigrants from the consular district of Rome (as nearly as this district can be defined for statistical purposes) to the United States from 1876 to 1885, was as follows:

Year.	Total number of emigrants.	Year.	Total number of emigrants.
1876.....	15	1881.....	324
1877.....	2	1882.....	561
1878.....	30	1883.....	531
1879.....	42	1884.....	178
1880.....	80	1885.....	828

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The diminution in 1884 in this district, as well as in other parts of Italy, was owing to the cholera epidemic.

Emigrants according to sex from the consular district of Rome to the United States, from 1876 to 1885.

Years.	Permanent.			Temporary.			Grand total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1876.....	6	2	8	7	.....	7	13	2	15
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	30	18	12	30
1879.....	24	11	35	2	5	7	26	16	42
1880.....	81	8	34	44	2	46	75	5	80
1881.....	204	32	236	75	18	88	279	45	324
1882.....	514	24	538	28	.....	23	537	24	561
1883.....	427	25	452	68	11	79	495	36	532
1884.....	185	20	155	19	4	23	154	24	178
1885.....	188	49	237	78	11	89	266	60	326

Occupations of emigrants from the consular district of Rome to the United States between 1882 and 1885.

[Proportion for every 100 emigrants.]

Occupations.	Years.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Husbandmen, peasants, and shepherds.....	67.91	47.73	67.43	62.56
Masons and stone-cutters.....	3.04	3.59	5.06	2.45
Navvies, porters, and other day laborers.....	13.37	36.41	11.80	11.35
Artisans and operatives.....	7.84	7.92	10.11	15.34
Business men and manufacturers.....	1.07	0.87	1.12	1.23
Liberal professions.....	0.89	0.88	1.12	0.61
Servants.....	0.35	0.88	0.56	0.92
All other professions.....	5.53	3.02	2.80	5.52
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Emigrants from Italy to the United States from 1882 to 1885.

Districts.	1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration :												
Piedmont	246	93	309	305	85	390	486	138	624	516	141	657
Liguria	416	192	609	653	434	1,087	384	210	594	447	172	619
Lombardy	610	262	872	549	99	648	308	106	414	223	114	337
Venetia	7	4	11	25	7	32	26	16	42	113	98	211
Emilia	23	13	36	107	78	185	103	53	156	127	34	161
Tuscany	316	20	336	453	62	515	160	39	199	166	54	220
Marches	5	2	7	11	3	14	38	1	39	14	2	16
Umbria	5	2	7	4	2	6	5	5	10	1	1	1
Latium												
Abruzzi and Molise..	2,381	120	2,501	3,680	145	3,825	699	145	844	1,061	223	1,284
Campania	6,151	1,115	7,266	5,795	887	6,682	1,679	628	2,307	1,641	833	2,474
Puglie	62	8	70	253	260	513	7	91	23	114	79	10
Basilicata	2,269	564	2,833	2,008	507	2,515	1,666	773	2,439	2,346	1,115	3,461
Calabria	1,693	168	1,861	1,884	128	2,012	665	155	820	874	244	1,118
Sicily	789	289	1,079	1,269	465	1,734	987	382	1,369	736	364	1,100
Sardinia												
Total	14,973	2,822	17,795	16,996	3,165	20,161	7,297	2,669	9,966	8,346	3,405	11,751
Temporary emigration :												
Piedmont	6	5	11	6	9	15	9	9	9	85	25	110
Liguria	105	43	148	22	11	33	33	19	52	57	15	72
Lombardy	35	5	40	83	47	130	47	13	60	39	9	48
Venetia	6		6	12		12	9		9	14	4	18
Emilia	11		11	40	13	53	25		25	10	4	14
Tuscany	2		2	34	5	39	19	9	28	40	4	44
Marches				14	3	17	1		1			
Umbria	2		2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1		1
Latium							1	1	2			
Abruzzi and Molise..	21		21	67	10	77	15	1	16	77	11	88
Campania	196	18	214	153	8	161	33	12	45	121	53	174
Puglie	18	3	21	24	9	33	78	6	84	7		7
Basilicata	197	37	234	476	94	570	85	13	98	2	1	3
Calabria	58	5	63							34	7	41
Sicily	116	14	130	175	34	209	155	28	183	72	20	92
Sardinia												
Total	768	130	898	1,107	244	1,351	512	104	616	550	143	702
Grand total.....	15,741	2,952	18,693	18,103	3,409	21,512	7,809	2,773	10,612	8,905	3,548	12,453

Emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1876 to 1885.

Districts.	1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration:												
Piedmont.....	1,949	593	2,542	1,714	781	2,495	1,721	695	2,416	3,657	1,591	5,248
Liguria.....	1,396	489	1,885	1,659	866	2,525	1,752	822	2,574	2,382	1,194	3,576
Lombardy.....	3,894	2,861	6,755	1,950	1,222	3,172	1,476	885	2,361	3,003	1,394	4,397
Venetia.....	1,869	1,364	3,233	4,067	3,470	7,537	2,507	1,924	4,431	3,458	2,626	6,084
Emilia.....	347	122	469	860	317	1,177	785	243	1,028	972	302	1,274
Tuscany.....	1,209	168	1,377	791	132	923	822	142	964	1,197	219	1,416
Marches.....	89	63	152	28	28	56	35	20	55	38	12	50
Umbria.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Latium.....	10	5	15	6	3	9	3	3	6	6	3	9
Abruzzi and Molise.....	58	26	84	340	79	419	373	93	466	1,498	344	1,842
Campania.....	918	392	1,310	697	330	1,027	1,015	580	1,601	5,092	1,969	7,061
Puglie.....	92	85	177	17	11	28	85	17	42	38	37	75
Basilicata.....	845	161	1,006	701	210	911	1,203	353	1,556	4,002	1,764	5,766
Calabria.....	470	60	530	350	55	405	347	62	409	2,975	580	3,555
Sicily.....	111	96	207	229	173	402	327	227	554	331	215	546
Sardinia.....	6	1	7	.....	1	1	7	5	12	2	1	3
Total.....	13,268	6,488	19,756	13,409	7,678	21,087	12,398	6,137	18,535	28,632	12,192	40,824
Temporary emigration:												
Piedmont.....	26,461	2,679	29,140	19,579	2,223	21,812	19,786	2,573	22,359	19,752	2,545	22,297
Liguria.....	1,330	352	1,682	973	276	1,249	728	195	923	1,715	663	2,378
Lombardy.....	13,338	1,001	14,339	15,442	620	16,062	12,701	532	13,233	11,870	522	12,392
Venetia.....	29,564	1,751	31,315	25,273	1,719	26,992	24,122	1,936	26,058	24,968	1,763	26,731
Emilia.....	2,796	142	2,938	2,208	190	2,398	1,927	224	2,151	5,639	420	4,059
Tuscany.....	4,878	290	5,168	5,157	401	5,558	4,957	416	5,373	6,779	455	7,234
Marches.....	342	11	353	144	23	167	151	14	165	188	26	214
Umbria.....	51	2	53	23	5	28	11	2	13	17	3	20
Latium.....	160	49	209	4	1	5	7	.....	7	7	6	13
Abruzzi and Molise.....	269	22	291	128	27	155	818	152	970	264	56	320
Campania.....	1,476	379	1,855	1,414	450	1,864	2,117	769	2,886	1,607	675	2,282
Puglie.....	157	5	162	256	121	377	324	137	461	307	176	483
Basilicata.....	64	32	96	176	38	214	608	282	885	.....	.....	.....
Calabria.....	301	71	372	716	145	861	1,455	279	1,734	158	64	222
Sicily.....	712	309	1,021	281	84	365	402	109	511	261	81	342
Sardinia.....	20	1	21	16	3	19	3	1	4	8	12	20
Total.....	81,919	7,096	89,015	71,790	6,336	78,126	70,112	7,621	77,733	71,540	7,467	79,007
Grand total.....	95,187	13,584	108,771	85,199	14,014	99,213	82,510	13,758	96,268	100,172	19,659	119,831

Emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1876 to 1885—Continued.

Districts.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration:									
Piedmont	8,120	1,471	4,501	4,836	2,182	7,018	5,961	3,147	9,108
Liguria	2,190	1,292	3,482	2,292	1,096	3,388	2,409	1,102	3,511
Lombardy	2,597	1,344	3,941	3,961	1,826	5,507	5,916	2,773	8,689
Venetia	2,262	1,618	3,880	1,429	940	2,378	2,534	1,837	4,371
Emilia	925	290	1,205	963	275	1,238	1,183	405	1,588
Tuscany	1,803	322	2,125	2,195	423	2,618	2,198	436	2,634
Marches	58	34	92	186	27	213	574	40	614
Umbria	3	6	9	15	4	19	11	4	15
Latium	8	7	15	2	1	3	4	1	5
Abruzzi and Molise	1,288	848	1,634	1,796	395	2,131	3,582	301	3,883
Campania	5,980	2,395	6,375	7,100	2,381	9,481	9,394	2,617	12,351
Puglia	28	14	42	27	13	40	116	24	140
Basilicata	2,452	1,722	5,174	3,150	1,161	4,311	5,456	1,532	6,988
Calabria	2,130	592	2,722	1,678	458	2,036	8,378	1,151	9,529
Sicily	443	200	640	637	302	939	1,589	672	2,261
Sardinia .....	.....	4	4	14	3	17	44	17	61
Total	26,285	11,649	27,934	30,201	11,406	41,607	49,789	15,959	65,748
Temporary emigration:									
Piedmont	21,772	3,046	24,815	24,305	3,095	27,400	24,812	4,086	28,898
Liguria	1,406	404	1,810	1,680	355	2,035	2,097	463	2,560
Lombardy	13,196	440	13,636	14,973	445	15,418	13,375	544	13,919
Venetia	27,691	2,089	29,780	29,180	1,079	30,359	30,232	1,761	31,993
Emilia	3,119	301	3,420	4,625	318	4,943	5,173	250	5,423
Tuscany	5,337	434	5,771	6,987	498	7,390	6,229	575	6,744
Marches	158	19	177	126	18	144	99	16	115
Umbria	9	.....	9	3	3	6	14	2	16
Latium	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Abruzzi and Molise	249	52	301	670	151	821	783	69	852
Campania	852	471	1,323	1,166	323	1,489	1,256	500	1,756
Puglia	298	141	429	240	90	339	430	220	650
Basilicata	7	1	8	458	151	609	662	136	798
Calabria	169	61	230	2,204	311	2,515	940	53	993
Sicily	180	61	241	186	18	204	748	206	954
Sardinia	6	6	12	37	14	51	112	32	144
Total	74,441	7,526	81,967	86,841	7,384	94,225	86,901	8,853	95,814
Grand total	100,726	19,175	119,901	117,042	18,790	136,832	136,750	24,812	161,562

Emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1876 to 1885.

Districts.	1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration:												
Piedmont.....	1,919	593	2,512	1,714	781	2,495	1,721	695	2,416	3,657	1,591	5,248
Liguria.....	1,396	489	1,885	1,659	866	2,525	1,752	822	2,634	2,382	1,194	3,576
Lombardy.....	3,894	2,861	6,755	1,950	1,222	3,172	1,476	885	2,361	3,003	1,304	4,307
Venetia.....	1,869	1,364	3,233	4,067	3,470	7,537	2,507	1,924	4,431	3,438	2,626	6,064
Emilia.....	347	122	469	860	317	1,177	785	243	1,028	972	302	1,274
Tuscany.....	1,209	168	1,377	791	132	923	822	142	964	1,197	219	1,416
Marches.....	89	63	152	28	28	56	35	20	55	38	12	50
Umbria.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Latium.....	10	5	15	6	3	9	3	3	6	6	3	9
Abruzzi and Molise.....	58	26	84	340	79	419	373	93	466	1,498	344	1,842
Campania.....	918	392	1,310	697	330	1,027	1,015	580	1,601	5,092	1,999	7,091
Puglia.....	92	85	177	17	11	28	85	17	42	38	37	75
Basilicata.....	845	161	1,006	701	210	911	1,203	353	1,556	4,002	1,764	5,766
Calabria.....	470	60	530	350	55	405	347	62	409	2,975	580	3,555
Sicily.....	111	96	207	229	173	402	327	227	554	331	215	546
Sardinia.....	6	1	7	.....	1	1	7	5	12	2	1	3
Total.....	13,268	6,488	19,756	13,409	7,678	21,087	12,396	6,137	18,535	28,632	12,192	40,824
Temporary emigration:												
Piedmont.....	26,461	2,679	29,140	19,579	2,222	21,812	19,786	2,578	22,359	19,752	2,545	22,297
Liguria.....	1,330	352	1,682	973	276	1,249	728	195	923	1,715	663	2,378
Lombardy.....	13,338	1,001	14,339	15,442	620	16,062	12,701	532	13,233	11,870	522	12,392
Venetia.....	29,564	1,751	31,315	25,273	1,719	26,992	24,122	1,936	26,058	24,968	1,763	26,731
Emilia.....	2,796	142	2,938	2,208	190	2,398	1,927	224	2,151	5,639	420	4,059
Tuscany.....	4,878	290	5,168	5,157	401	5,568	4,957	416	5,373	6,779	455	7,234
Marches.....	342	11	353	144	23	167	151	14	165	188	26	214
Umbria.....	51	2	53	23	5	28	11	2	13	17	3	20
Latium.....	160	49	209	4	1	5	7	.....	7	7	6	13
Abruzzi and Molise.....	269	22	291	128	27	155	818	152	970	264	56	320
Campania.....	1,476	379	1,855	1,414	450	1,864	2,117	769	2,886	1,607	675	2,282
Puglia.....	157	5	162	256	121	377	324	137	461	307	176	483
Basilicata.....	64	32	96	176	38	214	608	282	885	.....	.....	.....
Calabria.....	301	71	372	716	145	861	1,455	279	1,734	158	64	222
Sicily.....	712	309	1,021	281	84	365	402	109	511	261	81	342
Sardinia.....	20	1	21	16	3	19	3	1	4	8	12	20
Total.....	81,919	7,096	89,015	71,790	6,336	78,126	70,112	7,621	77,733	71,540	7,467	79,007
Grand total.....	95,187	13,584	108,771	85,199	14,014	97,213	82,510	13,758	96,268	100,172	19,659	119,831

Emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1876 to 1885—Continued.

Districts.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration:									
Piedmont	3,120	1,471	4,591	4,836	2,182	7,018	5,961	3,147	9,108
Liguria	2,190	1,242	3,432	2,292	1,066	3,358	2,409	1,102	3,511
Lombardy	2,597	1,344	3,941	3,961	1,826	5,507	5,916	2,775	8,689
Venetia	2,262	1,618	3,880	1,429	949	2,378	2,534	1,837	4,371
Emilia	925	280	1,205	963	275	1,238	1,183	405	1,588
Tuscany	1,803	322	2,125	2,195	423	2,618	2,198	436	2,634
Marches	58	34	92	186	27	213	574	40	614
Umbria	3	6	9	15	4	19	11	4	15
Latium	8	7	15	2	1	3	6	1	5
Abruzzi and Molise ..	1,286	348	1,634	1,796	335	2,131	3,582	301	3,883
Campania	5,980	2,395	8,375	7,100	2,381	9,481	9,834	2,617	12,351
Puglia	28	14	42	27	13	40	116	24	140
Basilicata	2,452	1,722	5,174	3,150	1,161	4,311	5,456	1,532	6,988
Calabria	2,130	562	2,722	1,578	458	2,036	8,378	1,151	9,529
Sicily	443	200	640	637	302	939	1,589	672	2,261
Sardinia .....	.....	4	4	14	3	17	44	17	61
Total	26,285	11,649	37,934	30,201	11,406	41,607	49,789	15,969	65,748
Temporary emigration:									
Piedmont	21,772	3,046	24,815	24,305	8,095	27,400	24,812	4,086	28,898
Liguria	1,408	404	1,810	1,680	355	2,035	2,097	463	2,560
Lombardy	13,196	440	13,636	14,973	445	15,418	13,375	544	13,919
Venetia	27,691	2,089	29,780	29,180	1,679	30,859	30,232	1,761	31,993
Emilia	3,119	301	3,420	4,625	318	4,943	5,173	250	5,423
Tuscany	5,337	434	5,771	6,987	403	7,390	6,229	575	6,744
Marches	158	19	177	126	18	144	99	16	115
Umbria	9	9	17	3	3	6	14	2	16
Latium	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Abruzzi and Molise ..	249	52	301	670	151	821	783	69	852
Campania	852	471	1,323	1,166	323	1,489	1,256	500	1,756
Puglia	298	141	429	240	90	339	430	220	650
Basilicata	7	1	8	458	151	609	662	136	798
Calabria	160	61	230	2,204	311	2,515	940	53	993
Sicily	180	61	241	186	18	204	748	206	954
Sardinia	6	6	12	37	14	51	112	32	144
Total	74,441	7,526	81,967	86,841	7,384	94,225	86,961	8,853	95,814
Grand total	100,726	19,175	119,901	117,042	18,790	135,832	136,750	24,812	161,563

Emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1876 to 1885—Continued.

Districts.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Permanent emigration:									
Piedmont	4,569	2,024	6,593	6,751	2,096	8,847	7,830	3,031	10,861
Liguria	3,003	1,565	4,568	3,565	1,635	5,200	3,225	1,636	4,861
Lombardy	6,001	2,168	8,169	8,261	2,377	10,638	7,077	2,727	9,804
Venetia	3,291	1,867	5,158	3,752	1,458	5,210	4,403	2,562	6,965
Emilia	921	250	1,171	1,053	310	1,363	1,246	422	1,668
Tuscany	2,687	559	3,246	1,858	443	2,301	2,511	638	3,149
Marches	1,325	99	1,424	3,159	131	3,290	829	184	1,013
Umbria	20	4	24	19	6	25	15	1	16
Latium	4	7	11	4	6	10	5	9	14
Abruzzi and Molise ..	4,853	384	5,237	2,028	385	2,413	3,942	903	4,845
Campania	11,523	2,484	14,007	5,078	1,909	6,987	8,319	3,396	11,715
Puglia	374	71	445	229	110	339	532	124	656
Basilicata	4,843	1,946	6,189	3,503	1,454	4,957	7,188	2,808	9,996
Calabria	8,251	1,036	9,287	3,609	841	4,450	7,896	1,920	9,816
Sicily	2,103	767	2,870	1,489	581	2,070	1,138	507	1,645
Sardinia	14	3	17	10	2	12	5	.....	5
Total	53,782	14,634	68,416	44,368	13,651	58,049	56,161	20,868	77,029
Temporary emigration:									
Piedmont	19,972	2,854	22,826	17,355	2,794	20,149	14,906	2,938	17,844
Liguria	1,400	250	1,650	906	301	1,207	1,126	284	1,410
Lombardy	13,545	586	14,131	11,816	500	12,316	8,349	491	8,840
Venetia	38,197	2,349	40,546	38,572	2,308	40,880	33,444	2,441	35,885
Emilia	2,811	344	3,155	3,539	278	3,817	3,047	347	3,394
Tuscany	6,815	550	7,374	5,149	628	5,797	7,098	708	7,806
Marches	284	20	284	159	20	179	100	8	108
Umbria	8	3	11	4	2	6	12	3	15
Latium	1	.....	1	1	2	2	7	.....	7
Abruzzi and Molise ..	3,638	168	3,806	2,347	215	2,562	1,161	210	1,371
Campania	1,371	525	1,896	651	192	843	1,046	364	1,410
Puglia	437	139	576	273	40	313	199	17	216
Basilicata	684	185	869	105	19	124	12	10	22
Calabria	245	14	259	209	13	223	1,006	86	1,092
Sicily	968	202	1,170	318	95	413	382	159	541
Sardinia	107	24	131	88	19	107	187	16	203
Total	92,463	8,222	100,685	81,543	7,425	88,968	72,082	8,082	80,164
Grand total	146,245	22,856	169,101	125,911	21,106	147,017	128,243	28,950	157,193

*Occupations and professions of emigrants from Italy to foreign countries from 1879 to 1885, and proportion.**

Items.	Permanent emigrants.					Temporary emigrants.								
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Husbandmen and shepherds.....	21,153	19,082	19,375	32,765	37,864	29,309	38,059	27,415	30,332	35,215	36,645	40,449	31,678	31,960
Navvies, porters, and other day laborers.....	3,216	3,979	5,836	8,441	8,301	7,320	7,932	16,287	10,926	23,515	28,747	31,173	28,175	21,496
Masons and stone-cutters.....	1,283	964	1,297	2,764	2,711	2,626	3,505	13,466	13,964	18,212	12,847	14,688	14,605	12,818
Artisans and operatives.....	4,081	4,141	4,668	6,035	6,090	6,029	6,491	7,933	7,553	6,518	5,931	4,958	4,381	4,015
Business men and manufacturers.....	879	783	865	1,300	1,361	1,287	1,517	1,332	1,294	1,332	1,471	1,123	1,156	966
Liberal professions.....	331	415	254	708	463	401	568	767	1,485	1,509	626	490	525	455
Servants.....	379	388	467	819	646	788	1,196	913	631	963	939	865	838	870
Itinerant.....	211	391	211	455	307	192	201	1,283	1,131	1,055	835	701	753	831
Actors.....	38	7	86	115	80	66	104	169	290	215	320	414	438	466
Vagrants, paupers, and nondescripts.....	977	5	20	63	9	69	11	209	272	388	409	13	232	192
Miscellaneous trades and professions.....	916	936	955	1,550	1,528	1,413	1,749	1,369	1,224	1,268	1,467	1,848	1,203	1,085
Trades and professions unknown.....	314	488	268	342	252	309	429	401	293	144	298	266	1,275	908
Total.....	82,928	30,648	34,312	55,367	59,621	50,039	63,822	73,574	77,264	89,344	90,583	96,441	84,149	75,848

PROPORTION PER 100.

Husbandmen and shepherds.....	64.24	59.00	56.47	59.16	63.50	58.57	59.63	37.26	39.26	39.41	40.46	41.94	37.65	42.43
Navvies, porters, and other day laborers.....	9.77	12.98	17.30	15.25	13.92	14.63	12.43	24.86	25.80	26.32	31.74	32.82	33.48	28.53
Masons and stone-cutters.....	3.90	3.14	3.52	5.63	4.25	5.65	5.40	18.80	18.10	20.40	14.18	15.17	17.24	16.24
Artisans and operatives.....	12.89	13.51	12.60	10.80	10.23	12.05	13.30	10.82	9.78	7.39	5.45	5.18	5.34	5.34
Business men and manufacturers.....	2.67	2.56	2.52	2.85	2.38	2.57	2.42	1.67	1.67	1.40	1.62	1.18	1.57	1.23
Liberal professions.....	1.01	1.35	0.74	1.29	0.78	0.80	1.04	1.04	0.64	0.57	0.60	0.52	0.62	0.64
Servants.....	1.15	1.27	1.36	1.49	1.08	1.58	1.57	1.04	0.82	0.82	0.99	0.90	1.00	1.16
Itinerant.....	0.64	1.28	0.62	0.82	0.53	0.56	0.82	1.14	1.46	1.16	0.82	0.73	0.89	1.10
Actors.....	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.24	0.35	0.45	0.33	0.36
Vagrants, paupers, and nondescripts.....	2.93	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.29	0.35	0.43	0.45	0.01	0.28	0.26
Miscellaneous trades and professions.....	2.83	3.05	2.78	2.80	2.66	2.88	2.75	1.86	1.60	1.41	1.62	1.40	1.43	1.45
Trades and professions unknown.....	0.96	1.59	0.78	0.62	0.42	0.62	0.67	0.56	0.26	0.16	0.33	0.26	0.33	0.81

* Not including children under 14 years of age.

Countries to which emigrants from Italy went from 1876 to 1885, and proportion per country.

Countries.	Number of emigrants.										Proportion per 100.									
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
EUROPE.																				
Austria.....	20,534	17,944	18,391	18,617	20,496	20,505	12,101	17,252	22,226	16,062	18,07	18,09	19,10	15,54	17,09	15,09	7,49	13,30	15,12	10,79
Hungary.....	18,655	13,498	10,782	10,461	13,074	10,245	8,329	9,535	10,470	10,744	8,329	11,20	8,68	8,68	10,90	7,54	5,16	5,04	7,12	6,81
Switzerland.....	34,500	33,333	33,552	39,713	45,172	56,735	53,037	46,768	38,523	33,438	31,73	33,60	34,85	31,14	36,00	37,35	52,83	57,06	26,59	21,27
Belgium and Holland.....	236	134	197	203	157	218	543	218	1,386	0,22	0,13	0,20	0,15	0,17	0,17	0,12	0,17	0,32	0,15	0,88
Germany.....	9,623	9,058	6,916	6,709	4,377	5,793	7,662	12,376	4,271	4,532	8,85	9,13	7,18	5,69	3,57	4,27	4,74	7,22	2,21	2,88
Great Britain.....	257	569	700	626	409	1,094	512	3,379	336	486	0,24	0,56	0,32	0,32	0,39	0,80	0,32	0,22	0,33	0,31
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	75	15	7	17	38*	12	77	29	30	0,97	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,02	0,02
Russia.....	566	166	393	264	278	437	218	328	214	255	0,12	0,39	0,22	0,23	0,32	0,13	0,19	0,16	0,16	0,16
Spain and Portugal.....	886	436	500	587	753	793	1,252	931	589	830	0,81	0,47	0,52	0,49	0,63	0,59	0,77	0,55	0,39	0,53
Serbia, Roumania, Greece, and Tur- key.....	1,038	1,371	949	2,156	1,189	1,436	1,512	3,839	4,707	3,877	0,95	1,38	0,99	1,80	1,06	0,94	0,94	2,27	3,20	2,47
Other European countries.....	86,879	76,515	72,367	80,004	84,224	92,107	83,930	30,646	87,558	78,232	79,41	77,12	75,17	66,76	70,24	67,81	58,14	58,35	59,60	49,77
Total for Europe.....																				
NORTH AFRICA.																				
Egypt.....	768	616	620	637	758	837	2,212	1,374	850	1,194	0,71	0,65	0,64	0,53	0,63	0,61	1,37	0,81	0,58	0,76
Tunisia.....	304	282	585	467	290	265	2,235	1,867	637	818	0,27	0,28	0,61	0,39	0,22	0,20	1,38	1,10	0,43	0,52
Algiers.....	1,472	385	1,433	1,419	1,890	1,522	3,325	2,882	1,636	3,423	1,35	0,39	1,55	1,16	1,16	1,14	2,06	1,71	1,11	2,18
Total for North Africa.....																				
AMERICA.																				
United States and Canada.....	1,411	976	1,993	3,268	5,756	11,868	18,669	21,337	10,847	13,065	.....	0,98	2,07	2,68	4,80	8,74	11,56	12,62	7,37	8,33
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Central America.....	14,768	14,238	4,583	7,909	6,089	6,706	9,741	4,178	1,289	1,583	.....	44,25	2,02	4,16	4,05	1,31	2,31	2,47	0,88	1,01
Brazil.....	3,461	5,733	8,645	14,166	13,345	16,947	24,526	36,075	34,016	40,054	1,33	5,78	8,98	11,82	11,13	12,48	15,18	15,42	21,14	25,48
Chili and Peru.....	3,461	5,733	8,645	14,166	13,345	16,947	24,526	36,075	34,016	40,054	1,33	5,78	8,98	11,82	11,13	12,48	15,18	15,42	21,14	25,48
Republics of the Plata.....	3,461	5,733	8,645	14,166	13,345	16,947	24,526	36,075	34,016	40,054	1,33	5,78	8,98	11,82	11,13	12,48	15,18	15,42	21,14	25,48
Other American countries.....	19,610	21,169	20,743	37,075	33,080	40,871	59,695	63,368	55,467	72,490	18,03	21,94	21,56	30,94	27,59	30,09	36,95	37,49	37,73	46,11
Total for America.....																				
Other countries of Africa, Asia, and Australia.....	238	216	460	229	189	306	164	925	869	1,036	0,23	0,22	0,48	0,19	0,16	0,15	0,10	0,54	0,59	0,66
Grand total.....																				

The greater number of emigrants from this consular district, as well as from other parts of the Kingdom, is drawn from the rural districts—they being farm laborers, shepherds, and peasants. A considerable proportion of the total number of emigrants to the United States leave the country in the hope of finding work on railway constructions and other public works. Emigrants from the highlands are sometimes small peasant proprietors, but from the lowlands they are generally farm laborers. In this district, as well as in other parts of the Kingdom, emigrants for the United States rarely carry more than from \$10 to \$30 over and above their passage money, and in many instances it has been found that this amount, including passage money, has been raised by loans at the rate of from 50 to 75 per cent. interest; this of course, is all to be paid from the prospective earnings in America.

In 1882 the Government issued a circular inviting the prefects of the Kingdom to furnish accurate information as to the causes of emigration from their respective provinces and its effect on the economical condition of the country.

Categorical answers to the following questions were requested :

(1) Are people driven from the country by destitution alone, or are they influenced by speculators interested in marine transportation, or by the paid agents of foreign Governments or emigration companies ?

(2) Is it true that in many instances entire families of small peasant land-owners sell all their possessions to enable them to emigrate ?

(3) What positive and practical effect has this emigration produced on wages, on the money value of land, and in general on the agricultural economy of the communes or provinces during the last ten years ?

(4) What changes in the direction of emigration have taken place during the decade ?

(5) To what classes of society do emigrants from the several districts belong ? Are they land-owners, farmers, or laborers who emigrate for want of employment ?

The answers of the prefects were nearly unanimous in ascribing emigration to three causes, namely, destitution, lack of work, and a natural desire to improve their condition.

It appeared that during recent years there have been various illicit means used for inducing persons to emigrate, such as flattering advertisements, letters, offers, in the interest of persons or swindling companies, of from \$4 to \$6 per emigrant to persons who can influence emigration. Changes in the direction of emigration have been slight.

It was found that nearly nine-tenths of emigrants to all countries were drawn from the agricultural classes.

Cases of land-owners who sell their possessions to enable them to emigrate were found to be comparatively rare, and it was found that emigration had not produced any appreciable effect on wages, or on the money value of land, neither on the economy of the country in general.

Compulsory military service, onerous taxation, and strikes have had practically no influence on emigration to the United States.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

As to the wages of agricultural laborers, from whom the chief number of emigrants to the United States from this district and from Italy are drawn, I may say that near Rome and other large towns they receive from 20 to 60 cents per day, not including board and lodging, and in the purely rural districts from 20 to 40 cents. Artisans are paid from 50 cents to \$1 per day, and miners from 60 cents to \$1.20.

The cost of living is perhaps nowhere so elastic and variable as in Italy. Living may be had from 10 to 60 cents and over per day by persons of the laboring classes.

The lowest cost of living to the laboring classes in the city of Rome and its environs would be as follows:

Breakfast.—A loaf of coarse wheat bread, unsalted, weighing 12 ounces, 2 cents; fruit in summer and cured cheese in winter, 1 cent; total, 3 cents.

Dinner (at noon-day).—One-half loaf of bread as above, 1 cent; a stew made from scraps of tripe, lungs, and the like, or soup prepared with garlicks or onions, pork fat, or lard thickened with garlicks, olive-oil, or grease, 3 cents; total, 4 cents.

Supper.—Same as breakfast, or varied with salad and bread; total, 3 cents.

Lodging.—Single person, at 60 cents per month; per day, 2 cents.

Grand total of cost of living and lodging per day, 12 cents.

Clothing is a small item of expense, and laborers earning small amounts will always undertake odd jobs to procure extras or an occasional glass of wine.

MORALS.

The civil marriage is the only marriage recognized by Italian law. The Pope alone can dissolve the bonds of matrimony, but rarely exercises this power.

In recent years, on an average, out of the total number of children born in the Kingdom, 92½ per cent. have been legitimate and 7½ per cent. illegitimate.

I am satisfied that there is no emigration to the United States of chronic paupers or insane persons, either from this district or other portions of the Kingdom, and also no assisted emigration.

The Government does nothing to prohibit or restrict emigration. Its attitude is simply that of watchfulness to prevent the swindling or deceiving of ignorant persons.

No special rates of fare are offered by any company or companies in this district. The fare usually paid by third-class passengers from Italian ports to New York is the regular steamer rate of about \$30 for each person.

In the case of emigration to the United States, the large number of Italians who have there found what is for them lucrative employment has greatly influenced the current of emigration in that direction during the past few years. The steamers of the Italian General Navigation Company, known as the "Florio-Rubattino" steamers, now plying direct between Italian ports and New York, have also influenced considerably in increasing the number of emigrants, especially from the southern portion of the Kingdom.

A proof of this may be found in the increased number of emigrants to the United States directly following the establishment of this line in 1879.

Emigration to the United States from this consular district is chiefly through the port of Naples; for other portions of the Kingdom it is through the ports of Naples, Palermo, and Genoa. A comparatively small number embark from France at the ports of Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre, and a few from the ports of Germany and England.

As to the habits and morals of the emigrants to the United States from the northern and central portions of Italy, both men and women are sober and industrious, and as a rule trustworthy and moral. They are generally strong, powerful workers, and capable of enduring great fatigue. A less favorable view can be taken of the emigrants from the southern districts and Sicily. These are the most illiterate parts of Italy, and in these districts brigandage was for many years extremely

prevalent. The men are frequently hot-tempered and quarrels often end in bloodshed. They are, however, seldom addicted to drunkenness, and the women are regarded as chaste. In spite of the prevalent opinion that the Southern Italian laboring classes are lazy, they are, like the rest of the Italians, a hard-working and industrious people, and endure hardship and adversity with great patience.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rome, Italy, August 2, 1886.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

CATANIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WOODCOCK.

There is but little emigration from this district to the United States or to any other part of the world.

The few that do migrate go to Naples or Palermo and there take ship direct to America. Ships for America that touch at this port visit other ports of Sicily before taking their final departure.

I have visited the various agencies of the ship companies in quest of information. The agents of the Florio-Rubattino line of steamers assured me that their records for the past ten years show that only four persons emigrated to the United States, that these were of the working classes and took third-class passage.

The other agents told me that no emigrants to the United States had been shipped by their lines during said period of time.

I do not believe that the number of persons that have migrated from this district will exceed half a dozen annually since 1873, and these, as above stated, have migrated mostly from other ports, and hence we have no record of them.

During my consular service here (since October 1, 1882), I have been visited by about twenty different persons, seeking information relative to work, wages, expenses of living, &c., in the United States. They told me they intended to migrate, that they would take ship at Naples or Palermo. I believe that part of these emigrated. They were mostly young men of robust health, well dressed, and a majority of them were intelligent. They belonged generally to the laboring classes, and were gardeners, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, tailors, &c. One or two were book-keepers. None of them could speak English. They stated (in answer to my question,) they wished to go to the United States, because there they believed they would be better remunerated for their labor, and they would stand a better chance of prospering in life. Two or three of them told me they wished to avoid the military service required of them which would take from them a most valuable portion of their lives.

Those that migrate (with very few exceptions) are of the working classes. The agricultural laborers receive the least pay, and they work harder and longer each day. They, however, are the most contented with their lot, and migrate less than other laborers. They receive on the average about 25 cents per day for their work, mechanics from 20 to 80 cents per day according to their skill in the trade. Common laborers receive from 20 to 50 cents per day. They provide themselves with food and lodging.

Strikes are almost unknown. A few have occurred lately in the sulphur mines under the leadership of some coming from other parts of Europe.

The working classes generally are ignorant, very superstitious, and intensely devoted to their religious faith (Roman Catholic). The children are far in advance of their parents in intelligence and general information, being educated under the present excellent school system of the Government.

The working classes know but little of the comfort and beauty of home. They are generally crowded together in small, ill-ventilated rooms, where squalor and filth usually prevail. They are fond of dress. On festal days they always appear neatly clad. Even their work-day clothes are usually in good condition.

They are industrious, know but little of the use of spirits as a beverage, and drink only the native wines of the country. There is but little drunkenness among them. Their food consists mostly of bread, wine, fish, and vegetables, with occasionally meat of the poorest grade.

The upper or "well-to-do" classes are generally intelligent, and some of them are finely educated. With few exceptions they are as a class irreligious. Though of the Roman Catholic faith they scout the Church, ridicule the priesthood, and tend to infidelity.

Viewed from an American standpoint the morals of all classes are in a deplorable condition. The wife is not trusted by the husband. Especially is this true of the upper classes. He keeps over her a system of espionage. She has not the freedom that American and English wives have. On the other hand, the husband has unlimited license by society usage to do as he pleases. As a result he is usually no promoter of virtue.

Divorce is almost unknown. It is granted only for impotency, and where a party has been forced into marriage. For adultery the parties may have a decree of separation and division of property, but cannot marry again while they both live. During the past ten years we have had but two cases of divorce in our Catania court. The one was for impotency, the other for coercion.

It is believed that this rigid divorce law tends to the increase of crime, since the husband often (in case of infidelity) dissolves the marriage tie by murdering the wife. Rigorous punishment for this is seldom inflicted. In fact, capital punishment is of rare occurrence. An effort is being made to have the law pertaining to divorce amended.

Catania is a city of 105,000 inhabitants. The official statistics show that during the year 1885 there were children born 4,418. Of these 263 were illegitimate, and 327 were placed in the foundling hospital (their parents being unknown; they were probably illegitimate), making a total of 590 illegitimate children.

The Sicilians are very affectionate to their children, and the children are taught to respect and obey their parents. The Sicilian character is that of courtesy and kindness. They are very polite and obliging to strangers; but in case of dealing with them it is necessary to be on one's guard. They will take the advantage if they can.

There has been no deportation of criminals, paupers, or insane persons from Catania. The Government does not encourage emigration. It requires all who emigrate to have the Government passport. Young men who have not performed their military service cannot get this passport. I have been informed that the Government refuses its passport to those who are unable to support themselves in a foreign country. No emigration corporation has yet done any work in this district.

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, Italy, July 1, 1886.

GENOA.

REPORT OF CONSUL FLETCHER.

The first interrogatory, on which hinges all, or nearly all, the other questions, has proven a most difficult one to answer, and even at this date, notwithstanding much time has been consumed in careful research for reliable statistics, a satisfactory reply cannot be given.

At the very outset of investigation the chief of police at this port informed me "that no emigrants have ever left this city, either by steamer or by sailing vessel, bound for the United States. The departure of such emigrants takes place only at Naples and at Palermo."

The officer referred to was consulted for the following reasons:

All natives of Italy are supposed to have passports when they leave the Kingdom. To obtain such the applicant must procure from the municipality of his native city or town a certificate of birth, giving therein age, name, and names of the petitioner's parents. To this certificate is also added the applicant's liability for or exemption from military duty. Further, the court records are examined, and if any misdemeanors are charged against the man, a statement to this effect is forwarded to police headquarters. The petitioner must present his certificate of birth to the local chief of police, and this officer, on examination of all papers in the case, either issues or refuses a passport. For such a document the applicant is charged about \$3.50. But before the individual can sail for a foreign land, all his papers are again examined by the police at the port of embarkation.

Without a passport, therefore, it seems impossible, except by great cunning, to leave Italy *by sea* for other countries.

On studying the points just stated, and positively knowing that emigration is continually going on from Northern Italy to the United States, the question arose, How do emigrants go, say, to New York from a portion of this district, and from the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont? For it is well understood that the financial conditions of the people who seek homes in the New World do not warrant them in journeying to Naples, much more to Palermo.

Further investigation followed and all the shipping agencies of consequence in Genoa were either personally visited, or letters of inquiry sent to the managers, soliciting statistics on the subject of emigration. These inquiries brought out one point and another, all very slow in coming, which, summarized, is as follows:

While the Italian Government is very strict in regard to its citizens leaving the Kingdom *by sea* without a passport, it is decidedly lax in enforcing this condition on its subjects who cross the frontier into France and Switzerland. In fact, few if any have to exhibit passports to the Italian authorities when going out of the Kingdom by railroad.

Of the different agencies which answered my inquiries the statistics sent by Messrs. Gondrand Brothers are the most valuable. This firm represents the Transatlantic Company in Genoa, whose steamships ply between Havre, France, and the port of New York. On September 23, 1886, the Messrs. Gondrand informed me that they sold for their company, to Italians exclusively, 5,138 tickets, between May, 1885, and August 30, 1886 (see inclosure No. 2 for particulars), graded as follows: First class, 32; second class, 67; steerage, 5,039.

Full advertised rates are paid for all tickets sold at Genoa, but the agents here furnish the purchaser a railroad ticket, good as far as Modane, on the French border, where, on arrival, the traveler is met by a

special agent of the Transatlantic Company and forwarded to Havre, where he embarks for New York.

There is no reduction of fare on the Italian railroads, but once on French soil special rates are granted emigrants.

The Messrs. Gondrand have only a record of emigration tickets sold since May, 1885; all records of previous years are on file in the central office of the Transatlantic Company in Paris.

1. Question No. 1 can only be answered as above.

2. Emigration from this district is confined almost wholly to the laboring classes.

3. The cause of emigration is poverty at home and the hope of procuring more remuneration for honest toil in the Western World. Surplus population no doubt causes poverty here. It may be safely said of all the natives of this section of Italy that they *will* work, no matter how low the wages may be, if they can find employment. Fear of compulsory military service, as far as this district is concerned, plays but a very minor part in forcing emigration.

4. The following table, copied and condensed from the latest official census (census of 1881), illustrates the social condition of the people of the province of Genoa:

District.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widows.	Widowers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Albenga.....	16,864	14,898	10,485	10,874	1,477	2,908
Chiavari.....	82,647	81,844	18,609	19,989	2,113	5,784
Genoa.....	119,977	111,912	63,809	65,943	7,855	19,767
Savona.....	30,491	28,776	16,531	17,214	1,944	4,087
Spezia.....	31,780	28,928	19,715	20,703	2,111	4,229
Total.....	281,759	212,356	129,149	134,623	15,500	38,735

SUMMARY.

Unmarried.....	444,115
Married.....	253,772
Widows and widowers.....	52,285
Total.....	760,122

The peculiar natural formation of the country comprising this conular district is such that few, if any, of the inhabitants can be called land-owners, as the term is understood in the United States. Probably not more than one-fifth of the territory of the province is tillable, and this fifth seems but a dot here and there on the sea-shore and on the lofty hills and hillsides. As a consequence the tillable soil is scattered and the little patches have as many owners.

Like the surrounding country, the real property in the city of Genoa is also divided, and very peculiarly, too, among what may be considered well-to-do-people here. To illustrate: Several gentlemen will agree to purchase a certain building lot and erect a house thereon. Each man pays his proportion, of course, for the land, also for foundation walls and roof. It is then agreed who shall have first, second, third, and fourth story, and so on upwards. This decided, the parties finish their apartments, or flats, as the case may be, according to their own special tastes, and if the owner of said flat has more space than his family requires, the surplus rooms are rented. Hundreds have followed this plan, and hundreds are doing so daily. The buildings, as a rule—

specially in new Genoa—are very large, with an average proportion of say 160 by 70 feet, and from six to eight stories in height.

Old Genoa is being remodeled, slowly however, and its marble palaces are nearly all rented for shops, offices, and to families. The percentage of real estate owners cannot be given.

Genoa has its paupers, but not to any comparison to those seen in cities of Italy further south.

This may be accounted for, first, because of the immense maritime traffic at this port which gives constant employment to thousands of laborers, and at wages much in advance of the wages paid in inland cities; second, on account of the strict economy of *all* the people, mounting almost to parsimony. Nothing is wasted. It is said that even at the poorhouse here, a structure capable of accommodating fully thirteen hundred persons, nearly all the inmates earn enough at the different trades taught them to support themselves, and that many of them by their skill and industry save money, for all they earn is credited to them, the managers or overseers simply deducting from said credit the cost of living.

The poorer class of people live almost exclusively on *minestra*, a dish often described by consuls, which consists of a mixture of vegetables, bread or macaroni, grated cheese, and olive oil; their drink is mild wine, which is taken very temperately. Drunkenness among the natives is scarcely known. The people retire early at night; the streets are almost deserted at 11 o'clock p. m. Steady, temperate habits seem to be the rule among rich and poor.

The middle and upper classes display the same economy in living as their humbler brethren.

In old Genoa apartments can be rented for about \$6.50 per month. They are gloomy affairs, and consist of three or four rooms and a kitchen. The family of the laboring man tries bravely to make his humble home attractive. Mother, son, and daughter will accept of any honorable work, and at the lowest wages, in order to help husband and father.*

Wooden floors are a novelty in Genoa; concrete or marble floors prevail; consequently in winter the houses are very uncomfortable, especially those occupied by the poorer classes, for they cannot afford either rugs or carpets; and so economical are the well-to-do people that even they heat their apartments but sparingly. Gas is utilized considerably for heating purposes, for it is furnished by the gas companies at much cheaper rates than wood or coal.

Rich and poor, high and low, dress very tastefully. Outward neatness seems to be brought to perfection by the people of this city. Outward show covers a multitude of minor wants, and very often at the expense of the unappeased stomach.

Italy has no divorce laws; it has laws of separation, however, for the following causes: Proven cruelty, adultery, and imprisonment over seven years for crime.

5. No statistics can be found to prove that paupers or insane persons were ever sent out of this district either by Government or private aid. The only case of "assisted emigration" on record here occurred about seven years ago, and this "assistance" was given by the Mexican Government, which chartered four steamers, loaded them with laborers, and

* For rates of wages, cost of living, and all other particulars called for in the fourth interrogatory, I respectfully refer to Vol. 2, Labor Report, published by the Department early in 1835. To my report therein nothing of interest can now be added except what is given on preceding pages.

landed them at Vera Cruz, after which it (the Mexican Government) found the emigrants employment.

6. The attitude of the Italian Government towards emigration is very simple and, I think, praiseworthy. It requires its people to procure passports and insists on good and wholesome food and accommodations on board ship. To enforce the latter requirement government inspectors thoroughly examine every vessel carrying emigrants from Italian ports, and those inspectors have authority to correct any oversight on the part of the officers or owners of sailing vessel or steamer.

Question 7 can only be answered in the language expressed in first interrogatory.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, Italy, October 26, 1886.

FLORENCE.

REPORT OF CONSUL WELSH.

From this consular district emigration to whatsoever country is small, and to the United States of America, in proportion to the population of Tuscany, is almost nil, excepting only the province of Lucca, the inhabitants of which have been for centuries noted in Italy for their migratory habits, but even of the Luccan emigrants the majority, sooner or later, return to their native province.

PASSPORTS.

To a certain extent statistics of the emigration from Italy are correct, being derived from the applications made for passports, but in spite of all efforts many persons leave without making such application, and others state their destination to be one country and from that country go to another, so that unless they return or are "wanted" all official trace of them is lost.

Every applicant for a passport is scrutinized and asked his or her occupation and, when it is considered necessary, is obliged to give proofs of identity and respectability.

Passports are issued by the minister of foreign affairs, and through his authority by the prefects or sous-prefects of each province, and by the delegate of public surety in each district. In other countries passports can be issued to Italian subjects by ambassadors, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, consuls-general, or consuls. A passport expires at the end of one year from its date, but can be renewed by the payment of the amount of the original fee. Young men who have not yet done the military service required by law are refused passports unless by special permit of the prefect, and in case they desire and are permitted to go to North or South America or the West or East Indies, they are required to deposit Government *rentes* to the amount of 200 lire.

Passports are refused to criminals. To laborers and indigent persons passports are granted after proof is given that the applicants have sufficient funds to carry them to their destination, but no charge is made for this the third class of passports. A passport of class No. 1 (or that issued to a well-to-do person) bears a red stamp, costing 10 lire. A pass-

port of class No. 2 (or that issued to an artisan or better class of laborer) bears a green stamp, costing 2 lire, and that of class No. 3 is merely endorsed "gratis," and states the condition of the bearer.

Without a viséd passport system it is impossible to prevent immigration of persons not desirable in the United States. Every immigrant should be required to identify him or her self before the consul at the place or port of departure.

From the ports of departure but little opposition is made by the Government to the emigrant or other passenger. Emigrant vessels are, however, all subjected to Government inspection. No emigrants are allowed to sail unless the ship's register shows their passage money to have been paid, and all passports delivered to indigent persons or paupers are indorsed as before described, whilst their bearers are told that they will not be allowed Government aid by any official when abroad or for their return passage.

STATISTICS.

The statistics I am able to give date only from 1876, previous to which none were published, or if they were, are not to be found at the prefecture of this district. These statistics are to be found in the appendices attached, numbers and contents being duly described at foot.

The classes emigrating from this district are almost entirely agricultural, viz, farmers on a small scale, husbandmen, and common laborers; of skilled laborers and artisans there are but very few among the few emigrants, of any sort.

The minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce at Rome forwarded to the prefects of the different provinces in Italy a circular, written under date of the 10th January, 1881, to ascertain the causes of emigration and the classes which emigrated.

In regard to the district of Florence and provinces of Cagliari and Sassari (both in the island of Sardinia), the sense of the answers given to this circular is as follows:

District of Florence (population 790,776).—Province of Florence: A few hundred artisans and agricultural labors emigrate to France and Corsica, attracted by higher wages. Of these most return after the season. A few remain in France, but very few leave Europe.

Province of Arezzo (population 238,744): Of actual emigration there is scarcely any, and the temporary emigration is small. During the past ten years only 161 passports have been issued, and of those only eleven to persons going to the United States. During this time, however, railroad workmen (navvies) to a certain number and without passports went to Tunis and elsewhere for six months, but according to the local authorities all returned.

Province of Siena (population 205,926): In this province emigration is unknown, the people being averse to leave their homes even for a short time.

Province of Pisa (population 283,563): Emigration very limited, and what there is composed principally of laborers leaving during the winter to find work, and returning in the spring to cultivate the fields.

Province of Lucca (population 284,484): This province is over-populated, and in many cases distress causes people to leave their homes, but some of the family generally remain, and their relatives, if successful abroad, remit them certain sums, thus enabling them to retain the family land. The land is much subdivided, so that the owners, in most cases, can work it themselves without giving employment to others.

Provinces of Cagliari and Sassari, island of Sardinia.—From these provinces there is no emigration, but occasional departures of persons on military service and laborers going to Algiers or Tunis. Of both classes, however, all living return.

In connection with these last two provinces I beg to refer the Department to a copy of a letter written by Mr. Alphonse Dol, consular agent at Cagliari, under date of May 26, 1886.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

In regard to social condition, tenants or land-owners, general manner of living as regards housing, eating, and clothing, &c., I beg to refer the Department to my dispatch dated February 11, 1884.*

Marriages in proportion to the population are very numerous, particularly so among the lower classes. In 1885, 1,377 marriages were solemnized in Florence, or 2,754 persons from a population of 173,063 married. There is no divorce in Italy; a legal separation is granted should sufficient cause be shown, such as adultery, abandonment, drunkenness, and brutality, but absolute divorce or remarriage, while both contracting parties live, is forbidden. Legitimate children cannot be disinherited, as the law directs that at least one-half of the father's and mother's fortune shall be devoted to them. The law also directs that natural children, when the parents are known, shall be supported till the age of twenty-one, after which no responsibility rests on the parent or parents.

In Florence, during the year 1885, there were 4,675 births; of these 734, or 15 per cent., were illegitimate, and registered as follows:

Claimed by one or both parents:	
Males.....	67
Females.....	84
Foundlings and supposed illegitimate:	
Males.....	297
Females.....	286
	734

In this district and in Sardinia there are no emigrant agencies, and the authorities are disposed to look with disfavor on the removal of any of the population.

Undoubtedly at times criminals do escape and find their way out of the country, but never with the knowledge or consent of the Government. The only instance I know of where a criminal was allowed to leave the country was that of George Wilkes, the notorious American forger, which occurred in April, 1881, and in this case his action, after due investigation, cost the prefect his place directly, and indirectly his his seat in the Senate.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, Italy, June 17, 1886.

Emigration from the province of Florence to the United States of America from the year 1876 to the year 1885.

Years.	Real.		Temporary.		Total.	Years.	Real.		Temporary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1876.....	1				1	1882.....					
1877.....	1		2		3	1883.....			3		3
1878.....						1884.....		1			1
1879.....						1885.....		5			5
1880.....	2				2	Total.....	4	6	8		18
1881.....			3		3						

Emigration from the city of Florence during 1885.

[Population, December 31, 1885, 173,063.]

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Calendar year, 1885:			
Total emigration.....	1,507	1,535	3,042
Total immigration.....	2,558	2,578	5,136
Excess of immigration.....			2,094

By emigration is meant change of domicile, the transferring of Government employes and general movement noted in the record books of the population.

It will be readily understood that this is slightly affected by actual emigration.

Emigrants, classified by sex and age, from the Kingdom of Italy.

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Years.	Emigrants.				Population per 100 emigrants.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of whom under 14 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of whom under 14 years.
1876.....	13,268	6,488	19,756	4,426	67.16	32.84	100	22.40
1877.....	13,409	7,678	21,087	5,922	63.59	36.41	100	28.08
1878.....	12,398	6,137	18,535	4,281	66.89	33.11	100	23.09
1879.....	28,632	12,192	40,824	7,896	70.14	29.86	100	19.34
1880.....	26,285	11,649	37,934	7,286	69.29	30.71	100	19.21
1881.....	30,201	11,406	41,607	7,295	72.58	27.42	100	17.53
1882.....	49,789	15,959	65,748	10,381	75.73	24.27	100	15.79
1883.....	53,782	14,634	68,416	8,795	78.61	21.39	100	12.85

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

*Emigration as reported by the authorities at the ports named.**

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Sea-ports.	Emigrants.							
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Genoa	19,488	19,978	15,420	23,448	19,805	24,006	30,481	31,408
Naples	4,495	4,762	8,488	18,264	16,008	21,484	35,016	40,012
Other Italian sea-ports	7,957	6,459	7,229	7,864	6,244	7,560	10,771	11,833
Marseilles	2,245	1,296	645	1,339	1,212	892	735	799
Havre	898	1,286	1,011	1,233	2,183	1,467	1,922	1,505
Other French sea-ports	286	444	372	457	259	253	330	194
Trieste and other Austrian ports	495	504	1,917	636	196	110	48	40
Hamburg and other German ports	89	116	331	62	2	24	205	7
Antwerp	1	88	32	4	9	5	3	12
Other European sea-ports	185	149	208	124	50	143	78	40
Total	36,084	34,982	35,608	53,430	45,469	55,944	79,589	85,849

Sea-ports.	Proportion per 100 emigrants.							
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Genoa	53.99	57.11	43.31	43.88	42.46	42.91	38.30	36.58
Naples	12.46	13.61	23.84	34.18	35.21	33.40	44.00	45.61
Other Italian sea-ports	22.05	18.46	20.80	14.72	13.74	13.51	13.53	13.78
Marseilles	6.22	3.71	1.81	2.51	2.66	1.60	0.92	0.93
Havre	2.49	3.53	2.84	2.31	4.80	2.62	2.42	1.76
Other French sea-ports	0.79	1.27	1.05	0.85	0.57	0.45	0.41	0.23
Trieste and other Austrian ports	1.37	1.45	5.10	1.19	0.43	0.20	0.06	0.05
Hamburg and other German ports	0.11	0.33	1.07	0.12	0.13	0.31	0.36	0.07
Antwerp	0.52	0.53	0.68	0.24				
Other European sea-ports	0.52	0.53	0.68	0.24				
Average	33.09	33.83	33.87	44.59	44.56	41.18	46.78	50.76

* In the case of foreign ports the reports are made by the consuls accredited thereto.

Italian emigrants for non-European countries.

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Years.	Total emigration from the Kingdom.	To North America.		To Central and South America.	
		Emigrants.	Percentage.	Emigrants.	Percentage.
1876	22,392	1,441	6.44	18,169	81.14
1877	22,696	976	4.30	20,198	88.96
1878	23,901	1,993	8.34	18,750	78.45
1879	39,827	3,208	8.05	33,967	85.04
1880	35,677	5,756	16.13	27,324	76.59
1881	43,725	11,868	27.08	29,003	66.43
1882	67,682	18,669	27.60	41,026	60.66
1883	70,436	21,337	30.30	42,051	59.70

NOTE.—The Italian census, made on the 31st December, 1881, gives 23,459,628 inhabitants.

Destination of emigrants.

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Destination.	Emigrants.						
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
United States and Canada.....	976	1,993	3,208	5,756	11,868	18,669	21,337
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and other places of Central America.....	14,238	1,941	4,990	4,850	1,779	8,741	4,178
Brazil.....		4,533	7,999	6,080	6,766	9,074	7,590
Chili and Peru.....	222	440	270	184	285	581	817
Plata Republics.....	5,733	8,645	14,166	13,845	16,947	24,526	26,075
America, without distinction of states.....		3,191	6,442	2,861	3,236	3,154	3,891
Total.....	21,169	20,743	37,075	33,080	40,871	59,695	63,358

Destination.	Proportion per 100.						
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
United States and Canada.....	0.98	2.07	2.68	4.80	8.74	11.56	12.62
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and other places of Central America.....	14.35	2.02	4.16	4.05	1.31	2.31	2.47
Brazil.....		4.71	6.67	5.07	4.98	5.62	4.49
Chili and Peru.....	0.23	0.46	0.23	0.16	0.21	0.33	0.19
Plata Republics.....	5.78	8.98	11.82	11.13	12.48	15.18	15.42
America, without distinction of states.....		3.31	5.38	2.38	2.37	1.95	2.30
Total.....	21.34	21.55	30.94	27.59	30.09	36.95	37.49

Emigration from the Kingdom of Italy.

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Months.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
January.....	1,174	1,984	1,726	2,854	2,265	5,124	5,085
February.....	1,349	1,818	2,337	3,367	2,425	5,803	5,048
March.....	1,568	1,843	2,814	3,638	3,400	7,599	8,351
April.....	1,648	1,626	2,482	2,959	2,702	4,350	8,444
May.....	914	1,075	2,154	2,638	2,007	4,261	4,314
June.....	738	724	2,050	1,707	1,407	2,557	2,898
July.....	1,007	915	1,397	1,796	1,677	2,603	2,736
August.....	1,151	1,082	3,169	2,285	3,383	4,867	3,614
September.....	2,174	1,486	5,959	4,465	6,581	7,547	6,658
October.....	2,621	2,063	7,156	5,537	6,490	8,209	8,472
November.....	4,167	2,325	5,775	4,387	5,198	7,289	8,020
December.....	2,586	1,594	3,805	2,301	4,062	5,439	4,776
Total.....	21,087	18,535	40,824	37,934	41,607	65,748	68,416

*Occupations of emigrants.**

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Occupations.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Farmers and agricultural laborers.....	8,175	21,153	18,082	19,375	32,755	37,864
Common laborers.....	1,235	3,216	3,979	5,936	8,441	8,301
Masons and stone-cutters.....	505	1,283	964	1,207	2,784	2,711
Artisans and skilled workmen.....	2,131	4,081	4,141	4,068	6,035	6,099
Tradesmen.....	649	879	783	865	1,300	1,361
Graduated from colleges, medical, legal, &c.....	203	331	415	254	708	463
Servants.....	327	379	388	467	819	646
Hawkers.....	286	211	391	211	455	307
Theatrical artists.....	46	38	76	86	115	80
Paupers.....	65	77	5	20	63	9
Without profession.....	428	966	936	955	1,550	1,528
	204	314	488	268	342	252
Total.....	14,254	32,928	30,648	34,312	55,367	59,621

* The discrepancies in the totals of this and the two preceding statements exist in the statistics furnished me by the prefect.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Single or family emigration from 1878 to 1883.

[From the statistics published by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce.]

Years	Tuscany.	Sardinia.
Single departures:		
1878.....	731	1
1879.....	1,065	.....
1880.....	1,684	.....
1881.....	1,988	9
1882.....	2,090	23
1883.....	2,470	8
Family departures:		
1878.....	233	11
1879.....	351	3
1880.....	441	4
1881.....	630	8
1882.....	544	39
1883.....	776	9

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Cagliari, May 26, 1886.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Department of State at Washington, under date of the 27th ultimo, calling upon consular officers to report as to the extent and character of the emigration to the United States, I beg to state that no cases of Sardes emigrating to America has ever come to my knowledge. The population of Sardinia is very sparse, and it is calculated that only a small part of the land capable of production is cultivated, the rest lying waste for want of hands to work it. About 20,000 miners and laborers come over here during the healthy season from the Italian continent, all of whom find constant and remunerative employment at our mines and forests.

ALPHONSE DOL,

Consular Agent.

WM. L. WELSH, Esq.,
United States Consul, Florence.

LEGHORN.

REPORT OF CONSUL SARTORI.

This consular district comprises the provinces of Leghorn, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, and Pisa. The last census, taken on December 31, 1881, showed the number of inhabitants in these provinces to be, respectively, Leghorn 121,612, Lucca 284,484, Massa-Carrara 169,469, and Pisa 283,563. At the same date the total population of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated at 28,459,628.

The appended tables will show some of the particulars of Italian emigration.

It will be noted that these statistics differ widely from those prepared in the United States, so widely, in fact, that it almost seems useless to quote them. To a certain extent this difference may be attributed to the clandestine emigration for the purpose of escaping the obligatory military or naval service, but it is probably principally due to the imperfect methods heretofore adopted for the purpose of collecting such statistics.

The Italian Government requires that all Italian subjects wishing to leave Italy, either for the purpose of emigrating or merely for a temporary absence, should have passports, and in order to obtain such passports the following papers are necessary: A certificate of birth, which is granted by the priest of the parish; penal certificate, showing whether he has ever been sentenced to any punishment, granted by the tribunal; a certificate stating whether he is married or single, and, if married, a certificate of the consent of the wife; these papers are granted by the *municipality*, and the latter must be made out and signed by the wife

the municipality; a certificate that the obligations in respect to the military or naval service have been fulfilled, also granted by the municipality. (Should the man be a pauper, he also gets a certificate of poverty, and in this case the above documents and also those following are granted gratis.) When these papers, which cost in all about \$1, are obtained, they must be presented to the chief of police (*questore*) who gives a certificate of *nulla osta*, and they are then taken to the prefect, who grants a passport. This costs about \$2, and sets forth the full description of the person, his age and profession, and must be signed by the person whom it is made out.

In case a person under age should wish a passport some responsible party must guarantee that he will return when called upon for military or naval service.

The emigration from this consular district is comparatively insignificant, the provinces of Lombardy, Piedmont, and Venice furnishing the greater number of the temporary emigrants, while most of the permanent emigrants are from the provinces of Cosenza, Potenza, Salerno, in the vicinity of Naples.

There is no emigration agency here, and most of the emigrants for foreign countries embark at either Genoa or Naples, though some go to Marseilles and Havre, and a few even from German ports.

The laws of the mercantile marine provide both for the comfort and safety of the emigrants, vessels, either foreign or national, being only allowed to take a certain number, according to their size, and they provide, moreover, a schedule of food for the passage, medical attendance,

as may be seen by reference to Table B, the agricultural class furnishes the largest number of emigrants, and according to the statistics the proportion of indigent or paupers is very small.

The heavy taxation, the difficulty of getting employment, the low wages, which barely enables a man, if he has a family, to obtain the necessaries of life, the obligatory military service, and the hope of bettering their condition are probably the principal causes of emigration. The people in this consular district are as a class industrious and energetic, and most of those who go from here to the United States are intelligent and able-bodied men. In many cases they have a little property, and it is quite common, particularly about Lucca, to meet men who have been in the United States, and, having made a little money, have returned to enjoy it in their own country.

The laws in regard to marriage are very simple. In Italy matrimony is a civil contract, and must be performed at the municipality of the district in which the parties reside. Any man over eighteen years of age and woman over fifteen may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, as the case may be, enter into the bonds of matrimony, provided there is no just cause or impediment, such as certain degrees of consanguinity, previous marriage, &c., to interfere. While serving in the army or navy a common soldier or sailor cannot marry, and an officer wishing to do so must deposit a certain sum of money, according to his rank, in the hands of the Government. As yet there is no divorce in Italy.

On the 31st December, 1885, the city of Leghorn contained 100,459 inhabitants. During the year there were 757 marriages; 2,703 births (of which 1,365 were males and 1,338 females), and 2,333 deaths (1,206 males and 1,127 females).

VICTOR A. SARTORI,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Consul.

Leghorn, June 25, 1886.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

TABLE A.—Italian emigration to all countries, both permanent and temporary, according to Italian statistics, from 1876 to 1885, inclusive.

[Emigrants separated in respect to sex and age.]

Years.	Permanent emigration.				Temporary emigration.				Total emigration.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 14 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 14 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 14 years of age.
1876.....	13,268	6,488	19,756	4,426	91,919	7,096	89,015	3,352	95,187	13,584	108,771	7,778
1877.....	13,409	7,678	21,087	5,922	71,790	8,336	78,126	4,567	85,199	14,014	99,213	10,489
1878.....	12,398	6,137	18,535	4,281	70,112	7,621	77,733	5,480	82,510	13,758	96,268	9,761
1879.....	28,632	12,192	40,824	7,896	71,540	7,467	79,007	5,439	100,172	19,659	119,831	13,329
1880.....	26,285	11,649	37,934	7,286	74,441	7,526	81,967	4,703	100,726	19,175	119,901	11,989
1881.....	30,201	11,406	41,607	7,295	86,841	7,384	94,225	4,881	117,042	18,790	135,832	12,176
1882.....	49,789	15,950	65,748	10,381	86,961	8,858	95,814	5,231	136,750	24,812	161,562	15,612
1883.....	53,782	14,634	68,416	8,795	92,463	8,222	100,685	4,244	146,245	22,856	169,101	13,069
1884.....	44,368	13,681	58,049	.....	81,543	7,425	88,968	.....	125,911	21,106	147,017	.....
1885.....	56,161	20,868	77,029	.....	72,082	8,082	80,164	.....	128,243	28,950	157,193	.....

TABLE B.—Italian emigration to all countries, both permanent and temporary, classified according to the various professions.

Occupation.	Permanent emigration.						Temporary emigration.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Agriculturists.....	8,175	21,153	18,082	19,375	32,755	37,864	27,068	27,415	30,332	35,215	36,645	40,449
Common workmen.....	1,235	3,216	3,970	5,636	8,441	8,301	14,138	18,287	19,926	23,515	28,747	31,173
Masons.....	505	1,283	961	1,207	2,784	2,711	12,367	13,466	13,664	18,212	14,847	14,633
Artisans.....	2,131	4,081	4,141	4,668	6,035	6,099	9,421	7,963	7,553	6,513	5,931	4,958
Commercial.....	649	879	783	865	1,300	1,361	1,780	1,332	1,294	1,352	1,471	1,129
Liberal professions.....	203	331	415	254	708	463	764	767	495	569	626	459
Servants.....	327	379	388	467	819	646	1,358	913	631	983	989	865
Theatrical.....	46	38	76	86	115	80	436	169	209	215	320	414
Indigent.....	65	77	5	20	63	9	291	209	272	388	409	13
Other conditions.....	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,254	32,928	30,648	34,812	55,307	59,621	72,253	73,574	77,264	89,344	90,583	96,441

TABLE C.—Italian emigrants classified in respect to their destination, both temporary and permanent.

Years.	Europe.	Africa.	United States.	Other parts of America.	Other countries.	Total.
1876.....	86,379	2,544	1,441	18,169	238	108,771
1877.....	76,515	1,313	976	20,193	216	99,213
1878.....	72,867	2,944	1,993	18,750	214	96,268
1879.....	80,004	2,679	3,114	33,961	73	119,831
1880.....	84,224	2,555	5,711	27,369	42	119,901
1881.....	92,107	2,792	11,842	29,029	62	135,832
1882.....	93,930	7,855	18,593	41,102	82	161,562
1883.....	98,665	6,835	21,256	42,132	213	169,101
1884.....	87,558	3,754	10,582	44,885	238	147,017
1885.....	78,232	6,217	12,485	60,005	254	157,193

TABLE D.—*Total emigration from this consular district to all countries, both temporary and permanent, from 1876 to 1883, inclusive.*

	Leghorn.	Lucca.	Massa-Carrara.	Pisa.
Permanent emigration:				
1876.....	186	444	374	46
1877.....	205	528	294	41
1878.....	186	709	370	133
1879.....	154	1,012	504	55
1880.....	186	1,020	481	40
1881.....	233	1,109	585	41
1882.....	461	1,130	483	201
1883.....	242	1,401	850	183
Temporary emigration:				
1876.....	141	2,913	1,904	66
1877.....	98	2,728	1,904	82
1878.....	126	2,682	1,462	52
1879.....	166	3,740	2,303	135
1880.....	96	3,603	1,630	100
1881.....	159	4,952	1,954	189
1882.....	155	4,059	1,931	224
1883.....	144	4,712	2,085	109

TABLE E.—*Emigration from this consular district to the United States from 1876 to 1883, inclusive.*

Ports.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Leghorn.....	13	10	20	12	28	60	132	79
Lucca.....	32	24	76	79	155	317	323	438
Carrara.....	27	14	40	39	73	167	138	265
Pisa.....	3	2	14	4	6	12	57	58

MESSINA.

REPORT OF CONSUL JONES.

The books of the transatlantic steamship companies in Messina show that 797 emigrants sailed from this port to the United States between October, 1880, and June, 1886—men, 489; women, 193; children, 115. These emigrants—barbers, tailors, carpenters, and a few agriculturists—hoped to return home in a few years with a modest competency. Emigration from this province to the United States is insignificant.

Corporations have offered, and still offer, special rates to Italians emigrating to South America. No special inducements have been offered to emigrants to the United States. The Italian Government discourages emigration to Panama, but not to the United States. Neither chronic paupers nor insane persons, either with or without Government aid, have been sent to the United States from this district.

Throughout Italy all classes submit cheerfully to military service. Tax-payers bear up under onerous taxation, hoping to see Italy take a still higher stand among the nations of Europe.

The area of the province of Messina is 4,579 square kilometers; December 31, 1834, its population was 477,191—104 inhabitants to the square kilometer. Land is very much subdivided. Many land-owners, for lack of means, are unable to make their property as productive as it should be. As three-fourths of this province are mountainous or hilly, but little plowing can be done, and grain is grown on a very small scale. Fruit is the great staple of production. The agricultural laborers, not

finding sufficient work at home for the whole year, migrate to the interior of the island May and June, to harvest the grain, and to the Etna district September and October for the vintage, and return always to their native villages, to which they are fondly attached.

In both cities and villages the laboring class is poorly housed ; large families crowd into small lodgings. The working class is industrious and frugal. The Messenian is excitable, noisy, kind-hearted, good-natured, and law-abiding. Socialistic and communistic ideas have no foothold here as yet.

The percentage of illiteracy in Italy was 74.68 in 1861, 69.46 in 1871, and 62.80 in 1881. For the city of Messina the illiteracy per 100 inhabitants was 81.39 in 1871 and 75.96 in 1881, a decrease of 6.67 per cent. in ten years. In 1879 there were 6,040 convictions for murder and manslaughter for the whole Kingdom, and 4,644 convictions in 1882. In 1873 there were 76 convictions for petty crimes and misdemeanors per 1,000 inhabitants ; in 1883, 82 convictions per 1,000 inhabitants.

Divorce is not allowed by the laws of Italy. Separation from bed and board is sanctioned.

In 1884 76 per cent. of the marriages in the province of Messina were contracted by parties who could neither read nor write.

In Sicily in 1884 the percentage of legitimate births was 92.42 ; illegitimate births, recognized by one parent, 2.86 ; illegitimate births, unrecognized, 4.72 ; total per cent. of illegitimate births, 7½.

The above figures are taken from a Government report.

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, June 8, 1886.

MILAN.

REPORT OF CONSUL CROUCH.

The following statistics are taken from the reports of the department of agriculture, industry, and commerce, which assumed charge of this branch in 1876. The statistics previous to this time are practically without worth. Even those given below are defective and not entirely reliable, for the sources of error, especially in Northern Italy, are very great, as a brief description of the methods employed will show.

The mayors of the various communes into which the provinces are subdivided, report each year the number of emigrants from their communes, the character, whether the emigration is temporary or permanent, the trade or occupation of the emigrants, and other facts of like nature. For their information they rely mainly upon the register of the passports, with which each emigrant is expected to provide himself before his departure, and this information they supplement by any facts which may come under their personal observation or be reported to them from unofficial sources. Such a system may be sufficiently exact when the emigration is from sea-ports, but in the facility with which the inhabitants of Lombardy, in the search for employment, pass over the borders into Austria, and especially Switzerland, and from there, or through Piedmont, into France, is at once apparently a very fertile source of error. Moreover, emigrants passing into these countries in search of temporary employment are very often induced to emigrate to America.

The result of such indirect emigration is seen in the comparison of the statistics of Italy and the United States for the same period :

Total emigration to the United States from Italy.

Source of information.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Italian statistics	1,441	976	1,993	3,208	5,756	11,868	18,669	21,337
United States statistics	2,981	3,666	5,392	9,043	12,782	20,107	29,437	29,537

It is evident from this comparison that only the statistics of recent years can be accepted as of any value.

In the statistics for Lombardy previous to the year 1880, emigrants to the United States and the adjoining countries, and to the South American States were all grouped under the heading, "America." The number of emigrants from Lombardy to the United States for those years not being obtainable, I give for sake of completeness the number of emigrants from Lombardy to America as a whole, and then, by way of comparison, the number from the whole of Italy to "America," and to the United States, with the percentage which the number to the United States bears to the whole number. This might afford some information, if the comparison made above did not demonstrate the unreliability of the Italian statistics for those years.

Years.	Lombardy to America.	Italy to America.	Italy to United States.	Per cent. to the United States.
1876	7,391	19,610	1,441	7.4
1877	3,318	21,169	976	4.6
1878	2,746	20,743	1,993	9.6
1879	4,478	37,075	3,208	8.9
1880	3,850	33,060	5,756	17.4

Commencing with 1880 the number of persons leaving Lombardy for the United States, according to Italian statistics, is as follows:

1880	173
1881	536
1882	912
1883	778
1884	*240
1885	355

CLASSES TO WHICH THE EMIGRANTS BELONG.

In general, the largest contingent of emigrants is supplied by the agricultural classes. Among these it is the class of small tenants and the small proprietors, when the products of their bits of land have become absolutely insufficient to support their families, that emigrate to America, more especially, however, to South America. The day-laborer is usually unable to emigrate for lack of means. And, in general, the attachment of these poor people to their homes is so great that they endure the utmost privations rather than leave them, and when persuaded or driven to emigration, it is usually with the intention of returning.

*First six months.

In addition to the agricultural classes which supply the largest number of permanent emigrants, is especially noticeable the class of stone masons. The records of the booking agents in Milan show that the majority of emigrants to the United States so far this year (1886) belong to this latter class. They go to America in the spring months, and being excellent workmen find employment readily at good wages, and are able to return with their earnings, as a majority of them do, and spend the winter comfortably at their homes. The following spring very frequently finds them on their way back to America.

The remainder of the emigrants consist of domestics, waiters, and operatives of the various trades.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The general causes of emigration are, in a word, overpopulation and high taxes. As to compulsory military service, it is claimed that the desire to avoid it is not a strong factor. It is, however, by no means without effect in this direction, and the desire of the father to see his sons freed from the great sacrifice which military service entails is doubtless often an additional argument in favor of emigration.

The first impulse to emigration is the discontent among the lower classes with their own condition, which is steadily becoming worse. The cost of living has increased immensely in the last few years, with the great increase in taxes. Rents are higher, while the value of the produce of the land is kept down by foreign competition. The large development of industrial interests in certain portions of Lombardy has not sufficed to remedy these evils, and the final resource is emigration. This takes especially the form of temporary emigration, one or more members of the family passing into the neighboring countries where employment is to be had at better wages. The discontent among these people is further increased by the growing knowledge of the vastly better economic conditions in the countries of the New World, by the example of emigrants returning with comparative wealth, by reports and money sent from friends and relatives who have thus sought and found fortunes, and also by the glowing and exaggerated descriptions of the agents of steamship lines, land companies, and similar interested parties.

The immediate cause is usually the failure, more or less complete, of the crops for the year, and the consequent inability to pay the rent and the heavy taxes. It is noticeable, in this connection, that these people usually emigrate in the autumn months, when the contracts terminate.

Among the operatives the emigration is determined by the want of occupation at home.

In addition to these causes of general application, there are others of a local nature, varying with the different topographical and economical conditions of the different provinces. The northern part of Lombardy is mountainous, sparsely settled, and less fertile. The inhabitants, for the most part, are engaged in agriculture, and belong to the class of small proprietors. Other interests of some importance are quarrying, and, to a small extent, mining. The most important agricultural product is wine. There is a large temporary emigration to France, Switzerland, and other neighboring countries, where the artisans and the surplus of agricultural laborers find employment. The permanent emigration was until 1881 very small, but two or three seasons of inclement weather and the ravages of the peronospora made a perceptible difference. Thus, for instance, from the province of Sondrio, with a popula-

tion of 120,534, the number of permanent emigrants for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 was, respectively, 169, 252, 324, and 810.

The intermediate zone, consisting of hilly country and the land sloping to the lakes, enjoys a favorable climate, is very fertile, producing wine, fruit, and silk cocoons in abundance, and has large industrial interests, especially in the various branches of silk manufacture. Emigration is influenced by the causes which affect the crops, such as the diseases of the vine, which in the past years has done great damage; further by the greater or less demand, and consequently higher or lower prices, for raw silk, the main article of export, and by the greater or less prosperity of the manufacturers.

The southern portion of Lombardy consists of low, level land in the valley of the Po, is of the greatest natural fertility, immensely increased by the perfect system of irrigation in use, and sustaining a population which, for a strictly agricultural district, is probably the most dense in Europe. The crops, a complete failure of which is practically impossible, are of the greatest variety, but consist largely of grain and Indian corn. American competition has caused a decided decrease in the value of these products, and the diminished sustaining power of the land, together with the comparatively large birth-rate, has brought about a decided overpopulation. This condition of affairs is by no means compensated by the growth of other industries, and a continuous and increased emigration may be expected in the future.

SOCIOLOGY.

In Lombardy the most numerous and important class are those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Among these may be distinguished: (1) Land-owners, very largely peasant proprietors; (2) metayers, who hire the land on certain peculiar conditions, paying half the taxes and turning over to the owner half the products; other proportions than the half are also in use; (3) tenants paying a fixed rent, including also a relatively small number enjoying hereditary privileges in this respect on certain estates; (4) the agricultural laborers.

The relative proportion of the first three classes is in the order in which they are named. The fourth class is more numerous than the other three combined. The proprietors, metayers, and tenants all possess a certain capital, however small. The agricultural laborer is entirely dependent on the small wages he receives.

Next in numerical importance are the operatives in the various branches of manufacturing, especially in the silk industries. The silk, cotton, and woolen factories employ largely female labor, the proportion being over four females to one male. The competition of labor in these districts maintains low wages, but on the whole this class is relatively in better condition than the agriculturists.

The food of the working classes consists mainly of *polenta* (boiled Indian meal) and bread of inferior quality, with rice-soup, and among the better classes, macaroni, with greens, cooked with butter, cheese, lard, or milk. Among the poorer agricultural classes, especially in years of bad harvests, the food is almost exclusively polenta, frequently made of diseased and inferior Indian corn. In this connection it is interesting to note that the peculiar disease, pellagra, which is only known to exist in certain portions of Southern Europe, and which the scientists are agreed to consider a chronic poisoning by a substance generated in diseased corn, affects a greater proportion of the population, viz, in 1879, 31.7 per thousand, than in any other section of Italy.

The clothing is made of the inferior grades of mixed cotton and woolen goods, which are to be had very cheap here, and underclothing of cotton.

During the winter, which is more severe in Lombardy and Piedmont than in any other part of Italy, the poorer classes suffer much from exposure. Fuel is very expensive, for wood is scarce, and the coal used, being imported, and subject accordingly to the expense of transportation and customs duties, is also very dear. The poorer classes accordingly go without fires, and it is customary even among classes of a much higher grade socially, either to dispense with fire entirely, or to confine its use to the narrowest possible limit, and to live in imperfectly heated rooms. This is but one example of the economies to which these latter classes—that is to say, the smaller Government officials, the employés in banks, mercantile establishments and similar institutions, in fact, that class who receive a small fixed salary within limits of which they must live—are compelled to resort to keep up appearances.

The dwellings of the poorer classes vary somewhat in accordance with the particular conditions, but usually these people are crowded together in damp, poorly-ventilated, and generally insalubrious quarters, especially in the larger cities. The standard of cleanliness among these classes, in regard to their dwellings as well as their persons, is decidedly low.

The morals of the peasantry are better than might be expected from their manner of life, and will compare favorably with that of any similar class in Europe. The great majority are married, and the marriages are at a comparatively early age. The number of illegitimate children is not large. As is usually the case, the morality of the rural districts is decidedly superior to that of the cities, the residence of the so-called better classes. Indeed, these latter seem to have a freer and broader conception of the marital relation than prevails in the United States, as divorce statistics would undoubtedly show, if divorce were permitted here by the state and by the church. As it is, only legal separations are allowed. Statistics of Milan show that this was asked for from the courts in 1882, 1883, and 1884, respectively, by 240, 231, and 241 persons. The results in 1884, for instance, were: 22 conciliations, 79 separations by mutual agreement and consent, 98 separations in which the conditions were determined by the court, 27 cases abandoned, and 15 cases still pending at the end of the year.

The number of marriages in the same year, 1884, were 2,774, in a population of 349,597, or 1 to every 122.30 inhabitants. Statistics of births show a total for the year of 11,496, of which 1,200 were illegitimate, or 10.18 per cent., which is about the percentage of the two preceding years. This is a low percentage in comparison with Lyons, Bordeaux, Brussels, Paris, with 24 per cent. to 28 per cent., to say nothing of Munich, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where nearly 50 per cent. of the births are illegitimate.

EDUCATION.

A large share of the rural population is still in a state of almost absolute ignorance. A belief in witchcraft and the baneful influence of the "evil eye" still lingers, especially in the out-of-the-way districts. In this latter regard, however, the peasant population of Lombardy has made great advances, and in comparison with other portions of Italy is in a state of enlightenment. Education is making rapid strides, and the school system, inefficient and faulty as it is, is gradually making way against the obstacles and opposition it encounters.

The following figures, which I have computed from data furnished by the census of 1881, will give an idea of the condition of education in Lombardy as compared with other sections of Italy. The percentage of the population above the age of ten years unable to read and write was at the time mentioned 36.3 per cent. High as this figure is, Piedmont is the only other division of Italy with an equally low figure. The average per cent. of the population of the whole Kingdom of Italy above the age of ten, unable to read or write, was 61.2 per cent., and in the provinces of the former Kingdom of Naples, which included the greater part of Southern Italy, it was 78.9 per cent. These few figures show that Lombardy is much further advanced than the remainder of the Kingdom, with the single exception of the neighboring province of Piedmont. To show the present condition of education in North and South Italy, and what may be expected from the generation now arriving at manhood, it is interesting to note that the proportion of the part of the population between the ages of ten and twenty years unable to read or write is, in Lombardy, only 21.8 per cent., while in the Neapolitan provinces it is 62.4 per cent.

In general, the inhabitants of Lombardy are an industrious, frugal, and law-abiding people, and, with their neighbors of Piedmont, excel the other Italians in energy and perseverance. Drunkenness is an exceptional occurrence, for the general use of the native wine, which is plentiful and cheap, seems to exclude the desire for distilled liquors. The prudence of the people is also evident, from the fact that, in spite of the exceedingly low reward of labor, they succeed in good years in laying up a little money. Thus the amount of money deposited in the savings-banks exceeds that of almost every other section of Italy. The prevailing religion is that of the Catholic Church.

The Lombards are comparatively free from hereditary disease. The proportion of deaths from consumption is about the same as that of the United States. Syphilitic diseases occur in about the same frequency as in the middle European states, in contrast to Southern Italy, where the proportion is much higher. Of other diseases not hereditary, reference has been made to pellagra, dependent upon an exclusive use of diseased corn. Two other diseases, or rather two manifestations of the same disease, which, like pellagra, occur in greater frequency than in the remainder of Italy, and in a very high proportion as compared with other countries, are struma, or goitre, and cretinism, a form of idiocy. Certain districts of the province of Sondrio, in Lombardy, give a proportion probably as high as is found anywhere in the world. It will be remembered that this disease is held to be dependent on the geological formation and the condition of the soil and water, and that the children of emigrants from the affected localities remain free from the disease.

In considering the Lombards as emigrants to the United States, with regard to the question of assimilation, a word as to their race and the climate of their country may not be out of place. It is to be remembered that the inhabitants of Lombardy and Piedmont are a mixed race, of Gallic stock, with an admixture of blood of the Italian tribes, and also a considerable admixture of Germanic blood. These Gallic or Celtic tribes, descending upon Northern Italy about the sixth century B. C., conquered and expelled the original inhabitants, offered a stubborn resistance to the expanding power of Rome, and formed under the emperors the bulwark of the Roman power. At the beginning of the Germanic invasions they were conquered, and their country taken possession of by Longobardians, or Lombards, a German tribe, who mixed with and were gradually absorbed by the superior number of their sub-

ject people. The events of the following centuries brought also a certain proportion of Germanic blood. From these facts it is apparent that they stand much nearer to the Americans, a Germanic people with a very considerable admixture of Celtic blood, than the other inhabitants of Southern Europe, and hence are more likely to be assimilated easily and to have no deteriorating influence upon the race.

The climate of Lombardy and Piedmont differs decidedly from that of the remainder of the peninsula. Shut out from the sea and inclosed by the Alps and the Apennines, Northern Italy possesses a so-called continental climate, not unlike that of portions of the United States. The summers are hot and dry, the winters cold. The average temperature in Milan is: Spring, 59.38°; summer 71.42°; autumn, 47.82°; winter, 37°. More attention might be given to the climate to which emigrants are accustomed in directing the stream of immigration. A large number of the immigrants land at Castle Garden with no fixed objective point, but follow the advice they receive from the officials there. Colonists of course will succeed better and also be of greater value to the country where the climate and consequently the products and conditions of life are similar to those of their native land. To send Scandinavians to Dakota is manifestly proper. The same cannot be said of Italians.

DEPORTATION OF [CHRONIC] PAUPERS OR [CHRONIC] INSANE PERSONS—"ASSISTED" EMIGRATION.

I have not been able, even through careful and cautious inquiry, to learn of the deportation of any chronic paupers, or insane persons, or of any "assisted" emigration, except where the assistance has come from relatives already in America. It is common enough for the head of the family to emigrate alone, and, as soon as he has established himself, to have his family follow. Laborers, too poor to emigrate, often receive help from their relatives in America, in which case occupation is frequently provided for them beforehand. These belong for the most part to the class of agricultural laborers, dependent entirely upon their daily wages.

I have called attention above to the unusual prevalence of cretinism in certain sections of Lombardy. In this respect they bear a strong resemblance to certain Swiss cantons, from which the attempted deportation of cretins is notorious. It might be well to bear this fact in mind where emigrants land from this part of Italy.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the Government towards emigration is nominally indifferent. Emigrants are expected to provide themselves with passports, which entails a slight expense. Even this is avoided easily by emigrants from Lombardy, who leave by the St. Gothard, passing into Switzerland, and thence to the United States, inasmuch as no passports are required in the former country. On the whole, however, it must be said that emigration is not looked upon with favorable eye by the Government. Nevertheless, in certain districts the overpopulation is so evident, that the desirability of emigration is unwillingly admitted. Where emigration takes place the influence of the Government is used to dissuade the emigrants from going to the United States, and to turn them towards South America. The excuse is that in the United States the Italians disappear in the great mass, and are completely lost to their

country, whereas in South America, where they form a considerable part of the population, the national sentiment is preserved, and the commerce with Italy extended.

PRIVILEGES OFFERED BY GOVERNMENTS.

As has been frequently said, the bulk of the emigration is towards the South American states. The inducements and conditions are as follows:

For Brazil: A considerable reduction of fare is offered intending colonists. They are received at Rio Janeiro, and lodged free of expense until their departure for their destination, to which they are conveyed gratis. To each is assigned a lot containing 30 hectares, or 74.13 acres, for which they pay 91 cents to \$3.67 per acre. Payment is made either on taking the land or in installments, commencing not later than the commencement of the third year. In the latter case the price is raised 20 per cent. At the end of the fifth year, when all payments have been made, full title to the land is given.

In the Argentine Republic immigrants receive free lodging and board for eight days, which is prolonged in case of illness, and free transportation. Land is sold at the rate of from 59 cents to 78 cents per acre. Payment is to be made in fifths at the end of each year, with complete title at the fifth payment.

In Uruguay and Chili the conditions are substantially the same. Chili offers actual settlers a reduction of fare, and loans them farming utensils and beasts of burden.

Thus the conditions, on the whole, are inferior to those offered by the United States. Inasmuch, however, as agents of steamship companies and of these governments have diffused a knowledge of these conditions, which to the Italian seem very favorable, while the conditions offered by the United States with regard to land have remained unknown, the effect on emigration must have been favorable to the former countries and unfavorable to the latter. In addition, there is the greater affinity of race and language in the former countries, and the certainty of meeting compatriots, and the favorable reports sent home by the latter.

CONCLUSION.

During the years preceding the final liberation of Italy from Austrian dominion a large number of persons were obliged to leave their homes for political reasons. A considerable portion sought refuge in the United States, where many made their permanent homes. These belonged, of course, to the very best classes of the land. At present, however, the emigration is confined almost entirely to the peasantry.

The emigration to the United States has not been large, but in late years it has shown a tendency to increase. The competition between the steamship companies has brought about an increased exertion on the part of the transatlantic companies, especially the lines from Havre and Antwerp, to secure passengers, and they are spreading a knowledge of the conditions offered by the United States with some effect. Free land is a great inducement, and together with the greater accessibility of the United States, and the lower fare, is beginning to turn the emigration more in that direction.

Another reason to expect an increased emigration lies in the fact of overpopulation. This, as I have explained, has led to a large temporary emigration, especially into France. But the competition of these people

who work for lower wages has given rise to a feeling of hatred towards them on the part of the French laborer, and to constant conflicts and ill treatment. It is not improbable that sooner or later the French Government will be obliged to protect its laborers against Italian competition. When this occurs, and these people are deprived of the resource of temporary emigration, a large increase in the permanent emigration will be the result, and the United States will undoubtedly share in the increase.

HENRY C. CROUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Milan, October 4, 1886.

NAPLES.

REPORT OF CONSUL CAMPHAUSEN.

STATISTICS.

Prior to the month of October, 1880, no record was kept by the authorities at Naples of the passengers and emigrants shipped from this port to the United States or to South America.

The reason of this omission is said to have been that all emigrants from this vicinity were shipped primarily from here to Genoa, and from there to the port of destination in North or South America, the Italian law providing that the visitation must be by the respective authorities of the last Italian port from which emigrants sail, and the record kept there.

From the month of October, 1880, the captain of the port of Naples was required by the Italian Government to keep a record containing the following data: (1) Name of steamer or vessel; (2) nationality of same; (3) tonnage; (4) name of captain; (5) dates of arrival and departure; (6) condition of steamer or vessel; (7) number of crew; (8) number of passengers and emigrants.

I present an extract of such parts of this record as may be essential to this report, showing the number of emigrants from this port to the United States since October, 1880, were as follows:

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1880*	1,708	1885	10,081
1881	7,844	1886†	11,608
1882	16,432		
1883	15,608	Total	71,183
1884	7,708		

* October, November, and December.

† First six months.

Of this number 66 per cent., or 46,980, were men; 23 per cent., or 16,392, were women; 11 per cent., or 7,830, were children under 12 years of age.

The province of Basilicata furnished 15 per cent.; Salerno, 14; Corenza, 14; Caserta, 12; Campobasso, 11; Avelino, 10; Benevento, 6; Catanzaro, 4; Naples, 3; Reggio, Chieti, Foggia, Bari, Teramo, Acquila, &c., 7; and from outside of the consular district 3 per cent.

CLASSES OF EMIGRANTS.

As a natural consequence the classes which supply the greatest number of emigrants are farmers, agriculturists, and those following pursuits connected with the cultivation of the soil. Careful investigations and calculations have led me to the following results as to the percentage of the different classes of emigrants: (1) Peasants, including all persons cultivating and working the soil, mule and cattle drivers, herdsmen, &c., 55 per cent. (2) Mechanics and artisans, 21 per cent. (3) Servants and laborers, exclusive of those working on land, 4 per cent. (4) Persons intending to embark in mercantile business, inclusive of those who have failed in business here, and those ready to take up anything except hard work, 3 per cent. (5) Liberal professions, including physicians, pharmacists, engineers, teachers of music and languages, musicians, and priests, 8 per cent. (6) Different classes, comprising persons coming from other parts of Italy, and from other states for the purpose of embarkation; they belong partly to the classes above enumerated and to others, and include also those who have been abroad before, and having returned for some reason or other, leave Italy for a second time, 9 per cent.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The dissatisfaction of persons with their condition, when their earnings are not in proportion to the requirements of life, partly resulting from the increase of population in a country not offering to every person sufficient and paying work.

The liberal naturalization laws and free institutions of the United States.

The facility of obtaining fertile lands at low prices.

The prospect of bettering and improving their condition by receiving higher wages for their labor and permanent employment.

The intention of establishing a traffic in the production of their native country.

Economical and commercial crisis.

The frequently much exaggerated success of some of their friends or acquaintances, and also in some instances the return and reappearance of some persons who have really succeeded in their enterprise and made what is considered here a considerable amount of money.

A very large proportion of the emigrants from the rural districts are proprietors of some property, if only an apartment or home of three or four rooms. Some of these do not go abroad with the intention of a permanent settlement in the United States, but leave their families here and intend to return after they have accumulated a sufficient amount of money to improve their property here.

Many are persuaded to go by the glowing and frequently false statements of agents scattered over the country.

There are no known cases of emigration to escape military service. Formerly the soldiers were taken from the poorer classes exclusively. Those who could afford it bought their freedom by furnishing a substitute, or by the payment of a stipulated amount. Now military service is universal, and those belonging to the lower classes like to enter the army, because it brings them in close contact and on equal footing with those whom they consider their superiors socially. Besides, while in the military service they are taught to read and write, and they acquire some degree of general education.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Of the peasants, or those cultivating or working the soil, 90 per cent. are owners of some property, if only consisting of a small house. In comparison with mechanics, particularly those in larger cities, they live in better ventilated and cleaner habitations; their dress is also cleaner, though of the cheapest home-made materials. They subsist on farinaceous and vegetable food, at a cost of 8 or 10 cents per day. They use little or no meat, perhaps not exceeding three times a year. The climate is very mild. The houses have thick walls, mainly of tufa stone, being a protection as well against the heat of the summer as against the cold of winter. Fire is not used for heating purposes, and for cooking their meals they are entitled to a sufficient quantity of wood from the forests belonging to the state.

In the provinces of Avelino, Terra di Lavora, &c., the peasants live on bread, vegetables, potatoes, chestnuts, dried fruits, peas, and beans; they eat meat about three times a year. In place of tea and coffee they use wine, but never drink to excess.

In the province of Salerno peasants and mechanics live on bread, vegetables, dried peas, beans, a very large kind of chestnuts, of which there is a great abundance, potatoes, corn, macaroni, and fruit; meat perhaps two or three times a month.

In the province of Basilicata they live on bread, vegetables, chestnuts, macaroni, and fruit exclusively for three months. In this as in some of the other provinces the people subsist on raw provisions during six days of the week, cooking warm meals twice a day on Sunday only.

In Naples the poorer classes live on bread, macaroni, fruit, vegetables, and chestnuts. They generally use one liter (or quart) of the cheaper kind of wine, costing about 6 or 8 cents per day. They live in wretched habitations, mostly in the lower story of houses from five to nine stories high, erected of tufa stone. Some of the streets are so narrow that the rays of the sun and fresh air hardly ever penetrate. Entire families of many persons live in one apartment, receiving light and ventilation by means of a large front door, open during the day and closed at night, shutting out air and circulation.

Shoemakers, tailors, and other mechanics ply their vocations in front of their habitations; on the sidewalk if there be one, else in the street. The average earnings of the people are about as follows: Agricultural wages paid to laborers and house servants in the provinces 20 cents per day, and breakfast and dinner of the provisions above mentioned, and one pint of wine, or from 30 to 40 cents per day without board.

The earnings of mechanics are as follows:

	Cents per day.
Carpenters	40 to 60
Carpenters, first class	50 to 100
Masons	50 to 60
Stucco-workers	50 to 75
Stone-cutters	50 to 60
Marble-workers	40 to 50
House painters	40 to 50
Bakers	40 to 50
Blacksmiths and horseshoers	33 to 80
Butchers	40 to 100
Cabinet-makers	50 to 100
Tailors, generally working by the piece at their homes	40 to 70
Shoemakers	30 to 60

They work from twelve to fourteen hours per day. Wages of other mechanics are in proportion with the above earnings.

TAXATION.

Taxation is very burdensome and the amounts exacted must be enormous. The system is very complicated. Land is divided in three classes. The tax per *moggio*, which contains about one-sixth of an acre, is as follows: First class, 38½ lire; second class, 25 lire; third class, 13 lire.

The usual rate of rent for land is 170 lire per *moggio* for first-class land, 116 lire for second class, and 62 lire for third class. These rates include the taxes. In most provinces the inhabitants pay in addition a tax called "*focatico*," amounting for peasants from 5 lire to 100 lire according to grade, and for mechanics 10 lire. There is, further, a tax per year on each animal as follows:

	Lire.
Cow	6
Mule or horse	6
Hog	3 to 4
Sheep	4
Goat	1.25

Mechanics pay an income tax of 13.78 lire, also a tax of 3 to 18 lire for having a workshop or small store; they pay a tax for having a sign over their shop or store, and if they have signs along the sides of the door they have to pay separately for them.

Government and municipal taxes or duties are charged on every article of food brought into the cities. The following are a few instances of those charged by the city of Naples:

Description.	Govern-	Municipal.	Total.
	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Each ox	40.00	15.00	55.00
Each cow	25.00	8.00	33.00
Each heifer over one year	22.00	8.00	30.00
Each heifer under one year	12.00	6.00	18.00
Each hog over one year		18.00	
Fresh meat	12.50	6.25	18.75
Salt and smoked meat		25.00	
Lard		25.00	
Bread, rice, &c	2.00	*2 to 8	
Other articles of flour	8.00	*4.00	
Oil, vegetable and animal	8.00	*4.00	
Oil, mineral	4.00	*2.00	
Coffee		20.00	
Tea	do.	20.00	
Chocolate	do.	30.00	
Sweets and preserves	do.	25.00	
Fresh fish	do.	15.00	
Cheese	do.	15.00	
Vegetables	do.	5.00	
Charcoal	do.	14.40	

* Per 50 kilograms.

In the city of Naples there is also a tax called *valore locativo* on all rents over 500 lire of 2 per cent and another of from 20 to 29 per cent. of the rents on real estate. There is a tax of 18 lire on each horse, 18 lire on a one-horse carriage, and 36 lire on a two-horse carriage; in fact there are very few articles on which there is not a tax of some kind; nor is there any trade or occupation free from occupation tax, from that of the merchant prince down to the hawker or vender of newspapers at one cent a piece.

COST OF LIVING.

Considering the compensation received by mechanics for their labor on the one hand, the prices of provisions, clothing, rent, and the duties and taxes paid under a variety of names on the other hand, it is not dif-

difficult to come to the conclusion that they must be confined to the cheapest kind of food, and that it must be a financial problem to make both ends meet. Grain for bread and macaroni is raised in different quantities for home consumption in the province of Puglia in Eastern Italy. In the city of Naples the cheapest kind of bread costs 8 cents per kilo (about 2½ pounds), macaroni from 8 to 10 cents, and rice from 9 to 13 cents per kilo. But the price of beef, veal, and pork is from 50 to 55 cents; butter, 60 to 70 cents; sugar, 28 to 32 cents; coffee from 80 to 100 cents, and tea from \$1.70 to \$2.40 per kilo. These articles are consequently beyond the reach of the poorer classes, who live exclusively on bread, macaroni, fruit, and vegetables. The latter two articles are in great abundance and variety and can be bought at very low prices. The soil is very productive and many crops are raised on the same land in one year. We have had, for example, green peas continually from last November to the present time; they were to the last sweet and tender. Palatable, pure, and healthy wine is the daily beverage, and costs from 5 cents per liter to 10 cents.

Dress is very cheap; the climate is so mild that even during the short winter months people are generally comfortable in their home-made clothing of cotton and woolen goods.

Neapolitans in the city and provinces are physically strong, healthy, and well developed; they are industrious and sober. The mechanics are skillful workmen and usually work from twelve to fourteen hours per day.

The people of Italy enjoy much liberty; their institutions are free and liberal. The law of January, 1882, extends the elective franchise (1) to all males of the age of twenty-one years able to read and write; (2) to those who pay annually a direct tax not less than 19.80 lire; (3) to all who work land on shares, or pay rent partly in kind and partly in money, and (4) to those paying real estate rents, rents of any kind, not less than 150 francs per year.

The people are naturally polite, good-natured, kind-hearted, and simple. In many of their ways they are much like children. They are fond of gaudy dress and display, they like music, fire-works, and holidays, the number of the latter being almost without limit. In addition to the regular Sundays, celebrated like holidays, there are annually about thirty Government and church festas or holidays. Some of these festas extend over a period of from two to five days.

MORALITY.

The moral standard of the people is not of the highest. In their dealings they do not display the same sense of honor and conscientiousness as business men in other countries. Many of them are not ashamed to take one-fifth or one-fourth of the prices they originally ask for their goods and merchandise; nor are their promises to be relied upon, and they would consider it a ridiculous and absurd piece of credulity and simplicity if any person should place absolute confidence in their word.

During the year 1883 there were 1,181 illegitimate children born in the city of Naples. It is frequently the case that the parents of illegitimate children subsequently become husband and wife, and in many cases the child is adopted and recognized by the father.

Cases of divorce are not known in this country, it being contrary to the laws of the established church, and no provisions are made in the civil code for divorce.

The people of Italy, particularly in the south, are much attached to their native land, and prefer the life in this beautiful and picturesque country and the mild and balmy climate and their "*dolce far niente*" mode of existence, even with their scanty means of support, to the social advantages, greater earnings, and superior mode and manner of living of other countries.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Italy takes no part in deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons, and sick people are not allowed to leave for foreign countries. The captain of the port, who personally supervises the departure of all passengers of the first and second class as well as the emigrants in the steerage, will not allow any person to depart who is not physically and mentally sound. Besides, the appointment of a medical inspector at this port by the Government of the United States has proved of great advantage.

There has been a very cordial co-operation between this officer and the captain of the port, and by their united efforts they have done much to prevent the departure of persons liable to become dangerous to the health or a burden to the people of the United States.

The attitude of the Government some years ago was averse to emigration, and attempts were made to prevent it, but they proved ineffective and futile. Seeing that it was impossible to prevent it, the Government required every person emigrating to give security, that is, he must have a person to be responsible for him and pay the expense of bringing back the emigrant to his native country in case his return should become necessary either from sickness, want of means of support, or otherwise.

No special privileges or rates of fare are offered by the Government or corporations to induce emigration.

The Italian Government is not in favor of emigration, and delays the granting of passports and permits as much as possible. There are companies of banking institutions in the United States who advance money or transportation to persons who agree to work for them, or enter into agreements with persons having contracts for the construction of railroads or other public works, to refund the amounts advanced to emigrants out of their wages or earnings after their arrival. The agents of these banking institutions ship the emigrants from the Italian ports, guaranteeing them work for a period of six months after their arrival in the United States, at stipulated wages, and out of their earnings the company or banking institutions are refunded the amount of their advance.

These persons are of the same class and condition as the emigrants who have the means to pay their own passage, or those who receive money or prepaid tickets, paid by their friends or relations in the United States. Criminals are sent to the prisons or mines of Corsica, Sardinia, and other islands. They are not allowed to leave Italian ports. In very rare cases they escape to the adjoining countries, particularly to France, and sail from there; but it is very difficult for them to leave Italy.

EDWARD CAMPHAUSEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, July 9, 1886.

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
October. 1880.	Castatia.....	English.....	451
	Tyrian.....	do.....	226
			677
November.....	Scandinavia.....	do.....	725
	Sydonia.....	do.....	220
			945
December.....	Italia.....	do.....	84
January. 1881.	Castatia.....	do.....	80
	February.....	Macedonia.....	do.....	247
	Assyria.....	do.....	147
			394
March.....	Olympia.....	do.....	578
	Italia.....	do.....	582
			1,160
April.....	Galatea.....	do.....	365
	Alexandria.....	do.....	262
			627
May.....	India.....	do.....	140
June.....	Trinaeria.....	do.....	159
	Castatia.....	do.....	137
			296
July.....	Alexandria.....	do.....	143
August.....	Caldera.....	French.....	287
	Trinceria.....	English.....	108
	Ferdinando Lesseps.....	French.....	116
			511
September.....	Castatia.....	English.....	143
	Ville de Marseille.....	French.....	189
			323
October.....	Tyrian.....	English.....	215
	Alexandria.....	do.....	429
	Scotia.....	do.....	226
	Ferdinando Lesseps.....	French.....	400
	Olympia.....	English.....	709
			2,039
November.....	Ville de Marseille.....	French.....	500
	Australia.....	English.....	627
			1,127
December.....	Assyria.....	do.....	120
	Elysia.....	do.....	604
	Caldera.....	French.....	271
			995
January. 1882.	India.....	English.....	338
	Ferdinando Lesseps.....	French.....	443
	Caledonia.....	English.....	339
			1,120
February.....	Olympia.....	do.....	414
	Ville de Marseille.....	French.....	567
	Australia.....	English.....	668
			1,609

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
March 1882.	Utopia	do	877
	Trinacria	do	820
	Bengala	Italian	406
	Elysia	English	946
	Caldera	French	346
	Scandinavia	English	326
	Victoria	do	1,207
			<hr/> 4,968
April	Italia	do	686
	Castalia	do	59
	Ferdinando Lesseps	French	456
	Scotia	English	182
	Dorian	do	199
	Alexandria	do	623
			<hr/> 2,205
May	Ville de Marseille	French	347
	Caledonia	English	345
	Desirade	French	174
	Caldera	do	423
	Australia	English	665
			<hr/> 1,954
June	Utopia	do	138
	Ferdinando Lesseps	French	215
	Assyria	English	71
			<hr/> 424
July	Picardie	French	157
	Columbia	English	98
	Ville de Marseille	French	133
			<hr/> 388
August	Caldera	do	141
September	Picardie	do	245
	Alsatia	English	199
	Olympia	do	117
	Ville de Marseille	French	373
			<hr/> 936
October	Elysia	English	434
	Caldera	French	378
	Tyrian	English	228
			<hr/> 1,040
November	Nantes	French	229
	Picardie	do	239
	Italia	English	445
			<hr/> 913
December	India	do	427
	Utopia	do	227
			<hr/> 654
January 1883.	Trinacria	do	246
	Castalia	do	286
	Assyria	do	68
	Australia	do	273
			<hr/> 873
February	Alesia	French	123
	Alpha	English	1,064
	Burgundia	French	500
			<hr/> 1,707

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
1883.			
March	Italia	English	778
	Sydonian	do	272
	Columbia	do	604
	Utopia	do	929
	Britannia	French	1,023
			3,606
April	Trinacria	English	847
	Elysia	do	991
	Dorian	do	256
	Alesia	French	1,181
	Assyrian	English	682
	Olympia	do	831
			4,788
May	Tyrian	do	203
	Birmannia	Italian	968
	Burgundia	French	927
	Caetatia	English	558
			2,666
June	Britannia	French	190
	India	English	157
	Italia	do	73
			420
July	Alesia	French	48
	Burgundia	do	110
			158
August	Britannia	do	35
	Tyrian	English	228
	Acadia	do	40
	Alsatia	do	56
			359
September	Alesia	French	110
	Agiaja	A. U.	32
	Burgundia	French	66
			208
October	Britannia	do	104
	Thiale	A. U.	97
	Caledonia	English	104
			305
November	Scandinavia	do	24
	Melpomene	A. U.	253
	Burgundia	French	176
		do	114
			567
December	India	English	129
1884.			
January	Alsatia	do	118
	Caetatia	do	59
	Burgundia	French	114
			291
February	Caledonia	English	51
	Alesia	French	133
			184
March	Elysia	English	221
	Britannia	French	478
	India	English	387
	Washington	Italian	362

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
April 1884.	Columbia	English	838
	Vincenzo Florio	Italian	294
	Burgundia	French	811
	Archimede	Italian	391
	Alsatia	English	266
			2,095
May	Alesia	French	217
	Gottardo	Italian	228
	Castalia	English	204
	Britannia	French	284
	Italia	English	82
	Washington	Italian	211
			1,226
June	Indipendente	do	171
	Assyria	English	63
	Archimede	Italian	94
			327
July	Trinacria	English	76
	Scotia	French	189
			265
August	Sydonian	English	46
	Gottardo	Italian	168
	Alexandria	English	66
	Britannia	French	104
	Beora	do	607
			986
October	Scandinavia	English	91
	Britannia	French	53
			144
November	Burgundia	do	107
December	India	English	194
	Neustria	French	152
	Vincenzo Florio	Italian	232
	Britannia	French	55
			633
January 1885.	Archimede	Italian	117
	Columbia	English	128
	Alesia	French	68
			313
February	Indipendente	Italian	153
	Scotia	English	356
			509
March	Britannia	French	138
	India	English	337
	Alexandria	do	120
	Archimede	Italian	516
	Alesia	French	230
	Italia	English	405
			1,746
April	Teutonia	do	145
	Assyria	do	282
	Gottardo	Italian	397
	Columbia	English	370
	Indipendente	Italian	450
			1,644

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
May 1885	Scotia	French	517
	Trinacria	English	265
	Britannia	French	335
	Archimede	Italian	454
	Germania	English	258
			1,829
June	Neustra	French	88
	India	English	175
	Gottardo	Italian	194
	Alesia	French	133
			590
July	Olympia	English	1
	Indipendente	Italian	115
	Scotia	French	241
	Tyrian	English	80
			437
August	Archimede	Italian	150
	Neustra	French	132
	Sydonian	English	3
	Gottardo	Italian	91
			376
October	Alexandria	English	234
	Alesia	French	56
			739
November	Neustra	do	491
	India	English	250
	Burgundia	French	361
			1,122
December	Italia	English	197
	Elysia	do	187
	Alesia	French	230
	Utopia	English	40
	Neustra	French	122
			776
January 1886	Columbia	English	51
	Indipendente	Italian	93
	Burgundia	French	149
	Archimede	Italian	100
			393
February	Olympia	English	122
	Gottardo	Italian	129
	Trinacria	English	146
	Alesia	French	428
			825
March	India	English	549
	Château Yquem	French	171
	Elysia	English	318
	Gergovia	French	385
	Indipendente	Italian	435
	Utopia	English	641
			2,499
April	Cilurum	do	657
	Neustra	French	684
	Columbia	English	290
	Australia	do	408
	Archimede	Italian	436
	Britannia	French	731
			3,206

Month and year.	Name of steamer.	Nationality.	Number of emigrants.
May..... 1886.	Plata.....	Italian.....	476
	Alesia.....	French.....	682
	Olympia.....	English.....	579
	Alexandria.....	do.....	253
	Assyrian.....	do.....	180
	Indipendente.....	Italian.....	497
	Gergovia.....	French.....	343
	Trinacria.....	English.....	242
			3,252
	June.....	Iniziativa.....	Italian.....	157
Burgundia.....		French.....	474
India.....		English.....	72
Britannia.....		French.....	192
Caledonia.....		English.....	134
Archimede.....		Italian.....	404
			1,433
	Grand total.....		71,188

PALERMO.

REPORT OF CONSUL CARROLL.

First. That during the years 1881 to 1885, inclusive, 8,860 persons appear to have emigrated to the United States through this port, the rate per annum being, in 1881, 247; 1882, 2,982; 1883, 3,505; 1884, 1,629; and in 1885, 497, of which only 102 appear to have belonged to other than the laboring or agricul ural classes.

In this connection it is proper to state, however, that the data obtainable from official sources cannot wholly be relied upon, as there seems to be no regular system of keeping a record of emigration even now, and previous to 1881 no account thereof whatever appears to have been kept. It is understood, however, that emigration to the United States previous to that year was much greater than it has been any year since.

Second. As intimated above, emigrants to the United States from this district belong principally to the laboring or agricultural classes, few of whom, if any, being able to read or write.

As a rule, previous to their emigrating, they live in poverty bordering on the extreme, and in a manner not easily conceived by an American or other person not conversant with the poverty-stricken localities of Europe. Their food consists of bread, macaroni, fish, fruit, and wine, in a more or less liberal degree, depending on the article, its price, &c. Meat to them is a great luxury and almost unknown as a diet.

The huts or hovels in which they live and sleep, together with their pigs, goats, and donkeys, and possibly any number of other living things, are not pleasant to look upon, nor is there any desire for a second inhalation of the odor which emanates from them.

In the city of Palermo the class under consideration, as well as shoemakers, mechanics, &c., live on the ground or street floor, ten to fifteen often occupying the same room, with or without curtain partitions, depending upon the degree of taste or refinement of the occupants.

In such places there is usually one large bed, which is plainly seen day or night from the street.

In passing up or down a street in Palermo, day or night, during pleasant weather, one of the most common sights is that of seeing people sleeping on steps and sidewalks, and people who are obliged to be on

foot and abroad picking their steps in order not to trample upon them. The sleep of these persons seems as tranquil and comfortable as if they were in a luxurious bed, where, indeed, it is presumed they could not sleep. In the so-called households of this class there can be little or no privacy, which may or may not have a detrimental effect upon them morally.

Third. The hope of improving their condition is the principal cause of inducing emigration. The more frugal, thrifty, and energetic of the class adverted to are those who principally comprise it. Compulsory military service, it appears, has very little to do with it in this district; on the contrary the average Sicilian seems to long for the time when he shall be called upon to enter the service. This may be due to patriotism or their almost insane desire for show or exhibition. Perhaps to both. Generally, however, the Sicilian is very patriotic and loves his country, no matter how high or low his condition may be.

Fourth. Emigrants are principally composed of farm laborers; few, if any, are tenants, and none own land. They are all poor, but not, properly speaking, paupers, and live in a wretched condition, as previously stated. Excepting in cold and rainy weather, the open air is preferable to their habitations. Their clothing is generally of the roughest material, much like that worn some years since by the poorer colored farm laborers of the South, and their food is, generally, as previously stated.

With reference to marriage in Italy, it is proper to say that it is very complicated. It may take months under the laws to consummate it, but when once accomplished the knot cannot be untied save, it is understood, by the Pope, who rarely or never does so.

There are no divorce laws in Italy.

Emigrants to the United States under twenty one years of age are believed to be generally legitimate. Over that age it is impossible to tell as to whether they are of legitimate or natural offspring, as the institutions for the latter turn them loose at the age named.

At the present time the foundling establishment in this city, with its branches, contains about 5,000 presumed natural children, and it is understood that it often contains many more.

In Palermo the sexes are not allowed to mingle or be alone without a third, fourth, or more persons present; therefore the above statement of fact may seem strange.

Fifth. As to deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons, it appears no such custom obtains here; nor does there appear to be any "assisted" emigrants by Government or other source. This statement is the result of careful and judicious inquiry.

Sixth. The attitude of the Government toward emigration appears to be almost passive. Occasionally it is understood to issue circulars for the information of intending emigrants, to the effect that they will fare better at home, and reciting instances of great privations experienced by emigrants who preceded them, and consequently advising them to remain at home. This seems all, and appears to have little or no effect.

Seventh. There are no special or other privileges offered to induce emigration from any source, save perhaps by some one who contracts to send a certain number of laborers to the United States or Canada to work on a railroad or other public works, when the passage may be paid and a certain sum given them to meet their immediate wants, which it is understood is afterwards deducted from their wages.

Criminals, murderers, &c., formerly escaped to the United States with facility from this port, but of late years it has been almost impossible for them to do so, as an efficient guard of police and detectives are

kept on board of each vessel intending to leave the port for days before her departure, and indeed during her whole stay in the harbor, looking out for such characters, among other things.

Again reverting to marriage in Italy, it may be said to be dual, as each couple usually, though not absolutely necessary, are married by ecclesiastic and civil authority.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, Italy, June 14, 1886.

TURIN.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL TOUHAY.

In my endeavors to procure the necessary statistics of emigration I have only succeeded for the period of five years embraced between and including the years 1880-1884. These figures, however, comprise departures for South America, as well as for the United States, and are consequently only valuable as showing the general tendency of those seeking new homes under more favorable conditions than those existing in this country.

Emigration from the consular district of Turin, 1880 to 1884, inclusive.

Districts.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Alessandria	751	1,450	1,292	1,660	3,073
Cuneo	1,300	2,093	4,072	2,020	2,056
Novara	68	124	208	271	444
Turin	1,512	3,244	2,947	2,128	2,863
Total for Piedmont	3,601	6,506	8,519	6,079	8,445

The number of emigrants out of the preceding figures bound for the United States is very small, as, from all that I have been able to gather, the movement is directed principally to the Argentine Republic, where the affinities of the Latin race, as well as the conditions of climate, constitute superior inducements to the Piedmontese seeking new homes. The entire emigration to the United States from this province, including the districts of Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, and the city of Turin, amounted only to 633 for the year 1884, and for the following year, 1885, the numbers did not exceed 767. It may be here stated that the male emigration predominates fully three-fourths over the female emigration. Taking as a basis the figures of these two years, 1884 and 1885, it may be presumed that the emigration from Piedmont to the United States has not at any time for the last ten years assumed important proportions.

CLASSES SUPPLYING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

Owing to the agrarian problem, and the really desperate condition to which the farmers in this district are reduced by taxes, high rents, and, above all, competition from the United States in grain products (see my agrarian report, of November 26, 1885),* the greatest number

* Printed in Consular Reports No. 69, October, 1886, p. 120.

of emigrants are drawn from the agricultural class. Of these the majority are farm laborers, shepherds, &c., who, for the most part go to the Argentine Republic, where they have no difficulty in finding employment on the large sheep and cattle ranches. The remaining numbers of emigrants are from the towns and cities, and are lay laborers, and individuals without regularly established trades, such as *café* waiters, domestics, &c.; but these latter (the waiters and domestics) are extremely few in number.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Some few comparatively speaking well-to-do farmers having a little money, emigrate to South America, in hopes of finding land that will yield them a more satisfactory return than the soil of this country, exhausted as it is by centuries of cultivation. Few, however, leave their homes with a view to escaping military service, as, from all that I can learn, this latter is regarded by all classes as so much time devoted to education, the soldiers being obliged to attend instruction for a couple of hours every day. Heavy taxation has much to do with deciding the country people towards emigration; but in the cities those leaving are generally impelled simply by the hope of bettering their condition. Labor difficulties and disputes between employers and their employes are rare, and never very serious, and although strikes sometimes occur they are of short duration, and are always settled by arbitration or by mutual concessions.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In this particular I have judged expedient to submit the figures of the last two censuses of the district of Turin, giving the collective numbers of trade, professions, and civic condition of the population.

Population of Turin, census of 1881, compared with census of 1871.

Classes.	Census of 1881.				Census of 1871.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Quota.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Quota.
Agriculturists	5,874	4,364	10,238	4.05	6,858	3,929	10,787	5.07
Skilled workers	41,901	28,969	68,870	27.24	29,165	18,710	47,875	22.51
Commercialists	12,747	5,564	11,311	7.23	10,195	3,763	13,958	4.56
Proprietors	5,615	7,292	12,907	5.10	4,781	5,007	9,788	4.60
Domestics	9,807	13,231	23,038	9.11	9,474	11,838	21,312	10.03
Clerks	7,156	135	7,291	2.88	5,961	69	6,030	2.84
Professors, lawyers, doctors, &c.	2,086	133	2,219	0.89	1,762	112	1,874	0.88
Religious classes	872	918	1,787	0.71	827	477	1,304	0.61
Teachers	650	1,081	1,731	0.69	554	814	1,368	0.64
Artists, painters, sculptors, actors, &c.	1,072	357	1,429	0.57	897	219	1,116	0.53
Journalists and writers	53	.....	53	0.02	43	.....	43	0.02
Persons without fixed calling	886	203	1,089	0.43	755	168	923	0.44
Students	14,295	12,598	20,873	10.64	11,100	7,004	18,104	8.52
Persons unable to provide for their own support	16,235	53,305	69,543	27.51	17,785	53,461	71,246	33.51
Army and navy	7,436	.....	7,436	2.94	6,916	.....	6,916	3.25
Total	126,685	126,147	252,832	100.00	107,073	105,571	212,644	100.00

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that there exists in this community a large number of people who are either indigent or are unable to provide for their own support. It is true that of these but a

very slight proportion could be classed as dangerous or criminal. Owing to the hard conditions of workmen's lives in Piedmont, it is almost impossible for them to make any provision out of their meager earnings for old age or sickness. Consequently, when disability does occur, their only refuge is either public charity, or, as it exists in a large majority in Italy, in the solicitude of their children, who, as a rule, devote themselves admirably to taking care of their parents in old age or sickness.

As regards housing, clothing, &c., I beg again to refer to my agrarian report of November 26, 1885, in which I reported at length on the conditions of living of the agricultural classes. In the cities of Piedmont, particularly in Turin, the working classes are rather well off in these particulars. Owing to the system of building prevailing here, where families reside in flats, the workman has his dwelling, generally two rooms, on the top floors of the houses, where he has at least the advantage of good air, and little or no crowding. The Piedmontese are, as a rule, excessively neat and clean both in their persons and habitations, and are thrifty and moral in their lives. Indeed, they may be said to be the New Englanders of Italy, industrious, energetic, and well conducted.

MARRIAGES AND BIETHS.

The following tables give the numbers of marriages, and births, legitimate and illegitimate, for the period embraced between the years 1876 and 1885, concluding with the five months ended May 31, 1886.

Number of marriages celebrated in Turin from January 1, 1876, to May 31, 1886.

Year.	Marriages.	Year.	Marriages.
1876.....	1,783	1883.....	1,948
1877.....	1,725	1884.....	1,923
1878.....	1,667	1885.....	1,949
1879.....	1,810	January 1 to May 31, 1886.....	878
1880.....	1,758		
1881.....	1,968	Total.....	19,312
1882.....	1,903		

Number of births (live), legitimate and illegitimate, from January 1, 1876 to December 31, 1885.

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1876.....	2,993	2,844	5,837	566	498	1,064	3,559	3,342	6,901
1877.....	3,060	2,950	6,010	508	520	1,028	3,568	3,470	7,038
1878.....	3,079	3,000	6,079	518	479	997	3,597	3,479	7,076
1879.....	3,048	2,919	5,967	552	502	1,054	3,600	3,421	7,021
1880.....	3,095	2,919	6,012	547	537	1,084	3,642	3,454	7,096
1881.....	3,260	3,237	6,497	550	555	1,105	3,810	3,792	7,602
1882.....	3,107	3,109	6,216	512	549	1,061	3,619	3,658	7,277
1883.....	3,417	3,309	6,726	527	448	975	3,944	3,767	7,711
1884.....	3,440	3,290	6,730	543	488	1,031	3,989	3,778	7,767
1885.....	3,451	3,408	6,859	565	593	1,098	4,016	3,941	7,957

Number of births (still-born), legitimate and illegitimate, from January 1, 1876 to December 31, 1885.

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1876	245	219	564	48	41	89	393	260	653
1877	283	175	458	53	41	94	316	216	532
1878	299	129	338	67	51	118	276	180	456
1879	262	186	448	57	31	88	319	217	536
1880	244	175	419	59	35	94	303	210	513
1881	293	184	477	62	41	103	355	225	580
1883	242	170	412	50	39	89	292	209	501
1884	310	211	521	50	33	83	360	244	604
1885	250	179	429	47	36	83	297	215	512

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Although I have made careful inquiries with a view to discovering if there should exist any deportation of paupers, criminals, or insane persons, I have not found any traces of such action, either by the authorities or charitable associations. The only "assisted" emigration that I could learn of is that of persons in the United States who sent funds to their relatives in this country for passage to New York or California. These cases are infrequent, however, and do not offer any features calling for a special mention.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT TOWARDS EMIGRANTS.

The Italian Government does not throw any obstacles in the way of persons expatriating themselves. The only exaction which the Government insists upon is the obligation of military service, which every male subject in the Kingdom is held to render if so required. But even this, I have been informed, can be obviated by the intending emigrant's making a formal renunciation of domicile before the syndic of his commune, coupled with a declaration of intention to reside out of Italy. This declaration can only be made by parents or guardians, with a view to exempting their minor children, or any future children they may have, from the necessity of serving in army or navy. On this point, however, I cannot pronounce authoritatively, as the question of military service is always construed in favor of the Government.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN RATES OF FARE.

In this particular emigrants from Piedmont obtain no favor. Neither the Government nor the corporations of this district take any action towards facilitating emigration. Persons desirous of leaving this country have to do so at their own cost, and under the ordinary conditions established by the transatlantic steamship lines. I may say, however, in conclusion, that the general classes leaving this consular district for the United States, may be set down as worthy and respectable, and grave instances of crime in Piedmont are notably rare.

ST. L. H. TOUHAY,
Vice-Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Turin, June 15, 1886.

THE NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM.

REPORTS OF CONSUL ECKSTEIN.

I.—EMIGRATION FROM HOLLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.

Prior to the year 1881 there does not appear to have been any control held or record kept from which the number of Netherlanders from this consular district or from this country who have emigrated to the United States could be ascertained and reported.

I am, however, in position to furnish statements showing the number of emigrants of all nationalities who have taken ship in Dutch ports from 1873 to 1885, each year, and their destination, as follows:

Number of emigrants.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1873	1,123	818	1,926	3,867
1874	316	226	500	1,042
1875	1,175	556	399	2,130
1876	1,220	693	489	2,402
1877	1,190	696	517	2,403
1878	1,436	779	568	2,783
1879	2,347	1,186	1,131	4,664
1880	5,994	3,169	2,805	11,875
1881	13,805	7,379	7,926	29,110
1882	17,441	8,240	8,640	34,321
1883	10,089	4,380	5,174	19,643
1884*	2,501	1,130	981	4,612
1885*	1,642	645	555	2,842

* The figures covering the years 1884 and 1885 in the above statement represent only the number of emigrants which took ship at Amsterdam during those years.

Destination of emigrants.

Years.	United States.	South America.	Australia.	Africa.	Total inclusive of other countries.
1875	2,091	18	17	9	2,130
1876	2,344	13	21	24	2,402
1877	2,252	31	53	46	2,403
1878	2,671	21	67	24	2,783
1879	4,529	25	83	27	4,664
1880	11,695	34	115	31	11,875
1881	28,782	77	93	158	29,110
1882	34,157	31	74	59	34,321
1883	19,354	81	15	59	19,643

In 1881 a Government board for superintending the passage and carriage of emigrants entered upon its duties at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

It was in that year that regular direct steam communication was established between Amsterdam and New York.

The objects of creating it were two-fold, firstly, to insure all required and necessary protection to emigrants in general, and, secondly, to invite and encourage foreign emigrants to come to and embark from

Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and thus benefit the local steamship companies and otherwise foster the interests of those places.

The chief officer of the board at Amsterdam, one D. Van Ketwich, is personally well known to me, and known to me as a most efficient and conscientious person.

Since then a very good control has been and is held, and statistics of emigration are kept and constantly improved.

To Mr. Ketwich I am indebted for the information contained in the following statements; the figures in them are extracted from the books in his office.

Tabular statement exhibiting the number of Netherlanders who emigrated from Amsterdam to New York or to the United States during the last five years.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children, one to ten years.	Infants.	Total.
1881	1,749	1,090	1,089	275	4,203
1882	1,954	1,165	1,264	302	4,685
1883	1,089	735	668	197	1,709
1884	536	353	330	94	1,313
1885	372	215	168	31	786

The number of emigrants as given in the foregoing table were not all from this consular district, but from that of Rotterdam as well, and on the other hand it is most likely that about a similar number belonging and coming from this district depart from Rotterdam for the United States.

The great falling off in the number of emigrants from this country to ours during the last three years forms a noteworthy feature as relating to the matter in hand, and I endeavor to give in this place the best explanation for it that I can.

I feel justified to say, in the first place, that it has not been owing to favorable surroundings or prosperous conditions prevailing in Holland during that period of time, but that, on the contrary, nearly all material interests were, and particularly in 1884 and 1885, in an exceptionally unsatisfactory state in this country.

What, then, caused the decline in emigration?

I answer, that to me it seems to have been caused, in part, because that many parties anxious to come to our shores lacked the required means for accomplishing that object.

The facts that less favorable accounts were received here during those years respecting the general state of material affairs in the United States, and that less substantial assistance reached here from relatives on our side to enable parties to come on, had also much to do with the decline in emigration from this country.

Again, the labor difficulties which induced our Government to adopt certain measures restricting indiscriminate emigration have not only had the effect of keeping really objectionable persons from coming to the United States, as certainly is desirable, but they have also had the effect of preventing quite a number of unobjectionable, perhaps desirable, persons to seek homes amongst us.

I base this statement upon the fact of having been applied to for information a number of times by intending emigrants, against whom there could have existed no objection to be allowed to land, and who had been led to believe that certain obstacles would be placed in their way on arrival at our shores.

This matter may deserve the special attention and consideration of our Government, as what I am saying about it may apply to other countries as well as to Holland.

My attention has also been called to the further fact of the great depreciation in the price of land suitable for farming and dairy purposes during the past few years, which presumably led to purchases in many cases by parties who under ordinary or other circumstances would have emigrated to the United States.

CLASSES WHICH SUPPLY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

The superintendent of emigration has kept a classified record showing, so far as practicable, the vocation of the emigrants who left this port for the United States in 1884 and 1885.

The record covers emigrants of all nationalities, and a correct copy of it is as follows:

Emigrants who left Amsterdam for the United States.

Vocations.	1884.	1885.
Farmers	313	490
Laborers, country and town	1,506	688
Merchants, clerks, book-keepers, &c	92	160
Artisans and mechanics	293	336
Men*	318	28
Women*	1,114	585
Children up to ten years of age	735	443
Infants	246	112
Total	4,612	2,942

* The numbers of men and women as put down in the above statement without any trade or occupation are explained to me to have consisted of old men and women in some cases, more generally, however, of boys and young men who had not yet chosen any calling, and as to women they are said to represent housewives who, together with their unmarried daughters, had the care of the families.

I am assured by the superintendent of emigration here, than whom no one has more accurate knowledge on the subject, that the agricultural class furnishes the principal contingent of the emigrants from Holland.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The Netherlanders are anything but a migratory or roving sort of people. They hold in high honor everything historical and traditional relating to and which sheds any luster or reflects any credit upon the nation, and of which there is a great deal, as is universally acknowledged, and they, furthermore, are most sincerely attached to the existing and principal national institutions.

It can well be imagined that under such circumstances emigration from the country is but rarely undertaken for insufficient or trivial cause or causes, but is more generally only resorted to when fair prospects exist that those about to give up their homes permanently to settle themselves in the United States, or in any other foreign country, will by so doing greatly improve their chances for bettering their condition in life, and the condition of those who go with them, as well as of those who may be dependent upon them and whom they may leave at home.

From my own observation, and authentic information, I am induced to believe and to state that the main cause of emigration from Holland

to the United States, what there has been of it and is, consisted and consists hereof: "That under any wise normal conditions prevailing in our country, when commerce and trade, manufacture and agriculture are flourishing, or only fairly prosperous, the chances there for the newcomers, especially if intelligent and industrious, are generally considered to be, and in my opinion really are, far superior to what they are or would be in Holland at any time to earn a competency or accumulate wealth."

Thus it is that emigration is ordinarily more influenced and increases or decreases according as favorable or unfavorable news respecting the economical and social conditions of the United States is received and circulated here, than it is affected by the local or homestate of affairs.

To a certain but only very limited extent other causes underlie the emigration from this country, but it can be said that neither military service, taxation, strikes, or even surplus population bring about much of it.

MILITARY SERVICE.

It would seem to show how little real compulsion there is or can be in compulsory military service in Holland, when, in this place, I give a translated extract from a war department circular, issued in February, 1873, containing certain instructions to the military authorities, which are still in force and carried out, and wherein the minister says as follows:

With regard to soldiers on furlough who may desire to emigrate with their families to North America, and who, if they were obliged to remain behind, might lose their means of subsistence, it appears to me desirable to deviate from the course hitherto pursued. I am the more induced to do this because, in my opinion, such a measure cannot be deemed to militate against the interests of the service. Besides, experience teaches that those soldiers who find themselves in such a situation generally leave the country without leave. The consideration that they would consequently be regarded as deserters would seldom deter them, as they would go without any intention to return to their fatherland. A great number owing military duty, now marked on the books as deserters, belong to this category.

I have, therefore, resolved for the future not to refuse to soldiers on furlough, who are not called for active service, and may be at any time situated as above stated, the permission to emigrate to North America; with this proviso, however, that use shall be made of such permission, in each case, within one month of the date of its having been granted, after which period it shall be considered as lapsed. Nor shall such soldiers, before their departures, be exempted thereby from any obligations or duties towards the army.

The law of Holland of August 19, 1861, which relates to the organization of the army and regulates the military service is, it seems to me, altogether very liberal. Here follow a few translated extracts from it:

The strength of the army is not to exceed the number of 55,000 men.

The army is to be organized, so far as possible, through the enlistment of volunteers. In default of sufficient volunteers for the army the same is to be completed by conscription of the inhabitants who have entered upon their twentieth year.

There is to be a yearly levy which is not to exceed the number of 11,000 men.

It is optional with every one either to render service personally or to furnish a substitute.

The term of the service is five years.

Mustered-in men are to be kept under arms for military exercise and duty during the whole of the first year of their term of service, if found necessary.

In ordinary times the army assembles once annually to receive instructions in the manual of arms and to be inspected during a period not to exceed six weeks, unless it be deemed advisable to dispense entirely or partially with such requirement.

Neither conscripts nor volunteers in the army can, without their consent, be sent to the colonies and possessions of the Netherlands in other parts of the world.

There are also exemptions from military service which may be characterized as very liberal, as well as the law and regulations relating to *soldiers who wish to contract marriage and who are married, &c.*

TAXATION.

Concerning the matter of taxation in Holland I shall also furnish a few figures, leaving the reader to infer from them whether it is or ought to be considered onerous or otherwise as compared with what taxation is in other European countries and in the United States.

According to a statement published last year by the Association for Statistics in the Netherlands, the product of the principal taxes per head of the population was at different periods, from 1850 to 1884, both inclusive, each year as follows, viz :

Year.	Florins per head.	Year.	Florins per head.
1850.....	18f. 50c.	1870.....	20f. 32c.
1855.....	18 72	1875.....	23 94
1860.....	18 08	1880.....	25 29
1865.....	18 29	1884.....	24 41

The foregoing statement comprises direct taxes, such as ground tax, personal tax, and licenses, import duties, excise duties on the articles of sugar, wine, spirits, salt, soap, beer, &c., and certain indirect taxes, such as stamps, registration, and succession duties, &c.

In a series of very ably written lengthy articles from the pen of a gentleman at Leyden, said to be an eminent authority, published in the principal paper of this city, and upon the subject of, "What the workman of the Netherlands pays in taxes," a result is arrived at which the author states as follows, viz :

If we sum up what is said herein and in formerly published articles, then is shown, calculated for Leeuwarden, what proportion of the taxes are borne and paid by workmen.

It must not be overlooked that the computation has been made upon low estimates, and in more than one respect too low, as for instance import duties are taken note of only on the articles of tea and petroleum, whereas other dutiable articles are consumed by the working classes of the population.

Workmen earning from 5 to 7 florins per week pay excise duty, 11.23 florins per annum; import duty, 2.67½ florins per annum, and personal tax, 3.28½ florins; total, 17.19 florins, being 5½ per cent. on their income.

Workmen earning from 8 to 10 florins per week pay excise duty, 11.23 florins per annum; import duty, 2.67½ florins per annum; personal tax, 6.84½ florins, and capitation tax, 5 florins; total, 25.75 florins, being 5½ per cent. on their income.

Workmen earning from 11 to 13 florins per week pay excise duty, 11.23 florins per annum; import duty, 2.67½ florins per annum; personal tax, 14.96 florins, and capitation tax, 8 florins; total, 36.86½ florins, being 6 per cent. on their income.

Such is the result at which we have arrived—5 or 6 per cent. on their income the workmen pay in taxes.

Few if any words are necessary to disapprove hereof; the figures speak for themselves. We ought to let these dumb and yet eloquent witnesses arouse us to the necessity of removing this burden from the shoulders of the working people.

There are those who are better able to pay than the workmen in these times.

If we cannot make them richer, let us cease to impoverish them.

STRIKES.

As to the matter of "strikes" in Holland it can be remarked that, hitherto, they have been of rare occurrence.

For detailed information on this point I would respectfully refer to what is stated thereon in my report on Labor in Holland, of July 16, 1884.*

* Printed in Labor Report, II, p. 1288.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

A considerable proportion of the emigrants from this country to the United States are farmers, either land owners or tenants, who, I am assured, as a rule, go with more or less means, in many cases sufficient to purchase some land or small farms when they get to our side.

Such of them as have but little or no money, who are poor when they start, are hardly to be considered paupers, as they bring with them strong arms and stout hearts, a firm will to work, and are imbued with a spirit of manhood and independence.

It ought, therefore, not to be apprehended that such emigrants are ever very likely to become a charge on or a burden to any benevolent institutions, or to any city, county, or State government, on arrival at our shores, but, on the contrary, they, it will appear to me, are just the sort of people who make good citizens.

On this branch of the inquiry I am instructed not to confine myself to merely the emigrants, but to extend it and give information as to the general manner of living as regards housing, eating, and clothing, &c., of the whole population of the district.

In answer on this point I would state, in the first place, that the district which mostly contributes to the emigration comprises three provinces, those of Groningen, Friesland, and North Holland.

As to the general manner of living therein, it may be said that there are no very marked distinguishing features on the part of their population as considered to what it is on the part of the inhabitants in all the other provinces.

But if it is expected, as I doubt, that full and comprehensive information be given of the outside and inside of the palaces, residences, and villas of the aristocratic classes, the rich and upper middle classes, as well as of the plainer habitations, humble dwellings, and tenement houses owned or occupied by all the lower classes, including emigrants in the city and country; if it is expected to be fully and accurately described how and what each of these different classes of the population eat and drink, and how they clothe themselves, &c., then, I regret to say, my answer is apt to fall short of being satisfactory, and may disappoint the Department and the readers of this report.

To accomplish such a task in such a way would necessitate a sort of census to be previously taken, as up to this time there exists no published data, material, or statistics from which any such information could be adduced.

I trust, however, it will suffice when I state that the general manner of living, as regards housing, eating, and clothing on the part of the population in the above-named provinces, as well as in all of Holland, presents as great and similar contrasts between the most and least favored classes as it does in most every other country in Europe.

Side by side with ordinary comfort, great simplicity, and deprivation there exists the greatest comfort, elegance, and luxury; whilst many a workingman's family lives at a cost of 500 florins per annum, there are families whose yearly expenditures run up to 30,000 and 40,000 florins.

For further information on this point, and more particularly as to the manner and cost of living of the working classes, &c., I beg again to refer to what is stated thereon in my report of July 16, 1884, published in Consular Reports, Labor in Foreign Countries, vol. 2.

Being in possession of some statistics relating to the number of houses and families in the Netherlands in 1859, 1869, and 1879; the number

of marriages, divorces, children, natural and legitimate, from 1874 to 1884, inclusive, I compile statements from them as follows :

tatement showing the number of houses, &c., and the number of families, &c., in 1859, 1869, and 1879 in Holland.

Items.	Census of 1859.	Census of 1869.	Census of 1879.
Inhabited houses	542,395	634,595	729,098
Uninhabited houses	14,491	39,266	22,578
Houses in course of erection .....	.....	1,214	2,391
Inhabited ships	6,684	9,076	9,402
Number of families, exclusive of separately living persons	668,911	748,782	818,805

Marriages.

Years.	Average population.	Marriages.	Per one thousand souls.	Years.	Average population.	Marriages.	Per one thousand souls.
1874	3,741,632	31,353	8.4	1880	4,048,801	30,349	7.4
1875	3,738,395	31,553	8.3	1881	4,087,384	29,849	7.3
1876	3,837,491	31,699	8.2	1882	4,143,524	29,571	7.1
1877	3,895,124	31,470	8.1	1883	4,199,018	29,515	7.1
1878	3,953,339	30,711	7.8	1884	4,251,669	30,528	7.2
1879	4,009,448	30,055	7.6				

Divorces.

Years.	Divorces.	Per one thousand marriages.	From bed and board.		Years.	Divorces.	Per one thousand marriages.	From bed and board.	
			Number.	Per one thousand marriages.				Number.	Per one thousand marriages.
1874 ...	154	4.9	29	0.92	1880 ..	151	5.0	75	2.47
1875 ...	151	4.8	35	1.11	1881 ..	187	6.2	94	3.15
1876 ...	153	4.8	25	0.79	1882 ..	168	5.7	84	2.84
1877 ...	155	4.9	51	1.62	1883 ..	189	6.4	82	2.75
1878 ...	163	5.3	71	2.31	1884 ..	196	6.4	95	3.11
1879 ...	155	5.1	59	1.92					

Statement showing legitimate and natural children.

Years.	Legitimate.					Natural.				
	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Per cent.	Total.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Per cent.	Total.
1874	67,417	51.3	64,107	48.7	131,524	2,318	50.9	2,230	49.1	4,548
1875	69,102	51.5	64,961	48.5	134,063	2,227	50.5	2,179	49.5	4,406
1876	70,690	51.3	66,986	48.7	137,610	2,313	50.4	2,281	49.6	4,594
1877	70,807	51.3	67,223	48.7	138,030	2,310	50.3	2,278	49.7	4,588
1878	71,013	51.4	67,037	48.6	138,050	2,444	52.1	2,252	47.9	4,696
1879	73,116	51.3	69,340	48.7	142,456	2,306	50.6	2,252	49.4	4,558
1880	71,590	51.3	68,103	48.7	139,702	2,112	50.9	2,041	49.1	4,153
1881	71,255	51.3	67,699	48.7	138,954	2,009	50.0	2,006	50.0	4,015
1882	72,939	51.3	69,210	48.7	142,149	2,191	50.7	2,114	49.3	4,305
1883	71,827	51.4	67,987	48.6	139,814	2,130	49.7	2,158	50.3	4,288
1884	73,890	51.4	69,859	48.6	143,749	2,426	51.3	2,305	48.7	4,731

DEPORTATION OF CHRONIC PAUPERS OR INSANE PERSONS, ETC.

No case or cases of deportation of chronic or any paupers or of insane persons, with or without Government aid, have been brought to my knowledge or have been intimated to me during several years last past, and it may safely be stated, I think, that no such reprehensible practice is indulged in in these days, either on the part of the Government or public of this country.

Chronic paupers are not often met with in Holland.

Those who are pauperized through laziness, or habitual idling, soon turn either into mendicants or criminals, careers which generally and speedily lead to their becoming inmates of either work-houses and poor-houses, or of jails and other penal establishments.

For the treatment and care of the insane, rich and poor, male and female, most ample provision is made.

The insane asylums in this country and their general management are highly spoken of.

There are in all, as I am informed, eight such institutions in Holland, situated in different provinces, with a capacity varying as to convenient accommodation for from 200 to about 900 patients.

The largest one, located at Bloemendaal, near Haarlem, named "Meerenberg," surrounded by beautifully and usefully laid out grounds, consisting of about 100 acres, belonging to the establishment, contains at this time fully 900 inmates.

An additional building is now in course of erection there, at a cost of near 400,000 florins, which, when completed, in about two years, is intended to hold about 400 patients.

I visited this "asylum" a few days ago and am indebted to the kind-hearted, generous, and obliging director and "*Hinsmeester*" of the same for showing me around in nearly every part of it.

Whilst I cannot pretend to any particular knowledge or experience as to what insane asylums are in other countries, or as to what all they ought to be anywhere, I would not hesitate to state that to me it seems the "asylum" (*Gesticht*) "Meerenberg" deserves to be characterized a "model institution"; as nearly perfect in all of its appointments as, it would appear, such institutions can well be made.

Furthermore, Holland abounds in public and private establishments of every description, intended for the alleviation of afflicted and unfortunate sufferers, be they rich or poor, young or old, male or female.

Assisted emigration exists always to a more or less considerable extent. It may be divided in two categories, namely, such persons as are not only willing but anxious to emigrate, but who, without any fault of their own, require, receive, and accept assistance in order to realize their intention and object; and of such as are indifferent about emigrating or even opposed to it, but who are prevailed upon to go, and who, as it were, "are emigrated" by well-to-do relatives or friends supplying them the means.

The above first-mentioned class of emigrants is quite numerous, and may be said to compare favorably with others who go, and who are able to pay their own way.

The latter-mentioned class consists, usually, of a sort of never-do-good, indolent, or sluggish persons, of whom there are, luckily, but very few, and who can be characterized as "leaving their country for their country's good," but who may, subsequently, be said to come to "ours" to its injury, in some cases at least.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS EMIGRATION.

From all that I have hitherto observed and learned I feel justified in stating that the Government of this country is perfectly passive as to the matter of emigration; it neither encourages nor restrains it. No impediments or obstacles of any kind are thrown in its way, so far as I know.

Several excellent laws, that of November 27, 1865, and of September 30, 1869, as well as two or three royal decrees, provide for and afford every protection to emigrants, particularly to such as are foreigners, and who come from over the borders to take ship in and depart from any port of Holland.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OFFERED TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.

From what is above already stated it will be obvious that nothing is done on the part of the Dutch Government to induce the emigration of any of its citizens. Neither are there, at this time, any corporations which are engaged to bring about emigration in any manner, at least none at all so far as I know and can learn.

The former passenger agents of the company whose ships ply between this port and New York made great exertions in that direction, but neither the company nor their present agents here attempt to cause or influence emigration in any way.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, May 31, 1886.

II.—EMIGRATION FROM AMSTERDAM TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1886.

Through the kindness of D. van Ketwich, esq., the superintendent of emigration at this port, who furnished me the required data and statistics I am enabled to prepare this report.

The total number of persons, men, women, and children, who emigrated to the United States via Amsterdam in 1886, was 4,647, as against 2,842 in 1885, being an increase in the emigration which took place in 1886 over that of the previous year, 1885, amounting to 1,805 persons.

They were all carried in the steamers Edam, Schiedam, and Zaan- dam, of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, in twenty-two trips, and all landed at New York.

The number of cabin passengers by same steamers and trips was in 1886, 1,040, whereas in 1885 only 243 cabin passengers were carried, which would show that the Amsterdam line is gaining in favor by the traveling public.

The 4,647 emigrants consisted of 2,546 men, 980 women, 906 children from one to ten years of age, and 215 infants.

As to their nationality may serve the following statement, viz :

Nationalities.	Number.	Nationalities.	Number.
Netherlanders	771	Swedes	74
Germans	1,507	French	39
English	771	Norwegians	10
Austrians	410	Syrians	10
Russians	368	Poles	2
Italians	337	Danes	1
Americans	161	Greeks	1
Swiss	119		
Belgians	68	Total	4,647

The number of 161 Americans put down in the foregoing statement should, it would seem to me, be deducted from the total number representing the emigrants, as the fact of their having gone as steerage passengers caused them to be, but erroneously, classed as emigrants.

The number of Netherlanders who came to our shores last year was very near the same as in the year before; there were 771 in 1886 and 786 in 1885.

The following statement shows in what proportion each province contributed to the emigration in 1886:

Provinces.	Men.	Women.	Children (one to ten years).	Infants.	Total.
Groningen.....	57	36	51	8	152
Friesland.....	51	22	25	8	106
Drenthe.....	5	5	6	3	19
Overysel.....	17	11	13	4	45
Gelderland.....	49	24	29	8	101
Utrecht.....	7	1	3	.....	11
North Holland.....	75	52	58	13	198
South Holland.....	26	15	16	6	63
Zeeland.....	17	12	10	2	41
North Brabant.....	15	9	9	1	34
Limburg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	311	187	220	53	771

Of the 771 emigrants from Holland, 496 are recorded as being without any trade or occupation, namely, 171 women, 223 children, 54 infants, and 48 youths from ten to eighteen years of age.

As to the trades or occupation of the remaining 275 Dutch emigrants, they are thus stated, viz:

Occupations.	Number.	Occupations.	Number.
Farmers.....	131	Chimney-sweeps.....	3
Farm and other laborers.....	87	Butchers.....	2
Merchants.....	9	Servants, male.....	2
Carpenters.....	9	Millers.....	2
Bakers.....	4	Other trades.....	17
Servants, females.....	3		
Dyers.....	3	Total.....	275
Blacksmiths.....	3		

The average time in which the trips were made from this port to New York was fourteen and a half days each, and without any serious or noteworthy accidents happening during the year covered by this report.

The price for steerage passage, which, in the spring of the year, was 60 florins, or about \$24, was, in consequence of the Antwerp competition, later on reduced to 48 florins, or about \$19.20.

It is agreeable to me to be able to report that the laws and regulations touching hygiene and sanitation as to ships and passengers are being closely looked after and strictly carried out in this port.

For illustration I would mention a case which came under my notice in the course of the year. A young woman named Catherine Schauburg, of Melsungen, by Cassel, Germany, with her infant, six months old, who had engaged and paid her passage-money for a steerage passage, was refused to be taken on board the steamer Edam, Captain Taat, because the child was rather badly afflicted with an eruption of the skin. It was feared the child's sickness might be of a contagious

character and endanger the health or lives of other passengers. Through the intermediation of the city authorities, the mother and child were placed in a hospital, where they remained until the child was restored to health, and they have since then continued the voyage.

EMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF FRIESLAND.

Last year, after receiving instructions from the Department of State to report upon the extent and character of the emigration from this consular district to the United States, I applied for statistics and material to different persons and at various places, and amongst them to his excellency Baron van Harinxma Thoe Slooten, royal commissary of the province of Friesland.

At the time I rendered my report upon the subject, May 31, 1886, I had not yet received any answer from him, but about two months afterwards it came.

In it the royal commissary conveyed to me such full and interesting information relating to the extent, character, &c., of the emigration from the province of Friesland that I concluded to translate his communication and append it to this present report and as supplemental to the report above referred to.

In fact ordinary courtesy dictates this course, as to withhold it from the Department would hardly be proper, after an officer of such high rank had the kindness to take the trouble to prepare it, upon my request and in the belief that it was intended for our Government.

It is as follows :

LJEEUWARDEN, July 29, 1886.

The UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Amsterdam* :

In response to your letter and request of the 24th of May last, I have the honor herewith to hand you a statement of the emigration from the province of Friesland to the United States, from 1876 to 1885, both inclusive, and a brief account of the social condition, &c., of the classes of people in the community which contribute more particularly to the emigration from this section, as well as more generally to the whole population of the province.

Statement showing the emigration from the province of Friesland to the United States, each year, from 1876 to 1885, both inclusive.

Years.	Communes.	Heads of families and unmarried men.	Circumstances of the emigrants.			Persons who accompanied heads of families and unmarried men.		
			Well to do.	Less well to do.	Needy or poor.	Women.	Children.	Servants.
1876.....	7	13	3	10	.....	4	17	.....
1877.....	10	21	3	12	6	8	24	1
1878.....	3	4	.....	2	2	2	6	.....
1879.....	6	8	.....	7	1	6	9	1
1880.....	18	114	7	73	34	66	224	1
1881.....	36	530	17	380	163	335	909	13
1882.....	32	399	14	310	75	189	537	39
1883.....	29	276	18	194	64	120	339	7
1884.....	33	197	7	134	56	71	235	3
1885.....	23	81	13	54	14	33	123	3
From 1876 to 1885.....	.....	1, 673	82	1, 176	415	834	2, 428	66

As you will observe from the foregoing statement the emigration has since 1882 steadily and considerably diminished.

In conclusion of this paragraph I would remark that the rural population of all degrees are very fond of cake and gingerbread, great quantities of which are eaten in all sorts of forms.

CLOTHING.

The clothing at present worn by the different classes of the population differs but very little from such as is in use by the corresponding classes of the inhabitants in the other provinces of Holland, and this is more particularly the case as regards men's ware. In the country regions it is, generally speaking, very simple. Underclothing consists almost exclusively of some woollen material, and this, in the case of the workmen, during all seasons of the year, as the climate of the country makes this most desirable if not necessary.

The country women still wear the time-honored Friesian head-gear, the so-called "ooryzer."

In the towns the use of this head ornament is vastly giving way to the ordinary and fashionable head dress of the period. When, however, the ladies of the upper classes, and even many of those less favored by fortune, do wear the head-gear in question, it is invariably made out of gold. Others wear the silver article. The price of a heavy "ooryzer," made of gold, costs often from 250 to 300 florins, and as added thereto there are often jeweled bands across the forehead. The whole ornament frequently represents great value.

POPULATION, MARRIAGES, AND DIVORCES.

The number of marriages during the last ten years has not kept equal pace with the increase of the population. That this is not an evidence of increased prosperity needs no further elucidation or comment.

In the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 there was, in the place of the former regular annual augmentation, even a falling off of the population. This did not occur in consequence of an excess of deaths over births, as in this respect Friesland is generally the most progressive province in the Kingdom; nor has it been caused by the "relative" mortality, but has been solely owing to the fact that a larger number of persons left the province than came to settle therein.

It may be assumed that amongst the first mentioned there were many who were induced to emigrate to the United States, or leave for and settle in other parts of the Netherlands, especially the metropolis (Amsterdam), in the hope of bettering their condition.

In spite of the decrease of population in 1883 and 1884, the number of marriages was no fewer than in 1881.

The number of divorces cannot be called large, but separations *a mensa et thoro* occur more frequently.

The figures in the following statement illustrate what is written under the next-
above caption, viz:

Years.	Population on January 1.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Years.	Population on January 1.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1876.....	813,815	2,755	11	1881.....	331,515	2,341	8
1877.....	817,405	2,765	10	1882.....	329,309	2,262	12
1878.....	820,160	2,724	13	1883.....	329,237	2,349	17
1879.....	823,872	2,652	10	1884.....	329,130	2,341	10
1880.....	829,877	2,448	9	1885.....	330,866	2,370	13

I flatter myself that by the foregoing I have satisfied your wish, but should you desire further explanation or information upon one or another point I shall be ready and pleased to furnish it to you.

The royal commissary in the province of Friesland,

VAN HARINXMA THOE SLOOTEN.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
January 10, 1887.

ROTTERDAM.

REPORT OF CONSUL STOCKTON.

The following table gives the total number of emigrants, Dutchmen and foreigners, to the United States or other countries, from Rotterdam, for the years 1862 to 1885:

Year.	Total number of emigrants.	Dutchmen.	Foreigners.	To the United States.		To other countries.
				Direct.	Indirect.	
1862.....	480				324	146
1863.....	939			89	616	233
1864.....	3,161			542	2,604	15
1865.....	3,983			752	3,202	29
1866.....	4,023	1,969	2,054	886	3,119	18
1867.....	4,161	1,776	2,385	579	3,567	15
1868.....	2,846	969	1,877		2,841	5
1869.....	2,726	1,452	1,274		2,725	1
1870.....	3,441	1,123	2,318		3,431	10
1871.....	2,844	1,592	1,252		2,813	13
1872.....	3,662	2,176	1,486	181	3,430	87
1873.....	5,091	3,172	2,919	2,977	2,064	50
1874.....	2,241	1,065	1,175	1,435	785	18
1875.....	2,099	757	1,342	1,500	590	39
1876.....	2,356	598	1,758	1,758	540	58
1877.....	2,873	574	1,799	1,806	462	105
1878.....	2,781	563	2,218	2,207	462	112
1879.....	4,603	1,048	3,555	3,875	598	135
1880.....	11,549	3,360	8,189	10,181	1,188	130
1881.....	18,151	4,414	13,737	16,181	1,642	328
1882.....	17,322	2,640	14,682	11,516	5,598	238
1883.....	18,602	2,160	11,442	8,368	5,022	212
1884.....	9,145	2,396	6,749	5,741	3,136	218
1885.....	6,282	942	5,340	4,398	1,771	113

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company was organized in 1872, which explains the increase in the direct departures from Rotterdam since that year.

In order to present a fair example of the financial condition and classes of the Dutchmen emigrating from the Netherlands to the United States, I have taken the year 1882, when the total number of men, women, and children was 5,797, of which 1,901 were men; of these 98 were in comfortable circumstances, 1,165 were with some means, and 426 were without, whilst the 212 of condition was unknown; 302 were tradesmen, 238 were farm owners, 1,014 were farm hands, and 347 whose occupations were unknown.

It will be observed that the majority of emigrating Dutchmen belong to the agricultural class, and that a comparatively large percentage are farm owners who are influenced in their determination to leave the Netherlands by the favorable reports from their successful countrymen, who have been greatly benefited by seeking new homes in the United States, where their natural industry and the liberality of our Government has combined to considerably better their circumstances.

It is this class of the Dutch that, upon their successful experience, not only advise their less fortunate connections to leave the difficulties they undergo here in their efforts to maintain large families, meet taxations and high rents, but assist them by prepaying their passage from this country to the United States, so fully one-third of the Dutch emigrants are encouraged and induced to leave.

With the view to afford an idea as to the social condition of the population of this consular district, I have prepared the following statement

showing the number of marriages, divorces, births (legitimate and natural) at Rotterdam, from 1880 to 1884:

Years.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Births.	
			Legitimate.	Natural.
1880	1,244	33	5,497	237
1881	1,286	36	5,590	259
1882	1,262	39	5,277	324
1883	1,257	40	5,725	322
1884	1,278	22	5,946	385

The above statement is an illustration of the social condition of those living in the larger cities of this consular district; however, the largest proportion of those emigrating to the United States come from the rural districts, where the moral condition may be considered better, though their mode of living is not what it should be, a fact which should be attributed to their ignorant adherence to the customs of past years, in which they were taught to be satisfied with the bare necessities of life and in which they continue to find satisfaction.

Their houses are poorly constructed, in bad condition, and scantily furnished; their food is of indifferent quality, and themselves improperly clothed.

These conditions arise chiefly from their own carelessness, absence of desire to benefit themselves in these progressive times by taking advantage of the admirable free-school system provided by this Government, a lack of enterprise, and a contentment in the habits of generations past.

Before the year 1880 a number of fugitives from justice sought refuge in the United States, but since the extradition treaty between the Netherlands and the United States has been consummated, it has been an exception when persons charged with crimes of any character have emigrated to the United States.

The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, of Rotterdam, conveys, with a few exceptions, all the Dutch emigrants; their rates of fare for steerage passengers amounts to \$24 this year, \$22 in 1885, and \$19 in 1884. Tickets for prepaid passages, bought in the United States by purchasers wishing to assist persons from this side to reach that destination, have been sold at \$22 in 1886, \$18 in 1885, and \$10 in 1884.

The attitude of the Government of the Netherlands toward emigration must be considered favorable to the extent that it places no obstacles in its way and gives certain protections to emigrants, though its policy upon the matter is held as one of neutrality.

I inclose herewith a translated copy of the law respecting the transit and conveyance of emigrants, together with a copy of the royal decree relating thereto.

It will be observed that among the provisions of this law is one which provides for the appointment, at Government's expense, of commissioners for the protection of emigrants.

An outline of the organization of this committee at Rotterdam, its duties, and the manner of their execution is as follows:

These commissioners are divided into two subcommittees, A and B. Subcommittee A consists of three members, and is charged with the

following duties : To arrange in a friendly way the differences between emigrants and passage brokers, agents, or other persons ; to make inquiry of people who are in any way connected with emigration ; to determine the amount of bail required by the Articles 7 and 17 of the law ; to enforce its requirements as to securities and insurance policies, and they are also charged with the safe-keeping of such documents.

Subcommittee B consists of four members, whose duties are : To inspect the steamers which are reported to be ready for the transportation of emigrants ; to inspect the lodging-houses where the emigrants usually make their abode during their short stay in this city ; to see to the condition of the health of the emigrants.

The transportation company gives notice to the emigration committee a few days before a departure from Rotterdam of the intended sailing, and also gives the probable number of emigrants which are at that time expected to sail.

Upon the receipt of such communication the members of subcommittee B are informed thereof, and also of the day and hour upon which the inspection will take place, which is usually on the day before the departure. The commissioners thereupon satisfy themselves that the space intended for the emigrants is not taken up by cargo or luggage, and that there is a proper division for the unmarried male emigrants.

The provisions, water, and fuel are also inspected from time to time, as well as the medicines and medical instruments which are required to be provided upon each steamer.

The officials are always present when the emigrants embark, and the clearance is not issued before they are convinced that everything is in perfect order for their proper conveyance to their destination.

The clearance is made out in duplicate ; one copy is retained by the commissioners after it has been signed by the nearest custom-house officer.

After the departure of the steamer the company has to give to the committee a complete list of the emigrants, showing their full names, professions, ages, &c., and also the policy of insurance, in conformity with article 13 of the law on emigration.

In addition to this a bail amounting to not more than 10,000 guilders (\$4,000) is required to be given by corporations undertaking the transportation of emigrants, as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions which are binding upon them in virtue of the act.

Another important duty of the commissioners is to inspect, from time to time, the lodging-houses where the emigrants live during their short stay in this port, which inspection usually takes place in the evenings when the emigrants are present, and it is then that inquiries are made as to their satisfaction.

The result of my investigation upon this subject, which has been as thorough as possibilities would allow, leads me to believe that a large majority of the Dutch that emigrated to the United States from this consular district are of a class of people that are honest, industrious, and hardworking, well informed in their occupations, and calculated to make good and peaceful citizens in the midst of the natural benefits and enlightening influences which they receive upon making their new homes in our country.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, May 26, 1886.

Act of the 1st June, 1861, and 15th July, 1869, respecting the transit and conveyance of emigrants.

ART. 1. Foreign emigrants shall be allowed to pass through the Netherlands, although unprovided with passports or other safe conducts, upon simply presenting themselves, provided the object of their journey is satisfactorily stated to the proper authorities on the frontiers or at the first place at which they shall arrive.

ART. 2. The examination required by article 1 shall be conducted by the chief of police on the frontier or at the first place of arrival. He shall be authorized to grant a pass to emigrants. This pass shall have the force of a permission to reside for the time of two months. He shall also afford them all the information necessary to facilitate the journey to the port of embarkation.

ART. 3. Foreign emigrants who have not left the country within the term of two months shall provide themselves with a permit, according to the law. Should their departure have been delayed by unavoidable reasons the pass mentioned in the first section of the preceding article shall be prolonged for a period to be fixed by the chief of the police at the place where the emigrant may be staying. Before the granting of the permit prescribed in the first section, foreign emigrants whose presence may endanger the safety of the public may be sent out of the country upon our warrant, according to the law relating to aliens.

ART. 4. Commissioners for superintending the conveyance of emigrants shall be appointed by the government of the province in such districts as are indicated by us, in accordance with instructions to be given by us. The commissioners shall, if possible, include members of the chambers of commerce and manufactures and members of the municipal council, together with persons well acquainted with matters relating to navigation. The necessary expenses of the commissioners shall be defrayed by a fixed annual payment out of the exchequer. In districts where no commissioners have been appointed the mayor and aldermen shall be instructed to regulate the conveyance of emigrants. The stipulations of this act relating to the emigration commissioners are made applicable to them.

ART. 5. The police shall be bound to render every assistance to the commissioners in enforcing this law and the regulations that may be prescribed by us for carrying it into effect. At the requisition and in the presence of one of the commissioners they shall be authorized at any time to go on board of vessels indicated in article 14 as being ready for the conveyance of emigrants, and also to enter the dwelling-houses where emigrants may be lodging, notwithstanding any opposition on the part of the inmates. A report of the execution of the warrant and of the causes which gave rise to the issuing of it shall be drawn up by the police within forty-eight hours. This report shall be signed by the commissioner who was present and then communicated to the parties whose vessel or house may have been entered.

ART. 6. Besides the powers, which by this act and by the general regulations, as detailed in article 24, are granted to the emigration commissioners, it shall form part of their duty to offer aid and protection and give advice and information to emigrants; to use endeavors in arranging any differences that may arise between emigrants and passenger-brokers or their agents, or between emigrants and the persons mentioned in article 17; to inspect or cause to be inspected all vessels which have been reported as ready for the passage of emigrants, in conformity with article 14, as also the houses in which emigrants may be lodging; to superintend the sanitary condition of the emigrants.

ART. 6a. The emigration commissioners shall also be empowered to issue certificates on application:

(1) To innkeepers for the board and lodging of emigrants.

(2) To all persons who may be desirous of offering any services to emigrants.

These certificates shall be issued gratis, and always for one year, and shall be subject to revocation by the commissioners at any time.

ART. 7. Any person undertaking, either on his own account or as agent, to convey Dutch or foreign emigrants from the Netherlands to a place out of Europe shall, whether the embarkation takes place in a Netherland or a foreign port, previously provide real or personal bail as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions, which are binding upon him in virtue of this act, and of the regulations which may be imposed by us according to article 24; such bail to be placed at the disposal of the emigration commissioners in the district where the vessel for the conveyance of emigrants is reported and inspected. The amount of the bail is to be fixed by the commissioners, and shall not exceed 10,000 guilders. In case any part of the bail should have been employed, it shall be made up to the original amount within the term to be fixed by the commissioners. If personal bail be offered, only those who are established in the country, and who are approved by the commissioners, shall be accepted, and they shall become bound conjointly with the principal surety.

ART. 8. The passage-broker shall be responsible to the emigration commissioners for the due fulfillment of the obligations which, by virtue of this act, and of the regu-

lations to be enacted by us according to article 24, shall devolve upon him. Should the passage-broker neglect to fulfill all the obligations which he has undertaken, the commissioners shall perform the same at his cost, and, if necessary, at that of his co-sureties.

If any action for neglect of duty, as mentioned in the preceding section, which the commissioners shall bring against the passage-broker or his sureties, the commissioners be condemned to pay damages and costs, such damages and costs shall be defrayed by the state. In the absence of any other proof, the passage-broker shall be considered to have fulfilled all the conditions binding upon him, in case, within a period of one year after the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination indicated in article 16, no claim shall have been brought in against him before the authorized commissioners with reference to the conveyance of emigrants by that vessel.

ART. 9. The passage-broker shall deliver to each emigrant whom he has undertaken to provide with a passage a written statement, signed by the said broker, which shall contain :

The emigrant's surname, Christian name, age, profession or trade, and last place of residence, and also the name of the place to which the emigrant is desirous of being conveyed :

The amount of passage-money to be paid by the emigrant, including the cost of provisions, and a statement of the amount which he may have already paid on account of these charges ;

The number of cubic meters to which the emigrant shall be entitled, free of charge, for the stowage of his baggage ;

The name of the vessel and of the place where she is lying, the name of the master, and the day on which the emigrants must be on board ;

If during the voyage a change of conveyance has to be made, either in Europe or elsewhere, then, in addition, the name and address of the agents at that place who will have to provide the emigrant with the means of continuing his voyage to the place of his destination. These statements shall be written in Dutch and German, or in either of those languages which may be spoken by the emigrant. Any alterations subsequently made in the statement and all receipts of passage-money shall be entered therein.

The said statements shall be produced and signed at the proper emigration office previous to the departure.

ART. 10. The passage-broker shall provide for the maintenance of the emigrants whom he has undertaken to provide with a passage. This obligation shall commence with the day on which, according to the statement, the emigrant shall be directed to embark. This obligation shall continue in force for the period of forty-eight hours after the emigrants have reached the place of their destination.

ART. 11. The obligation of the passage-broker enjoined in the preceding article shall cease in case the emigrants shall not be on board by the day specified. Emigrants who, through sickness, may be unable to come or remain on board, upon producing a doctor's certificate to that effect, and all the members of their families who may remain on shore with them, shall have their passage money or such portion of it which may have been paid on deposit returned to them.

ART. 12. Should the ship not sail, or if, after having sailed, the ship be prevented from continuing the voyage, the passage-broker shall provide for the board and lodging of the emigrants, and for their passage by another ship. This obligation shall cease in case the non-departure of the ship, or the discontinuance of the voyage shall have been caused by superior power, accidents of the sea excepted.

ART. 13. Before the departure of the vessel the passage-broker shall effect an insurance by which the insurer shall bind himself in case of disasters at sea to make good all expenses for the maintenance of the emigrants while the ship is undergoing repairs, or for their passage to the place of their destination in case the vessel should not be able to proceed on the voyage. Within three days after the clearing out of the vessel the passage-broker shall deliver in to the emigration commissioners, where bail has been given, the said policy of insurance, which must be taken out for an amount not less than one and a half times the entire passage money of the whole number of emigrants. Should any part or the whole of the amount insured be made use of, the passage-broker shall deliver to the commissioners, within a period to be specified by them, a new policy of insurance for the original sum, or for the amount necessary to complete that sum. The passage-broker shall be held personally responsible for the conveyance of the emigrants, if the amount insured be not paid.

ART. 14. When the passage-broker shall have fitted out a vessel for the conveyance of emigrants, he shall immediately give notice of the same in a written declaration, to be signed by him, to the emigration commissioners, in the district where the emigrants are to embark. This declaration shall contain the name of the ship, the name of the master, the place of destination, and also the number of emigrants that he undertakes to convey.

ART. 15. No ship having emigrants on board shall be allowed to clear out but on the exhibition of a certificate from the emigration commissioners to the effect that there is no reason why such clearance should not take place. The commissioners shall refuse to issue the said certificate if the ship is unseaworthy or not fitted out according to existing regulations or not provided with the necessary accommodations; or should there exist any other reasons which may render the sailing of the ship inadvisable for the welfare of the emigrants, the commissioners shall, without delay, inform the passage-broker of their reasons for withholding the certificate, and, if he thinks fit, he may appeal against their decision to the mayor and aldermen of the place where the emigrants were to embark, or in case they are acting for the commissioners then to the deputed states of the province. After having heard, if necessary, the passage-broker in his defense, the case shall be decided by them with the least possible delay, but, at all events, within eight days after it has been submitted for their decision. Should the sentence be in favor of the passage-broker it will be held to supersede the certificate of the commissioners. The certificate or sentence referred to in this article is canceled at the last place of clearance, by the officials before whom the declaration is made, and returned to the commissioners from whom the certificate was issued.

ART. 16. The passage-broker shall, three days after the date of clearance of the ship, send in to the emigration commissioners mentioned in article 7, a statement signed by him, and containing the surnames, Christian names, age, sex, profession, or trade, and the last place of residence of those emigrants who may be on board the vessel, the name of the ship, the master, and the place of destination. Should the ship, after having cleared out, hold any communication with the shore, the commissioners may require the passage-broker, within a period to be fixed by them, to confirm the truth of the said list, or to mention therein those emigrants who may have left the ship or who may have since embarked.

ART. 17. Any person undertaking, either as principal or agent, the conveyance of Dutch or foreign emigration from any place in the Netherlands to any other place in Europe, or taking any part as agent in promoting such conveyance, notwithstanding whether the embarkation may take place in a Netherland or a foreign port, shall deposit with the emigration commissioners, or, where there are no such commissioners, with the local authorities of his place of residence, real or personal bail in a sum not exceeding five thousand guilders, and under the same conditions as those imposed by article 7. He shall not be allowed to undertake the conveyance of emigrants to any place out of Europe. The conditions imposed by article 8 are made applicable to him.

ART. 18. The passage-broker mentioned in the preceding article shall deliver to each emigrant under his charge a written statement, signed by him, containing—

The emigrant's surname, Christian names, age, profession or trade, and last place of residence; also the name of the place out of the Kingdom to which the emigrant is desirous of being conveyed; the amount of passage money to be paid by the emigrant, including the cost of provisions, and a statement of the amount which he may have already paid on account of these charges; the number of cubic meters to which the emigrant shall be entitled free of charge, for the stowage of his baggage; the name of the vessel and of the place where she is lying; the name of the master, and the day on which the emigrants must be on board. These statements shall be written in Dutch or German, or in either of those languages which may be spoken by the emigrants. Any alteration subsequently made in the statement, and all receipts of passage money shall be entered therein. The said statements shall be produced and signed at the proper emigration office previous to the sailing of the vessel.

ART. 19. If the the passage-broker, described in article 17, also undertakes to provide board and lodging for the emigrants up to the time of their departure, mention thereof shall be made in the statement described in article 18; and should the charge for board and lodging not be included in the passage money, but be brought into account separately, this shall be done according to a tariff to be approved of by the emigration commissioners. In case the vessel intended for the conveyance of the emigrants should not be ready for their reception on the date mentioned in the statement referred to in article 18, the passage-broker shall, nevertheless, be obliged to provide for lodging and maintenance of the emigrants.

ART. 20. The passage-broker mentioned in article 17 may not, under any plea, demand from the emigrants under his charge any higher remuneration than may be mentioned in the statement referred to in article 18. The conditions contained in article 16 are binding upon him.

ART. 21. It shall be prohibited to sell or offer for sale to emigrants, before they have reached their port of destination, contract tickets, by which they may continue their journey. The passage-broker, referred to in article 7, may, however, undertake the conveyance of emigrants beyond the port of arrival, according to a contract to be subscribed by him.

ART. 22. Persons who are not qualified, according to this act, shall be prohibited from advertising in newspapers, posting up bills, hanging out boards, or taking any means whatever for making it known that they are emigration agents. The police shall be authorized to remove all such bills, boards, and other similar objects.

ART. 23. Any person violating the first section of article 7 and of article 17 shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred guilders. The second section of article 7, though the violation is committed by the persons mentioned in article 17 and article 16, to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five guilders for each day's delay; articles 9, 18, and 22, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred guilders; article 20, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred guilders for each emigrant from whom any remuneration may have been received; article 21, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred guilders for each emigrant to whom a contract ticket may have been sold or offered for sale.

ART. 24. The regulations respecting the arrangements to be observed in ships employed in the conveyance of emigrants; the space required in proportion to the number of emigrants to be conveyed; the requisites with which the said ships shall be provided, and also whatever may further be required for the carrying out of this law shall be decreed by us in a general enactment.

ART. 25. In all ships which come under the restrictions of this act, copies of the same in Dutch, German, English, and French, as also of the general enactment mentioned in the preceding article, shall be affixed in places where the same shall be visible and of easy access.

ART. 26. This act, unless where differing from it, makes no alteration in any of the enactments of the commercial code concerning passengers on foreign sea-voyages.

ART. 27. This act shall not apply to ships destined to a place out of Europe, carrying a less number of emigrants than twenty, besides the cabin passengers; to ships destined to a place in Europe, carrying a less number of emigrants than ten, besides the cabin passengers; to all ships not being sea-going ships.

ART. 27a. The local magistrate at the place of embarkation shall take cognizance of all personal actions, or actions having reference to personal property, to which emigrants may be parties, so far as these actions arise out of contracts or things done at the place of embarkation, or as regards foreign emigrants with respect to their passage through the country; with power of appeal in case the action shall be for a sum exceeding four hundred guilders.

Should there be more than one magistrate at the port of embarkation the plaintiff shall have the power of selecting the one before whom the action is to be brought. In the usual notice by summons, at least two clear days shall be allowed in which to enter an appearance. In urgent cases the magistrate may grant summonses, returnable from day to day, or even from hour to hour, as prescribed in article 7 of the code of civil procedure.

Article 152 of the code of civil procedure is not applicable to emigrants.

In all cases the magistrate may order the provisional enforcement of the decision, according to the entry on the minutes of the court previous to registration, with or without bail.

The documents exhibited in the case shall be free of registration.

ART. 28. This law, together with the general enactment mentioned in article 24, shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by us, but previous to the 1st of September, 1861.

Decree of the 27th November, 1865, 30th September, 1869, and 21st July, 1875, respecting the further carrying out of article 24 of the act of the 1st June, 1861, 15th July, 1869, containing regulations for the transit and conveyance of emigrants.

ARTICLE 1. Every ship destined for the conveyance of emigrants shall be in sound condition and fully fitted out and properly manned. If she is a steamer the boilers and engines shall be previously examined on each voyage to the satisfaction of the emigration commissioners.

ART. 2. In addition to the usual number of boats she shall carry a life-boat properly fitted. The said boat, as also the boats first mentioned, shall be at least 6.5 meters long and 2.2 meters wide.

ART. 3. The space appropriated to the cabins of the emigrants shall not be less than 1.53 meters in height, measuring from deck to deck. For each emigrant there shall be appropriated a clear surface of not less than 1.75 square meters, with a height of 1.53 meters, or of 1.25 square meters, with 1.85 meters or more in height. Should the conveyance be made in a steamer the emigrants' cabin shall be separated from the engine-room by a traversing partition at a distance of at least 1 meter.

ART. 4. Nothing shall be laden or stored away in the space appropriated to the cabin of the emigrant but what may be absolutely necessary for his daily use. He shall be allowed access to his remaining luggage, stowed elsewhere, once a week.

ART. 5. The decks of the space appropriated to the cabin of emigrants shall be in perfect order and watertight and of a thickness of at least .035 meter.

ART. 6. No emigrants shall be berthed between decks, or upon what is called an orlop-deck, without the written consent of the emigration commissioners and according to the conditions attached to that consent.

ART. 7. Detached cabins, separated from the cabins of the other emigrants by lath-work, shall be appropriated to unmarried emigrants of the male sex who have attained the age of fourteen years.

ART. 8. The space appropriated to the cabins for emigrants shall be provided with the proper means of ventilation. Should circumstances prevent the use of those means the master, in consultation with the doctor, should there be one on board, shall provide for proper ventilation.

Sufficient light shall be admitted into the cabins of emigrants by means of skylights and patent glass.

ART. 9. The sleeping places for the emigrants shall be berths firmly constructed of wood, hammocks, or cots.

ART. 10. The berths measured inside shall be at least 1.85 meters long, and for each person at least .50 meter wide. There shall be an open space of at least .15 meter between the lower deck and the bottom of the lowest tier of berths.

More than two berths shall not be placed above one another.

The bottom of the upper tier of berths shall be at one-half the distance between the upper deck and the bottom of the lowest tier.

ART. 11. The hammocks and cots shall be made of sail-cloth or strong canvas. They shall be of the same dimensions as the hammocks and cots used by the crew, and provided with crane-lines and lanyards. The cots are principally intended for females. Double cots, or cots for two persons, shall only be used by married couples, by two females, or by two children under the age of twelve.

ART. 12. The bed-clothes of the emigrants shall be clean and kept in good repair. The mattresses shall be filled with fresh and dry straw. If possible, the bed-clothes shall be brought on deck every day and well aired. Each emigrant shall attend to the cleanliness of his own bed place and bed-clothes. The hammocks and cots, with everything appertaining to them, shall be stowed away every morning at an hour to be specified by the master in a dry and secure place, and hung up again in the evening.

ART. 13. During fine weather the emigrants shall remain on deck as much as possible. They shall not remain between decks during the day but with the consent of the master. Everything which may tend to render the air impure in the cabins of the emigrants shall be rigorously excluded by day as well as by night. These cabins shall be cleaned daily by the emigrants, each in his turn, as designated by the master. The necessary utensils thereto shall be provided by the passage-brokers.

ART. 14. The emigrants' cabins shall be lighted up by the passage-brokers from sunset to sunrise by means of clear and brilliant ships' lanterns.

ART. 15. The emigrants shall not be allowed to smoke anywhere but on the upper deck.

ART. 16. Emigrants shall not be allowed to have spirituous liquors in their possession. The master shall see that no spirituous liquors are sold to them on board, nor supplied to them in any other manner.

ART. 17. There shall be two inodorous closets on board the ship. Should there be more than one hundred emigrants on board, that number shall be increased accordingly, so that there shall be one closet for every hundred emigrants.

ART. 18. On every vessel fitted out for the conveyance of emigrants there shall be a separate place for the treatment of the sick. In ships fitted out for one hundred emigrants this place shall be at least 1.53 meters in height, with a surface of at least 8 square meters. For a larger number of emigrants the required space shall be proportionally increased. The restrictions embodied in article 8 shall be applicable to this apartment. The necessary medicines and surgical instruments shall be subjected to an examination and approval before the departure of the ship, according to the regulations of article 27 of the act of the 1st of June, 1865 (Official Journal No. 61). The passage-brokers shall provide a competent doctor on every vessel fitted out for the conveyance of emigrants to any port to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, or west of Cape Horn. His duties shall commence previous to the embarkation of the emigrants, and he shall be present at the said embarkation. The master shall, so far as may be possible, follow the advice given to him by the doctor relative to the health of the emigrants.

ART. 19. Emigrants who, according to a written certificate of a competent doctor, may be suffering from any disease of a dangerously contagious nature shall not be received on board the ship. Should any disease of a similar nature manifest itself

among the emigrants after their embarkation, but before the sailing of the vessel, those emigrants who, according to a similar certificate, may be suffering from that disease shall be disembarked. The emigration commissioners shall not issue a certificate declaring that there exists no reason against the clearing out of the ship unless they are assured that the sickness on board has disappeared.

ART. 20. Any merchandise which, according to the judgment of the emigration commissioners, may be injurious to the health or dangerous to the safety of the emigrants shall not be shipped on board. Should any such merchandise have been already received on board it shall be immediately taken out of the ship by the passage-brokers, on the warrant of the said commissioners. The conveyance of horses and cattle shall be prohibited, excepting such cattle as may be required for consumption during the voyage. The emigration commissioners are authorized to allow deviation of this enactment, for one voyage each time, after being convinced that the wanted room is at disposal and the placing of the horses and cattle such as not to be a nuisance to the emigrants to be conveyed.

ART. 21. There shall be on board at least one competent cook, who shall daily distribute the provisions, properly cooked, to the emigrants at the hour to be fixed by the master. Before they are distributed the provisions shall be subject to the approval of the master, and also of the doctor should there be one on board. The passage-brokers shall, at their expense, see that the cook's room be provided with the necessary apparatus and utensils, as also with a pair of scales and the Netherlands weights and measure. The fuel required for cooking shall be provided by the passage-brokers. The emigrants shall by turns, as chosen by the master, assist the cook.

ART. 22. The passage-brokers shall provide for the subsistence of the emigrants. The provisions, after having been shipped, shall be examined and approved of by the emigration commissioners. The supply shall be regulated according to the estimated duration of the voyage and the number of emigrants to be conveyed.

ART. 23. The probable duration of the voyage shall be calculated as follows: To a port north of the equator, ten weeks; to a port south of the equator, La Plata included, twelve weeks; to a port south of the equator farther than La Plata but on this side of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, fourteen weeks; to a port on the other side of those capes without recrossing the equator, seventeen weeks; to a port on the other side of those capes, when the equator has to be recrossed, twenty-one weeks. The probable duration of voyages not mentioned in this article, and of voyages with ships wholly or partially propelled by steam, shall on every occasion be determined by the emigration commissioners, who, in the latter case, shall see that there is a sufficient supply of fuel on board.

ART. 24. There shall be on board a supply of drinkable water in the proportion of three liters per diem for each emigrant, and of that supply one and a half liter per diem shall be placed at the disposal of the emigrants. The water shall be kept in casks or iron tanks approved by the emigration commissioners. Should the ship be provided with a distilling apparatus, the supply of water is to be determined by the emigration commissioners, who shall examine and approve the same, as also the distilling apparatus, and shall likewise satisfy themselves that the supply of fuel for distilling be on board.

ART. 25. A supply of provisions shall be shipped for each emigrant, calculated according to the following weekly rations: 1.5 kilograms ship's bread; 0.5 kilogram salt meat; 0.5 kilogram bacon; 0.12 kilogram coffee; 0.75 kilogram rice; 0.75 kilogram groats; 0.5 kilogram meal; 0.67 kilogram peas and beans; 2.5 kilograms potatoes; salt and vinegar as required. No deviation from this requirement shall be allowed without the sanction of the emigration commissioners, and the nourishing properties of the provisions to be substituted shall always be taken into consideration, whilst on longer voyages the emigration commissioners shall be empowered to require to be added to the prescribed ration, such quantity of pickles, salted cabbage, lemon juice or the like, as shall be deemed necessary for the preservation of the health of the emigrants.

ART. 26. The emigration commissioners, in consultation with the doctor, should there be one on board, shall determine what is required to be on board for the nourishment and care of the sick.

ART. 27. On determining the number of emigrants which may be conveyed in a ship, as also where according to former articles that number is taken as a basis, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person, and children under the age of one year shall not be taken into consideration.

ART. 28. The passage-brokers shall be free to act according to the regulations of the place of destination, but without diminishing the guarantees for the arrangement and fitting out as determined by this regulation.

ART. 29. The only regulation of this act applicable to steamers engaged in a regular service between a Netherlands port and another European port are articles 13, 15, 16, 19, 27, and 28.

ART. 30. The vessel intended to be included in the foregoing article shall be in good condition and properly fitted out and manned. In addition to the usual num-

ber of boats, they shall be provided with a properly fitted life-boat. The latter shall be at least 6.5 meters long and 2.2 meters broad.

ART. 31. For every emigrant carried by any one of the vessels mentioned in article 29, there shall be between decks or in the deck cabins, a space of not less than 0.75 square meter surface, with a height of not less than 1 meter.

ART. 32. Four hours previous to the sailing of the vessel notice shall be given by the owners or agents, at the office of the emigration commissioners, of the number of emigrants to be conveyed. Whenever the vessel sails within the hours of 10 in the evening and 10 in the morning, this notice shall be given before 10 o'clock in the evening.

ART. 33. The requirements of this regulation do not extend to the vessels mentioned in article 27 of the act of June 1, 1861—July 15, 1869. (Official Journal No. 53-124.)

NORWAY.

REPORT OF CONSUL GADE.

As this district, which embraces Southern and Eastern Norway and the best populated parts of the country, has always contributed by far the largest number of emigrants to the United States, I shall not confine my report to the emigration from this port or my consular district alone, but give at once an account of the whole emigration from its first beginning up to the present time.

No other country in proportion to its population has contributed so much to that of the United States as Norway. About sixty years ago, in 1825, a small craft left the port of Stavanger, in Western Norway, with the first emigrants for America. Some of these, belonging to the Society of Friends, had become dissatisfied with the restricted religious liberty in their native land. A portion of these Norwegian pioneers settled near Rochester, in the State of New York, while others made their way down to Texas. Ten years later other small bands of Norwegians settled in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These three States afterwards became, with Iowa, the principal homes of the many thousands of Norwegians who followed them. In 1840 the Norwegians settled in America still numbered only 1,200, but during the next decade the settlers, all of them belonging to the Lutheran faith, received ministers from the mother country and formed into parishes under the Norwegian Lutheran synod, when their number rose to over 12,000. About two-thirds of this number had settled in Wisconsin, where they bought land and prospered in agricultural pursuits. It is computed that in 1860 the Norwegians in American numbered about 60,000; in 1870 about 180,000, 115,000 of whom were born in Norway.

During the following period of five years, 1871 to 1875, the emigration statistics give the following results:

1871	11,606
1872	13,327
1873	10,097
1874	4,357
1875	4,048
Total	45,142

Of these 33,161 persons were from the rural districts in Norway and 10,274 from the towns. The emigration seemed to threaten to deprive Norway of her most useful hands when it reached the alarming number of 18,070 in the year of 1869, but during the following years it fell again to an inconsiderable number. The period of 1876 to 1880 shows nearly the same total figure as the previous five years, viz, 40,244, but it was the *last* year, 1880, which alone sent the large number of 20,212 persons.

The following table classifies the emigration from 1876 to 1880 :

Years.	Men.	Women.	From rural districts.	Towns.	Total.
1876	2,402	1,952	3,823	532	4,355
1877	1,701	1,505	2,798	408	3,206
1878	2,713	2,150	4,305	558	4,863
1879	4,708	2,900	6,191	1,418	7,609
1880	12,260	7,953	14,218	5,904	20,212
Total	23,784	16,460	31,335	8,909	40,244

It will be observed that the proportion between the peasantry and people emigrating from the towns remained about the same during the two last lusters, viz, four to one, though it has varied much in the single years. It may, however, be safely said that the emigration from the towns is increasing more rapidly than from the rural districts and they consist largely of artisans, clerks, and domestic servants. A very large proportion have been young people between nineteen and twenty years old.

We have now come to the period 1881-'85, when Norwegian emigration reached its climax and attracted general attention, not unmixed with apprehension of its possible influence on the population of the country. The official returns for this period give the following figures :

Years.	From rural districts.	From towns.	Males.	Females.	Under 15 years.	Total.
1881	18,272	7,704	14,910	11,066	7,182	25,976
1882	20,599	8,205	16,538	12,266	6,337	28,804
1883	15,983	6,184	12,358	9,809	5,798	22,107
1884	10,363	4,413	8,044	6,732	3,618	14,776
1885	10,079	3,911	7,272	6,707	3,477	13,987
Total						105,704

In 1882, when 28,804 Norwegians left their country, the whole population was estimated at 1,900,000, which gave about 1.5 per cent. of its inhabitants as emigrants to America. Not only the population received no increase by births during that year, but it really decreased by 4,000 individuals. Since 1814, when the country passed through the ordeals of war and famine, the country has been always regularly increasing. The large emigration in 1880, 1881, and 1882 may be expected to exercise an unfavorable influence on the growth of the Norwegian population for years to come, as the increase by births was very small during those years.

It can already be seen that the emigration in the present year will show a marked increase on that in the two previous years. The cause of it must probably be found in the favorable reports of better times in America, while a great depression in many branches of trade and commerce continues to reign in this country.

In examining which classes supply the largest number of Norwegian emigrants, we find that farm hands and agriculturists occupy the first place. The wages are but small and quite insufficient in the rural districts for a man with a family to support, and the prospects a young man has to become the proprietor of a farm through his own labor are so distant, if not quite unattainable, that he may well give them up altogether to join his numerous friends and relations in America. These

friends, who in many cases own farms in their new homes and need more hands on them, write tempting descriptions of their prosperity in America and the ease with which a young man can improve his condition there, inclosing often prepaid tickets for the passage. The annual emigration statistics show that no less than about 50 per cent. of the emigrants are provided with tickets sent them from America. Traveling agents of the different transatlantic steamship lines carrying emigrants encourage the country population to leave their homes, and a fresh impetus has lately been given to emigration by the many Norwegian-Americans, who come to spend the winters with their friends in their native land.

As a necessary result of the continued exodus of young and strong farm hands, there has been a serious lack of laborers in some of the country districts, and wages have risen in proportion. In many places this loss has been partially balanced by the introduction of modern labor-saving machines, but the proprietors, finding so many difficulties to struggle with, often follow the example of their laborers; for the Norwegian soil is not very productive, the summer is short, and the climate severe. Farming has, consequently, never proved a remunerative pursuit in these latitudes, and Norway, with a population of less than 2,600,000, is annually obliged to import cereals for about \$9,000,000. The prospects of the farmers are just at present gloomier than usual, on account of the large supply of cheap grain from America and other producing countries and the general depression in the prices of all agricultural products. Land is, therefore, selling at a heavy loss, while its former owners set off for the Far West.

It is but justice to say that America has gained in the Norwegian contingent of its emigrants, as the race is on the whole distinguished for its intelligence, industry, and the frugality of its habits. They are commonly accused of being slow and tenaciously attached to old habits, a natural consequence of their secluded life in solitary valleys of their native land. But from old times, when they first settled in Iceland and established other remote colonies, they have always proved useful and valuable settlers, ready to assimilate with the people in the land of their adoption.

Next to the agriculturists or "*bönder*," as the peasantry are called in this country, we find artisans of all kinds strongly represented among the emigrants. The official statistics for 1882 report that 1,496 artisans left in that year for America, of whom 150 were blacksmiths, 341 joiners, 129 tailors, 230 shoemakers, 159 carpenters, 96 painters, 75 masons, 71 bakers and confectioners, and 52 mechanics. In the same year 876 seafaring men emigrated, 167 fishermen, and 275 persons who had been engaged as tradesmen, clerks, &c. It is not to be wondered at that Norwegian domestic servants go to America in increasing numbers, as their wages at home are very low, varying from \$20 to \$40 a year for girls in the towns, and in the country they are even lower; 896 servants are thus reported to have left in 1882. Norwegians employed as servants prove generally honest, good-tempered, and trustworthy. They ought consequently to be especially welcomed in American homes. The principal, and I may say almost the sole cause that Norwegians leave their homes, is the desire to improve their material condition. Hardly any other nation in Europe has for the past seventy years enjoyed more peace and continued progress under free and truly democratic institutions than Norway, and no political disturbances or other social causes of dissatisfaction have been determining influences in emigration. The military service exacted from every Norwegian male at the age of twenty-two has never been so onerous as in other countries of Europe,

and I believe it has rarely been a motive for emigration. According to law, persons liable to military duty must apply for permission before emigrating, but I have never heard that the Government has in any case refused it. If these emigrants should return to Norway while still within the legal age, they are required to offer themselves at once for service. As to the military qualities of the Norwegian emigrants, they were sufficiently proved during the American civil war, when whole regiments were formed of Scandinavian volunteers, and many Norwegian seamen were found in the Navy.

The tide of emigration, which has for years deprived this thinly populated country of so many able-bodied men, besides women and children, representing a very large capital of money spent on their support and education, has been felt as a serious national loss. But the Government of this democratic land, where all political power has gradually passed into the hands of the people, has never thought of putting any restriction in their way. Nor, on the other hand, have the authorities encouraged emigration from the poorer districts, where the indigent are an excessive burden to the community. The taxes annually assessed for the support of the poor amount to over five millions of kroner, two-thirds of which go to the poor of the rural districts and the remaining third to the towns. Emigration would indeed be a relief in many cases, but there is no reason to suppose that paupers have ever been shipped from this country to the United States, though the poor boards in the rural districts may, in some instances, have aided poorer emigrants who had friends in America with small sums to make up passage-money. Emigrant agents and shippers here are well informed of the American emigrant law, and know that their own interests are best served by paying full regard to it.

No case has come to my knowledge of any released prisoner who has been sent to America from this country, either by the public or any societies for the care of ex-convicts. Undoubtedly many such are to be found there, but there is at least a better hope of their becoming honest, self-supporting citizens under new conditions and away from the scene of their temptation and failure.

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, October 19, 1886.

PORTUGAL.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL WILBOR.

In reply to Department circular dated April 27 last, I have the honor to report that there is no emigration from the continent of Portugal to the United States of which official record is made. From this consular district, to which my attention is particularly called, there are no passengers leaving direct to the United States, as far as custom-house and police records show. Personally I have known of two or three only during the last ten years.

The Portuguese Government does not encourage the emigration of its subjects, and from the adjacent islands they discourage it.

There is no steam communication of a regular character between any of the ports of Portugal and the United States. Occasionally a steamer

arrives with a cargo of grain from an American port, but I have never known of an instance where one of them returned direct to her port of departure, thus affording an opportunity for the cheap and speedy conveyance of emigrants.

In case of deportation of any such persons, and under such circumstances as those alluded to in the concluding paragraph of the circular above referred to, I will make known the facts to the Department in the manner prescribed.

J. B. WILBOR,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, May 31, 1886.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL YOUNG.

There is but little emigration from Russia, more perhaps to the United States than to any other country. The Government of Russia does not encourage emigration, on the contrary it prohibits all Russian subjects from leaving the Empire of Russia, except Poles and Jews. It does not encourage these in any tangible form, but allows them to leave with written permission. The Mennonites have emigrated perhaps more extensively than any other class of Russian subjects. The Mennonites came to Russia from Old Germany, principally from Prussia and Holland, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and settled in Southern Russia in the districts of Berdiansk, Ekaterinoslav, and Saratov. There are about 50,000 in all. They are all industrious, thrifty, agricultural people, very quiet and peaceably inclined. They enjoyed comparative repose and freedom from interference till 1871, when it was ordered that the Mennonites should serve in the army. This they absolutely refused to do, not by violence or by any revolutionary means, but stoutly declared that they would not and they did not, but the Czar issued a ukase that all Mennonites should leave Russia within ten years and many of them left under this ukase, but since then they have been relieved from serving in the army but prohibited from leaving the Empire, so that at present no Mennonites can leave the Empire. I am led to believe that the Government is well satisfied and even anxious to get rid of its Israelite population, and when they go it is not with a blessing but with a kick and "glad to get rid of you." There is no register kept of persons who emigrate from Russia that I can get to examine. I think that none exists, and no idea can be formed of the number of emigrants for each year. A few Mennonites manage to ship out every year, and they make good citizens and generally leave this country with some means. Much cannot be said of their morality; they marry, it is true, but are exceedingly loose in their habits of life. The Poles are perhaps a shade better in their private relations and are an industrious people. It is my opinion that compulsory military service is the cause of most of the emigration from Russia, and perhaps the objection of many to the form of government, which is rigorous, but generally just in the administrations of the laws, rules, and regulations, for really there are more rules than laws. The lowest classes generally form the greater

part of the emigration. I might add that the manner of distributing the land is very distasteful to many people, and that is one cause of discontent. The land is let out in communities and owned by the communities, but not by individuals unless they are able to purchase in certain districts when land is for sale. The class that emigrate is very poor generally. Their general manner of living is quite primitive and plain. The majority of the poor people rarely have meat; they live on black bread made of rye, quite sour, and cabbage soup, and in summer other vegetables, principally cucumbers fresh and pickled in brine. In the winter they are clothed in sheep-skins mostly, and in summer cheap stuffs made of flax and cotton goods. I know of no emigration of "chronic paupers or insane persons." As before stated, there is no aid given to any class of emigrants from Russia. The obstacles in the way of emigration from Russia are the strict police regulations and the system of passports; all subjects, male and female, must have passports and renewed every year.

The entire frontier is guarded closely. No special privileges or rates of fare are offered by the Government or any corporation for aiding emigrants, and these circumstances prevent emigration. There is no system of emigration—none encouraged or assisted—but Jews and Poles are allowed to go when they have proper passports.

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, August 6, 1886.

HELSINGFÖRS.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL DONNER.

An annual emigration from this country to the United States takes place, and amounts on an average to about 1,200 people, consisting chiefly of small land-holders and agricultural laborers. They emigrate principally because there is not work enough for them at home and partly also in order to escape the compulsory military service. They are all strong and healthy-looking men, with means of their own to pay their traveling expenses and to support themselves on their arrival in the States. They generally leave for the Western States, where there is already a large colony of Finnish emigrants, and where they enjoy a good reputation as industrious and well-conducted citizens; this is also proved by the constant remittances of money to their relations at home. This class of the population of Finland have their own wooden dwellings in the country, and live comfortably, chiefly upon bread, milk, and salt fish.

The emigration is quite free, and is neither interfered with nor assisted by the Government or the corporation. There is no deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons, either with or without Government aid. The emigration from Finland has existed for the last twenty years at the average rate above mentioned.

HERMAN DONNER,
Vice and Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Helsingfors, July 7, 1886.

WARSAW.

REPORT OF CONSUL RAWICZ.

I have been informed by competent local statisticians that the emigration from this consular district to the United States is so unimportant that it is not worth while to control it by means of statistical tables, and consequently there is no emigration statistics being kept either by private or official persons.

Turning over all the details I have been able to collect, I believe that only the poorest Jews, carrying on a retail trade, emigrate from this country to the United States, being chiefly compelled to do so by the compulsory military service, and particularly by the difficulty of earning their livelihood, though they represent a sort of people of so limited wants that they surpass even the Chinese in their extreme frugality, feeding merely on bread and onions. Yet these Jews when married rarely emigrate; and if they do so, they are then mostly childless.

The peasantry being prosperous people, do not leave their lots of land; the more so as the taxation is not too onerous, and as there is as yet no excess in the population of this country.

The Government authorities of this country do not hinder the Christian inhabitants, and especially the poorest Jews, from emigrating. They do not aid or assist emigrants, and the latter, in order to avoid passport expenses, leave this country without passports.

Within this consular district there exist neither official nor private emigration committees resembling those of Posen or Galicia.

As regards the Government deportation, only convicted criminals and political delinquents are sent to Siberia and at the expense of the Government.

JOSEPH RAWICZ,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Warsaw, May 24, 1886.

In his annual report Consul-General Mueller writes—

Before, however, passing this subject, I may be permitted to refer to the ever increasing emigration from Roumania, Galicia, and Russian provinces, which I believe to be injurious to the interest and to the development of our country. The class of people emigrating from said countries, with slight exceptions, are known to be mentally and physically neglected, if not crippled, notorious invalids, unfitted to perform manual labor or to earn their livelihood by honest work, nor is there any likelihood that they ever become educated to American citizenship. These people, grown up under the worst influences, hated, despised, persecuted, and suppressed, lack manhood, self-reliance, and ambition, are neither disposed to nor capacitated for work, and bare of almost any quality to assimilate themselves with American civilization. In absence of the nobler instincts of life will they ever prove a disagreeable burden to themselves and to their adopted country?

It is an open secret that organized and systematic efforts are being made in the above-mentioned countries to get rid of the poor and helpless Jews by forcing them to emigrate, by compelling them, if need be. From information I learn that this emigration will increase from month to month, soon to assume more formidable proportion, unless preventive measures are being devised—measures which will protect the United States against the exportation thither of paupers, criminals, and semi-barbarians.

Russia, Austria, Turkey, or any other country, should no longer be accommodated to rid themselves at the expense of the United States of the degraded products of their own make.

DECEMBER 31, 1886.

SPAIN.

MALAGA.

REPORT OF CONSUL MARSTON.

In answer to Department circular, under date 27 April last, upon the subject of emigration from this consular district to the United States, I have the honor to state that there is none.

Occasionally you may find a young man who has been drawn in the Government "*quinta*" (draft) making his way from this part of Spain to avoid serving his term as a soldier, because his family have not the means of paying for his substitute, which all have the right to do, costing about \$400; otherwise there is no emigration to the United States from this part of Spain.

These young men leave here with the intention of remaining in the United States sufficient time to entitle them to become American citizens and to return to their native land, but they almost always, before the expiration of 5 years, change their plans, and having made friends and business connection, return only for a brief visit to see "the old folks" and the country of their birth, and finally spend most if not all of their lives in their adopted country.

There are, however, some old men with families here who, having gone to the United States 30 or 40 years ago, prospered in worldly affairs, and, with American protection, are now spending their declining years in their native land, and are enrolled in this consulate, holding American passports as American citizens.

SOCIAL LIFE.

The general manner of living among the poorer classes is as follows: They have one or two rooms, which serve for everything. As a rule their houses, as well as their persons, are clean. The insides of the houses are all whitewashed, having brick or stone floors, and without glass in the window-frames. At night, in the cold or rainy season, they close their windows with heavy inside wooden shutters. On the outside all the dwellings are secure, having an iron grating covering the windows on the ground floor, and many of them have the same protection on the second floor; and to every window in the upper story, no matter how small or poor may be the house or family, there is a balcony, which, in season, is covered with flowers in pots.

The Spanish people are very slow at work; *manaña* (to-morrow) is always their time for commencing a job of any kind, but frequently it takes a week to start anything. The Spanish house servant is usually most useless, slow, stupid, and but seldom honest in small things. Never hire a cook who has a family if you do not wish to feed them all.

The working classes eat for breakfast fish, bread, vegetables, and fruit; for dinner, a stew called "*puchero*" (composed of vegetables, pork, or a small piece of meat of some kind; in fact everything finds its way into this dish), bread, and fruit. The very poor in Spain never taste meat of any kind. The loaves of Spanish bread are made of different sizes, and a peculiarity of these people is that no matter how poor or hungry they are, they will not accept a piece of cut or broken bread; the loaf must be entire, no matter how small.

As the climate is so hot in summer and so moderate in winter, very simple clothing is all that is required, the servants (female) always wearing a light shawl with a silk or cotton handkerchief over their heads, the cost of both in accordance with the circumstances of the wearer. These are understood to mean in Andalusia that the wearer is in service, and they never change except in colors, the young wearing gay, bright colors, whereas the older choose more somber colors. The workingman wears thin, light, cheap clothing, with shoes, or a kind of sandal made of flax, hemp, or esparto grass, costing from 1 to 3 pesetas per pair.

MARRIAGE.

Regarding the marriage laws, the customs of Spaniards are very curious to Americans. Divorce in Spain is not recognized.

A Protestant who marries a Catholic without the authorized dispensation of the Church, but is simply united by civil process, is not, in the eyes of the law or Spanish people, legally married.

The forms of law in Spain are very expensive and exceedingly troublesome. The cost of adjusting the necessary papers for marriage is very burdensome upon the poor people. No Spaniard can move in Spain without documents. If you go to law you must produce, before anything can be done, the customary personal "*cedula*," giving your occupation, age, and whether married or single, and residence, and before this "*cedula*" can be obtained you are compelled to show that you have paid all your contributions to the Government of Spain, and that you are in short "a citizen in good standing."

There are frequent occurrences in Malaga of an uncle marrying his niece; of course the dispensation (from the Pope) is a necessary, and I am told, a costly one. If the two or three cases which have come under my observation, the feeble or idiotic progeny should prove an invincible obstacle to such a union. In Malaga there are plenty of natural children, and it is by no means considered such a stain on a man's character as in the United States. There are frequent instances of very rich men taking their natural children by the hand and establishing them, doing everything, in short, but marrying their mother.

Girls marry here, especially among the poorer classes, at from 13 to 14 years of age. In marriages of the rich the "*dot*" is not expected with the girl as in many other countries.

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, Spain, July 23, 1886.

REPORT OF CONSUL INGRAHAM.

Upon receipt of the circular I instructed the agents at Seville and Huelva to obtain the information desired from those provinces. The agent at Huelva writes that he has examined all the Government statistics for over ten years, and finds there has been no emigration to the United States from that province during that period.

The agent at Seville informs me that he has twice in writing requested the governor of Seville to furnish statistics, if any, and he has not, at this date, received a reply. He writes under date of July 12 that he was advised by his consular colleagues and others that it was a matter that could not be pressed beyond the sense of propriety the governor might entertain in reference to the application.

In regard to the province of Cadiz, I addressed a note to the civil governor under date of June 4, and not receiving a reply, on the 25th of the same month I sent him another note, and received no reply. In the mean time a new governor was appointed.

and on August 20 I addressed him also a communication calling his attention to my letters to * * * his predecessor, and requested that I might be furnished with the statistics as soon as possible. To this I have as yet had no response.

There has been, however, practically no emigration from this district nor from this part of Spain to the United States in recent periods.

I deemed it best to obtain the information direct from the official authority, but whether the delay arises from unwillingness or neglect I have not thought it worth while to press the matter further unless instructed.

DARIUS H. INGRAHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cádiz, August 31, 1886.

MALTA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

Upon the receipt of said circular I addressed a note to the chief secretary of the Malta government, asking not only for such information on the subject as his office might afford, but adding :

I suppose there are published statistics and other information on the subject obtainable, and I will be very greatly obliged if you will put me in the way of securing them, as I desire to make my report as complete as exact.

In reply to my note the chief secretary, under date of the 10th instant, writes :

In reply to your letter of 31st ultimo, I am desired by his excellency the governor to inform you that the government have no knowledge of any emigration hence to the United States of America.

An occasional individual may have gone to that country ; but, if so, he has not gone direct, so that the Government would have no means of tracing his destination.

Such being the case, and as I do not find in the circular instructions calling for information other than such as would apply to "those seeking new homes in the United States," there is, practically, nothing to report from this consular district in reply to the emigration circular.

It is, perhaps, judging from the general condition of the Maltese who emigrate, or rather drift from this island to other countries, just as well for the United States that none of them come to our shores. They are not, I am told, desirable additions to the population of other states. They seldom have any intention to remain away from Malta or become permanent citizens of another country. When they do emigrate it is only for a time, only long enough to accumulate means sufficient to enable them to return here and live on the proceeds of their foreign labor or speculations. I should be sorry to be instructed to promote emigration from Malta to the United States. There are possibly Maltese who leave their overcrowded island to better their conditions and fortunes in other lands who really become citizens of those lands, but my observation is that even the majority of those "permanent emigrants" return to live and die in their native island. A case in point is that of a Maltese whom I chance to know. He left a young wife and his children in Malta, and after sailing on different ships settled in California. He prospered in that State, but neither wrote nor remitted money to his needy family here. He even married a California girl and started a second family of his own. After a twelve years' residence in California he left the American branch of his family and returned to Malta and his Maltese family with upwards of \$25,000. He was a rich man for a Maltese. His return was as unexpected to his Maltese wife as his departure was to his California wife. Being rich, however, he was warmly welcomed

here. He is now a prominent and respected citizen and proposes to live here till he dies. He left his California family poorly off. He does not propose to support or assist it. I understand, he repudiates it.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 Maltese living in countries on the Mediterranean other than Malta. As a general thing they retain their native citizenship, and claim on occasion the protection of the British flag.

It has been a matter of grave concern to the Malta government for some time, and annually becomes graver, as to how to provide for the surplus population in Malta. A few years ago a Maltese colony, under the auspices of the government, was sent to British Guiana, but it was an utter failure, and most of the emigrants died from fevers and, it is said, homesickness. Similar attempts have been made to send Maltese to Australia and other British possessions, but never, I believe, with favorable results. I saw an article in a Queensland newspaper not long since which regretted the introduction of Maltese laborers in that colony, where laborers were sorely needed. "The industry and frugality of the Maltese laborers," said the newspaper mentioned, "may have been correctly reported. They will work for wages that a Queensland workman would not look at. It is the 'general cussedness' that pervades the Maltese character to which we object and of which we have fear."

So long as the Maltese laborer can find work enough to support him in Malta he prefers to remain here, though he accumulates little or nothing and can scarcely hope to rise above his born condition. He is as a rule very ignorant, and he is industrious and frugal.

I conclude that the causes that lead to the very limited emigration of Maltese are not healthy causes. They are not compulsory, but they savor of unwillingness and a dread to enter new conditions.

I have never heard of the deportation of paupers or insane persons, with or without government aid, nor of criminals.

The Malta government favors emigration, and is willing to assist any legitimate movement to that end. And, indeed, it is one of the conditions of the Maltese emigrant that he shall be "assisted" or he won't move.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, June 15, 1886.

SWEDEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL ELFWING.

The emigrants from Sweden to America during 1851-'60 were 14,868, and during 1861-'65, 9,420.

Year.	Emigrants.	Year.	Emigrants.	Year.	Emigrants.
1866.....	4,466	1873.....	9,486	1880.....	36,263
1867.....	5,893	1874.....	3,380	1881.....	40,642
1868.....	21,472	1875.....	3,591	1882.....	44,339
1869.....	82,050	1876.....	3,702	1883.....	25,675
1870.....	15,480	1877.....	2,921	1884.....	17,664
1871.....	12,985	1878.....	4,242		
1872.....	11,838	1879.....	12,761		

During the first six months of 1885 there were 9,403 emigrants. The total number during last year is not yet officially published. The first six months of the present year show a great increase in emigration, according to the newspapers, 17,693, but it is not all to the United States, and about 3,000 of these emigrants are foreigners, mostly Finlanders.

Of the classes which supply the greatest number of emigrants the agricultural is probably the largest, if agricultural laborers are herein included. The servants' class, particularly among the women, is also very large. Otherwise every class is represented, and may be thus classified: Servants, laborers, agriculturists, mechanics, engineers and architects, clerks, and merchants.

The cause of emigration is the belief that they can better their condition, and probably also a fondness for an adventurous life. There are no political causes, nor is it onerous taxation, nor a surplus population. Here is, to be sure, compulsory military service, but as it amounts only thirty days, or fifteen days of service at age of twenty-one years and fifteen days at twenty-two, this cannot be the cause, particularly every one after twenty-two years of age, since the military service finished, is free to go wherever he pleases. Next year, however, a law will go in operation by which the time of actual service will be extended to forty-two days for the two years. A main cause of emigration is the fact that so many have emigrated, and these are constantly writing home asking their friends to follow, and also sending them tickets or money to go over with.

The pauperism of this country is not excessively large. The number of paupers was, in the year 1884, in the country, 4.88 per cent. of the population, and in the cities 6.96 per cent., or for the whole country 4.87 per cent. The total population of the country was 4,565,668 in 1880, of which 1,238,126 were land-owners, and the total agricultural population was 2,342,994. The total of the industrial population, or those that belonged to saw-mills, mines, iron works, textile-mills, &c., were 6,366. Those belonging to commerce, navigation, and transportation were 222,291, and those to the administration, to the army and navy, clergy, &c., 206,693, &c.

The total number of marriages were, in 1884, 30,200, and those dissolved through divorce in the same year 241. Number of children born in 1884 was 138,754, of which 14,183 were illegitimate. In the city of Stockholm were 29.3 per cent. illegitimate. With Government aid nothing has been done towards deportation of chronic paupers or criminals, but I have heard of a few cases where a community has given money to paupers to go off to America and not be a burden to them. Also philanthropic societies for the relief of liberated criminals have paid the passage to America for such, but I do not think that such practices now take place any longer. Two such societies have even asked me to help them to get the criminal a start in America. The law of reshipping in all such cases has undoubtedly put a stop to these practices.

The Swedish Government has done what it could to stop emigration, by that law, which went in operation last year, decrees that no one can buy a ticket for America or Australia without first producing a certificate to the effect that he does not leave a wife or children unprovided for or unpaid debts, but that does not prevent any one from going to any other foreign place in Europe—to Copenhagen, for instance—and securing a passage ticket.

The federal and cantonal governments do not interfere with emigration either in the way of restriction or encouragement, and have uniformly declined to engage in any colonizing schemes.

Previous to 1881 there was much complaint of objectionable and "assisted" emigration to the United States, but in April, 1881, there went into effect a law, passed by the Swiss Government, forbidding "agents to forward persons to whom the laws of the country to which they emigrate prohibit the entry."

It is gratifying to say that this law appears to be faithfully and energetically enforced by the Swiss officials, and observed by the agents to an extent that promises to remove the evil entirely.

No case of objectionable or "assisted" emigration has come within the knowledge of this consulate-general since July, 1885.

Compulsory military service cannot be said to exercise any material influence on emigration from Switzerland. This service is not distasteful or burdensome, partly from the natural military qualities of the Swiss and partly from the instruction in the elements of drill in the various national and public schools.

Stated as a broad principle, the liability to military service in Switzerland commences at the age of twenty and ceases at the age of forty-four.

The first twelve years are passed in the élite or first line, and the last twelve in the landwehr. Practically, the term of service in the first line has been reduced to eight years, and the men composing it are compelled to attend annually for a few days to undergo inspection and drill. The second line, or landwehr, have no exercises, but merely an annual inspection of arms. Every Swiss who does not perform military service personally is subject to an annual exemption tax. This tax consists of a personal charge of 6 francs, or \$1.16, and a supplementary tax in proportion to fortune or income. In no instance, however, is the sum total for which one individual is liable to exceed 3,000 francs, or \$579; and no fortune under 1,000 francs, or \$193, is liable to the tax; and 600 francs, or \$115.80, is to be deducted from the net income of every person who is liable. It is true that since the war against the first Napoleon, when the Confederation furnished a contingent of 15,000 to the allies, Switzerland has not been called on to draw the sword, and there are some who protest against what they term an unnecessary waste of money and time expended on its armed forces; but it is believed that a very large majority of the people are in favor of, and cheerfully comply with, the requirements of the military service, mindful of the warning contained in the reply of the chancellor of the German Empire, who, when asked in 1870 to what extent Swiss neutrality would be respected, said, "To the extent to which you yourselves respect the device of the Scottish order of the Thistle—'*Nemo me impune lacessit.*'"

The subject of military service has been dwelt upon at some length, for, as a rule, it is the most conspicuous cause of emigration generally from Europe to the United States.

Taxation in Switzerland is not onerous. The statistics as to marriage and divorce, children natural and legitimate, present no unusual or striking features. In 1883 the births were 81,974; deaths, 58,633; marriages, 19,695. Of the births 3.7 per cent. were still-born, and the illegitimate an average of 4.5 per cent.

The laws of Switzerland as to marriage, divorce, descent, and distribution of property, and as to all social questions, are substantially of Federal enactment, are liberal, enlightened, and possess no element affecting emigration.

The majority of those engaged in agriculture and dairy farming are comfortably housed, and are able to furnish themselves with suitable clothing and sufficient wholesome diet, pork, fresh and cured, smoked beef, or sometimes called "mummy beef," potatoes, cheese, milk, butter, bread, and a thin wine of his own production, are the principal articles of food.

The poorer classes of people subsist on food of a much inferior quality and limited quantity. Meager cheese, the curd that rises on the heating, after the first curd for the cheese has been removed, black rye bread, potatoes, soup from rice or flour, a very weak dilution of coffee, and potato spirits (a most pernicious distillation), constitute the normal fare of the laboring masses. Fresh meat cannot be reckoned as an article of consumption. It is confined to a very small class; and the numerous large public houses are a great and growing source of revenue to Switzerland.

The laboring man manages his scant and indifferent food to the best advantage, partaking of it frequently. In addition to the usual three regular meals, he has a lunch between breakfast and dinner, and dinner and supper, and then again before retiring to his slumbers.

As to strikes, they have never had any organized existence or influence in Switzerland, therefore could not have entered into the question of emigration.

With a few sporadic, insignificant symptoms, Switzerland has been exempt from the great, widespread labor unrest that has so alarmingly prevailed throughout Europe and the United States.

The subdivision of the soil among a multitude of small proprietors, for the most part energetic, industrious cultivators of their own holdings, largely contributes to render the Swiss people a happy and contented people. The soil of the country is so extensively divided among the population that it is estimated there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

There is no country whose laws afford greater facilities for the acquisition and transfer of land. The general tendency is to discourage the centralization or accumulation of landed property in a few hands and to promote small farming as the best parent of general public contentment, happiness, and thrift.

This diffusion of landed property in Switzerland tends to give a great perfection to many social arrangements.

In the most insignificant hamlets and villages there will usually be found a post-office, a regularly-appointed watchman by night, public fountains, a market place, and a fire engine, in the use of which the people are exercised.

There are in Switzerland no instances of great wealth, no appearance of great ease and luxury, no rich and splendid aristocracy, but almost every head of a family, however humble his circumstances, possesses a home belonging to him in fee, with all of its civilizing influences. Pauperism as an institution is scarcely known.

There is pinching, but little actual distress among the industrious poor. As to those whose trade is poverty they are about the same everywhere, neither worse off or better off in any country.

The absence of any grinding poverty is no doubt partly owing to the natural independence of the people as well as to their industrious habits, simple methods of living, and shrewdness in business. Then, their climate is one that tends to brace and nerve to exertion, while the long struggle which they have been forced to keep up in order to hold their own for centuries past has given the people a spirit of self-reliance which

largely saves them at least from pauperism. If they were as wasteful, careless, and improvident as our wages supported class the ibex and chamois might soon return to the valley.

The Swiss are known to be ingenious in many kinds of workmanship, specially in wood-carving clock-making, and embroidery. They are keen not only in getting, but in keeping their money. An old proverb says, "It requires ten Jews to cheat a Swiss, and ten Swiss to cheat a Genoese." They present a remarkable and undisturbed type of old provincial life, with many curious survivals of customs and traditions, a deep distrust of innovation and what is new, adhering to a primitive way of doing the simplest things.

Industry, forethought, self-supporting energy, and reciprocal dispositions to neighborly help pervade the population. Brave, enduring, patient, law-abiding, kindly contented in the practice of their simple forms of life and faith, it may be truly said :

Yet still e'en here content can spread a charm,
Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm ;
Though poor the peasant's hut, his feast though small,
He sees his little lot the lot of all.

All the statistics in this report cover the whole of Switzerland.

BOYD WINCHESTER.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Berne, May 22, 1886.

BASLE.

REPORT OF CONSUL GIFFORD.

The movement of population in Switzerland is very active. With less than 3,000,000 inhabitants it has sent 234,000 of its children to other lands, while it has received almost an equal number from the adjoining countries in return. Thus the 7 per cent. of loss is compensated by immigration. The emigration is largely from the agricultural regions, the narrow but fertile valleys lying in the midst of the mountain chains of the Alps and the Jura, where the natural increase of population can find no adequate support on the rigorously limited cultivable land. Immigration, on the other hand, is industrial. The manufacturing towns are full of Germans, who find here better wages and shorter hours of labor than at home. The Italian element of the population also increases yearly.

According to the last census there were 83,821 persons of Swiss birth living in the United States, a number which has since increased, according to the emigration statistics, to over 120,000, children of Swiss parents born in the United States not included. Three distinct nationalities are represented in this number: The French from the cantons of Wallis, Waadt, Neuenburg, and Geneva; the Italians from Tessin, and the Germans from the other cantons. The last generally predominate, and are for the most part Protestants, while the French and Italian speaking people are Catholics.

Organized and successful emigration from Switzerland to the United States is comparatively recent. The colony established at Purrysburg, South Carolina, in 1731, found the climate unfavorable, and wholly disappeared. From that time till the great famine in Switzerland in 1817 no effort seems to have been made to rid the country of its surplus popula-

tion by encouraging emigration to the United States. Many individuals came, however, and some of them, like Gallatin, a native of Geneva, who followed Lafayette, and afterwards Jacob Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, Hassler, of the Coast Survey, and Agassiz, from the canton of Neuchatel, became distinguished men in their adopted country. Agassiz's canton is, in fact, renowned for the activity and success of its sons in other lands, so that there is a humorous saying to the effect that nothing of importance can take place in any part of the world without the presence of a representative from this little state.

The great famine of 1817 was the occasion of sending off the first permanent colonists. In this year was founded Switzerland, now called Switzer, in Monroe County, Ohio, the inhabitants of which devote themselves to farming and stock-raising, as in their old homes. Descendants of the members of an unfortunate colony which in 1820 was induced to settle on the Red River, in Canada, by the persuasion of Lord Selkirk, are still often to be met with in the Northwestern States, whither they fled after suffering the greatest hardships. These colonists were from Rheinfelden, near Basle, and embarked, to the number of two hundred, at Rotterdam, after descending the Rhine in small boats. Bernstadt, in Kentucky, was founded by settlers from the canton of Berne, as its name indicates, and is reported to be a flourishing town. The inhabitants of Highland, Ill., came from Lucerne in 1838. Grütli, a representative Swiss colony in East Tennessee, has sixty families engaged in the culture of fruit and wine. Tell City, on the Ohio, was founded in 1859 by Swiss people who had collected there from different parts of the United States. It now contains over 2,000 inhabitants, whose principal industry is the manufacture of wagons and furniture.

In 1845 the canton of Glarus purchased a tract of land in Wisconsin for the purpose of giving a home to such of its citizens as had been reduced to poverty by a succession of poor crops and continued business depression. This settlement, which was called New Glarus, has now about 4,000 inhabitants. The Swiss settlement at San Luis Obispo, in Southern California, contains about 500 inhabitants, nearly all from the canton of Tessin, who are engaged in dairying. The colony of New Switzerland, in Georgia, is not very prosperous by reason of dissensions among its members. The cloister of Engelberg has established a settlement in the Willamette Valley, in Oregon, which is also called Engelberg.

It will thus be seen that of the presumed 120,000 persons of Swiss birth now residing in the United States, a considerable number are settled in colonies, and that their chief occupation is agriculture, dairying, and vine-growing.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The emigration from the agricultural portions of this consular district is caused by the lack of sufficient land to accommodate the rapidly increasing population, a state of things much aggravated by the poor crops of a series of years before 1835. The few factory operatives who quit the ribbon-loom of Basle or the watch manufactories of Chaux-de-fonds for similar establishments or occupations in the United States are impelled by the low rate of wages by German competition at home, and, exceptionally, by the difficulties in which their conduct has involved them. General causes influencing both classes are the representations of successful relations or friends already established in America, and the incessant efforts of a very large number of emigrant agents, who leave no persuasion untried to induce the peasants to quit

their homes. In the cantons embraced in part in this district the number of these agencies and subagencies is as follows: Basle City, 18; Basle Country, 1; Berne, 70; Aargau, 51; Solothurn, 10; Neuenburg, 5; total, 155—almost double the number existing in the same cantons four years ago. The chief agencies in this city are also representatives of the French, Belgian, and English steamship lines, and offer facilities and inducements which are certainly calculated to diminish the natural anxieties of emigrants in regard to the difficulties of so long a journey. Friday morning's direct trains leave Basle for Havre and Antwerp, and special cars with comfortable arrangements for the care of children and the procuring of food are provided for persons intending to embark at the former port. Employés of the agents accompany the trains, while other representatives meet the emigrants at Castle Garden.

Formerly emigrant agents were not in good repute in Switzerland, it being alleged that they took advantage of the ignorance of their clients to extort money and otherwise deceive and misuse them. They were even designated by the name of *Seelenverkäufer* and *Bauernfänger* (soul-sellers and peasant-catchers); but the Swiss Government having taken the matter of emigration into its own hand, so far as supervision for the purpose of protecting its citizens is concerned, complaints are much less frequently heard and the agents seem to be honorable men.

OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANTS.

So far as absolute numbers are concerned farmers and agricultural laborers constitute the largest class of emigrants to the United States; indeed, they outnumber all others taken together if the various branches of dairying be considered as belonging to agricultural production, as will be seen by the annexed table of occupations. On the other hand, considering the proportion of the number of persons engaged in the different trades who emigrate to the United States, it is found that brewers furnish the largest contingent. The following statement, prepared by James Duner, of the Swiss statistical bureau, shows the average number of emigrants who for every one thousand persons engaged in the respective trades named repair yearly to the United States:

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Beer brewers	12	Book-binders	4
Butchers	10	Millers	4
Bakers	7	Coopers	3
Painters	7	Masons	3
Gardeners	6	Printers	3
Barbers	6	Shoemakers	3
Saddlers	6	Dyers	3
Smiths	6	Cartwrights	3
Carpenters and joiners	5	Stone-masons	2
Wood-carvers and sculptors	5	Clergymen	2

It will be seen from the annexed Table III that the leading mechanical industries of this consular district, *i. e.*, the manufacture of silk ribbons at Basle, and of watches at Chaux-de-fonds, Lode, St. Imier, and other towns in the canton of Neuenburg, furnish remarkably few emigrants. The low wages paid silk-weavers and their large families operate as a natural check on displacement. There is no disposition to aid them in this direction, as sometimes happens in reference to agricultural laborers and poor farmers, for their numbers are not sufficient for the demands of production, and large numbers of Germans come yearly into

Switzerland to find employment in the factories. The limited number of silk-weavers who have emigrated has been made up in some measure of skilled workmen, whose knowledge of the business has been of great assistance in establishing that now flourishing industry in our country.

CHARACTER AND RESOURCES OF EMIGRANTS.

As a matter of course, it is not in general the richest and most intelligent inhabitants of any country who seek a home elsewhere, and this is particularly the case with Switzerland, where the love of country is so strong and the attachment to home so deeply implanted that only absolute necessity, or an unusually strong tendency to wander, can tempt the people to quit their native villages. Accordingly the emigrants from Switzerland are far oftener than otherwise poor and sometimes illiterate, in spite of the excellent common-school system at present established in almost all parts of the country. But in the latter respect they are far superior to emigrants from several of the surrounding countries.

The small farmers, who emigrate in considerable numbers, possess small fortunes. The leading emigrant agent of Switzerland, whose headquarters are at Basle, informs me that his house remits about \$400,000 yearly to the United States on account of emigrants, some of whom take with them from ten to twenty thousand dollars. As the agency in question forwards emigrants from all the northern part of the country, it may be assumed that the gross sum above mentioned constitutes no inconsiderable part of the entire fortune of Switzerland's annual contingent of settlers in America.

The comparatively small number of artisans who leave the country carry with them little more than is necessary to defray their expenses to their place of destination; and the same is true of the agricultural laborers. Here the former earn on an average \$3.86 a week for 65 hours of labor, and their ordinary diet is bread with coffee twice or three times a day, with meat only two or three times a week. The agricultural laborers earn 30 cents a day with board and lodging, or, when hired by the year, \$70 for the twelve months. For the women laborers in the fields, who are numerous, the compensation is lower still, amounting on an average, when they are hired by the year, to only 77 cents a week, besides their board and lodging. The hours of labor for agricultural laborers of both sexes are of course indefinite.

In respect to morals the people who leave the rural districts of Switzerland for America are in general praiseworthy. Their principal vice, which they have in common with the artisan class, is intemperance in the use of spirits. The country is covered with a multitude of distilleries, which afford an extremely cheap stimulant that offers an irresistible temptation to poor people whose means do not enable them to procure a sufficient quantity of wholesome nourishment. The schnapps pest is in this country an evil of extreme gravity, and one which is almost exclusively confined to the class of the population from which emigration is drawn. The very women and children are sometimes addicted to it, in some cases from supposed necessity. No doubt the changed conditions of life on the other side of the Atlantic, where food can be obtained as a substitute for stimulants, may mitigate this unhappy inclination.

The clothing of the laboring classes in this district is decent, but is confined to the strictly necessary, both in quantity and quality. The blouse is the universal badge of the laborer, and only the fortunate few

can afford a "Sunday suit." The expenditure in this direction is reduced to a minimum for both sexes.

The housing of the workmen's families in Basle is not always adequate to the requirements of either comfort or health, as may be judged from the fact that 8,388 households occupy lodgings composed of from one to three rooms, that nearly two-thirds of these families comprise four or more persons, and that several hundred of them are made up of from eight to fifteen members each. In short, the cases of extreme poverty are numerous, and are particularly noteworthy in these crowded homes where the housewife's absence in the factory during the greater part of the day, necessarily results in a state of confusion and discomfort.

The morals of the emigrants do not differ greatly from those of the population at large, the character of the working people being in this respect as good as that of the commercial and capitalist classes. And as compared with the inhabitants of other European countries the Swiss are a moral people. The somewhat lower moral average of the emigrants is accounted for by a certain number of vicious persons who, becoming burdensome either to their families or to the public, are shipped beyond these seas. The majority of such individuals were formerly sent to the United States, sometimes by the direct action and at the expense of the cantonal or communal governments. But the recent vigorous protective action of the American authorities has apparently diminished the deportation of both criminals and paupers. Attempts of this kind which now occur are conducted with such circumspection as generally to escape attention until they have actually succeeded. The increase of emigration to Chili and the Argentine Confederation, elsewhere referred to, has also diminished these unwelcome additions to our population. In a recent aggregated case of deportation of a criminal by a commune, it was found on investigation by this consulate that South America was the convict's destination. But this outlet for vice will soon be closed, as the Government of Buenos Ayres has appointed emigrant commissioners to be stationed at Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, whose duty it will be to prevent the shipment of European invalids, criminals, and paupers to that country.

The elements of Swiss population which are most to be dreaded do not reach America as emigrants in the steerage, but as passengers in the first cabin. They are men of means whose vices, sometimes of an ignoble type inconceivable in the United States, have subjected them to prosecution or punishment, and who fly across the ocean to escape the penalty of their crimes or the ignominy that awaits them at the expiration of their term of service. The corrupting influence of one such felon who has the means of business and social success at his disposal must greatly outweigh that of a score of ordinary thieves or vagabonds. Happily the class referred to is not numerous, the greater part of the Swiss merchants and professional men who settle in America being upright and honorable citizens.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The statistics of marriage, divorce, and legitimacy in the canton of Basle, here cited as an indication of the social condition of the people in general, and so of the emigrants, with the modification above suggested, may be taken as fairly representative of the whole of Northern Switzerland. The following statement classifies the Swiss citizens of the canton, comprising about two-thirds of the total population, according to their civil state, in the years 1870 and 1880:

Condition.	1870.		1880.		Increase.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Children.....	12,084	.....	7,349	.....	5,265	43.6
Unmarried.....	18,737	52.5	23,326	48.8	4,598	24.5
Married.....	13,836	38.9	20,399	42.7	6,536	47.2
Divorced.....	215	0.6	270	0.6	55	25.6
Widowed.....	2,861	8.0	3,757	7.9	896	31.3
	35,776	100.0	47,752	100	12,076	33.6

The relative increase of marriages in the last decade is regarded as an evidence of prosperity, since the Swiss marry, as a rule, only when they consider themselves in a situation to support a family. The average age of the men married during the decade was 31 years, only a fourth part of them being under 26. The number of divorces in the fifteen years between 1870 and 1884, inclusive, was 265, of which 265 were absolute and 96 temporary. In 1884 the number was 26 in a population of 65,101. The judicially admitted causes of divorce are adultery and cruelty, "incompatibility of temper" not being recognized as giving the parties a right to separate.

The statistics of births are less calculated to produce a favorable impression. The following is a condensed statement covering the fifteen years from 1870 to 1884:

Of living children there were—

Sex.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Male.....	12,931	50.55	1,573	51.47
Female.....	12,651	49.45	1,483	48.58
Total.....	25,582	89.32	3,056	10.67

Of still-born children there were—

Sex.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Males.....	585	57.24	114	58.16
Females.....	457	42.75	82	41.84
Total.....	1,022	83.91	196	16.09

The fact that the still-born illegitimate children are relatively so much more numerous than the legitimate is a serious one, from which it is difficult to avoid inferring the existence of criminal practices.

MORMON PROSELYTES.

As is well known, Switzerland is one of the principal recruiting grounds for the Mormons. Twice within a year the departure of companies of these people for the United States has been reported by this

consulate to the Department of State and to the United States minister at Berne. Of late the Mormon leaders have been very careful to conceal their movements and the destination of their emigrating proselytes, so that it has become difficult to give timely and definite information in regard to them.

The Mormon converts are made among the poorest and most ignorant peasantry of Protestant Switzerland. Those who assembled in Basle a few weeks ago, preparatory to their departure for Salt Lake City, were as wretched a class of people in appearance as ever left this region. The most of them were natives of the canton of Berne, where they have their headquarters at No. 26 Postgasse, Berne City. They meet in general assembly at Christmas time, not only in Berne, but in Winterthur, in the Jura region, and in Biberist, canton of Solothurn. The following table, alleged to have been prepared by the Mormons themselves, presents their condition and progress in the year 1835:

The Mormon Church in Switzerland.

Towns in Switzerland.	President.	Elders.	Priests.	Teachers.	Servants.	Members.	Total.	Emigrated to Zion (Utab.)
Berne	Z. Kauer	5	3	10	5	97	120	9
Scheerli, Berne	G. Kobler	1	1	2	1	29	34	1
Langenan, Berne	R. Egli	2	1	2	1	52	58	8
Stimmthal, Berne	D. Grüneisen	2	1	1	1	57	61	3
Biberist, Solothurn	J. U. Moser	1	2	5		27	35	3
Niederwyl, Aargau	E. Hofer	1	1	1	1	27	31	2
Basle		1		1		12	14	4
Delsberg, Berne	Z. Burkhard	1		1	1	6	9	1
Chauxdefonds	F. Baner	2	2	1		13	17	
Erlach, Berne	Neuenschwand	2		2		12	22	5
Biel, Berne	Rindlisbacher	1	1	2		28	32	1
Geneva	J. B. Lang	1	1	1		13	16	
Schaffhausen	R. Schmid	1				20	21	
Sirnach, Thurgau	J. Fretz	2				13	15	
Wald, Zurich	J. Schildknecht	2				4	7	4
Winterthur	J. Nüssli	1		1		36	37	5
Barentswyl	J. Gnehm	1				12	14	
Zurich	G. Litscher		1	1		19	22	2
Horisau	F. Preissig			2		11	12	
Toggenburg	A. Brügger	1	1		1	11	14	
Graubünden	G. Scheiss		1	1		17	19	
Total		28	16	34	11	516		32

The above table is probably very imperfect and incorrect, the number of emigrants in particular being many times too small, but it is given for the purpose of showing the extent and completeness of the Mormon organization in this country. Over 100 alleged proselytes have at one time assembled in this city, preparatory to setting out on their journey to Utah.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD EMIGRATION.

So far as the fact of emigration is concerned, the Swiss Government is neutral; but its rigid control of the agents, through whose intervention nearly all the shipments are made, shows a spirit of praiseworthy care and foresight in behalf of the poor people who are compelled to seek a home elsewhere. The written contract between agents and emigrants must be drawn up according to a form prescribed by the Federal Government. This contract remains in the hands of the emigrant,

and enables him to maintain his rights and secure indemnity for fraud or ill-treatment.

No direct obstacle is placed in the way of emigration by the Government. It merely forbids the agents to forward persons without the production of certificates showing their origin and citizenship. Swiss between the ages of twenty and forty-four years must likewise prove that they have returned in good condition the arms and military effects which they have received from the state. Persons under 18 years of age are also required to obtain the written consent of their parents or guardians to their emigration. Substantially, therefore, emigration from Switzerland is free.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OFFERED EMIGRANTS.

Chili and the Argentine Republic regard Swiss emigrants as particularly valuable and offer them extraordinary advantages. The consequence is that the current has within the last few years been strongly turned in that direction. The United States still receives the greater number, though the efforts of Chili have resulted in its obtaining 2,144 settlers from this country since October, 1883. Free land, advances of money, and working animals are among the advantages offered. The Argentine Republic maintains immigrants free of expense at the port of arrival until they can be forwarded gratis to their destination in the interior. The following statement shows the unmistakable effect of the efforts of the South American Republics in reducing the percentage of emigration to the United States.

Destination of Swiss emigrants.

Year.	North America.	South America.	Other countries.
1882	11,069	778	115
1883	11,619	1,852	31
1884	8,359	1,183	56
1885	5,934	1,608	41

There are in Switzerland several corporations owning tracts of land in the United States, which they offer for sale to emigrants settling in colonies. There is one such corporation in Basle; but the number of settlers so far obtained is not large, but of the better class, all possessing at least means enough to purchase a small farm.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Swiss immigrants, with exception of the Mormons and the limited number belonging to the pauper and criminal classes, are valuable additions to the population of the United States, if it be admitted that a further increase of the foreign population is in general desirable. In religion they are generally Protestants. They are of particular utility in improving and developing the various branches of dairying and the wine industry, with which they are especially acquainted. Morally they are superior to most other immigrants, and they generally go to the United States for the purpose of becoming citizens and remaining there permanently. They are inclined to settle in colonies, but in spite of this tendency they are largely scattered among the English-speaking popula-

tion, and, like the Germans, are easily assimilated, generally losing their identity as foreigners with the first generation of children born on American soil. The perfect political and civil equality to which they are accustomed in their native country under the thoroughly democratic Swiss constitution gives them an especial aptitude for the intelligent exercise of their acquired rights as American citizens.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The statistical statements transmitted herewith are taken from the publications of the federal department of the interior. Before 1879 such information in regard to emigrants was not collected with much regularity, but during the two following years this service was performed by the several cantons, and since that time by the emigrant agents, under the direction of the General Government. The first of the three tables shows the emigration to all parts of the world since 1879, the second the destination, and the third the occupation of the emigrants of last year. In regard to the age and sex of the new settlers it will suffice to state that in 1885 4,716 males and 2,867 females emigrated from Switzerland, and that more than half of the whole number of both sexes were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-nine.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, June 21, 1886.

Table showing emigration from Switzerland in the last five years.

Canton.	Number of emigrants.						
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Zurich	818	1,296	1,570	1,440	1,329	540	248
Berne	2,106	2,995	4,667	3,560	3,079	1,636	941
Luzerne	167	191	190	225	225	141	77
Uri	81	94	135	90	88	20	31
Schwyz	94	137	186	171	304	209	87
Unterwalden	68	189	129	123	248	63	36
Glarus	204	146	312	376	468	212	191
Zug	53	202	89	55	50	41	.....
Freiburg	83	163	126	181	49	46	51
Solothurn	189	290	349	392	350	380	221
Basle City	374	404	467	731	253	126	246
Basle Country	139	261	316	341	311	226	231
Schaffhausen	201	268	381	335	369	375	104
Appenzell	80	96	133	184	163	84	35
St. Galle	303	477	520	884	1,061	602	264
Grisons	256	423	467	429	191	68	31
Aargau	424	641	1,271	933	1,010	795	259
Thurgau	128	85	172	250	271	131	78
Tessin	691	667	531	435	589	628	667
Waadt	355	181	308	113	112	82	115
Wallis	337	206	795	390	146	165	84
Neuchâtel	289	240	283	258	159	239	206
Geneva	141	108	125	106	101	156	49
Total	7,583	9,608	13,502	11,962	10,935	7,255	4,288

Destination of emigrants during the year 1885.

Canton.	North America.	Central America.	South America.	Australia.	Asia.	Africa.
Zurich.....	610	2	203	2	1	
Berne.....	1,742		361	3		
Lucerne.....	124		43			
Uri.....	81					
Schwyz.....	94					
Unterwalden.....	58		10			
Glarus.....	107		7			
Zug.....	42		4	9		
Freiburg.....	33		50			
Solothurn.....	162	1	26			
Basle, City.....	333		39			
Basle, Country.....	108		24			2
Schaffhausen.....	193		8			7
Appenzell.....	74		6			
St. Gallen.....	240		63			
Grisons.....	232		24			
Aargau.....	318		103	1		
Thurgau.....	113		14	1		
Tessin.....	574	2	109	6		
Vaud.....	151		203	1		
Valais.....	118		219			
Neuchâtel.....	250		38	1		
Geneva.....	87	2	52			
Total.....	5,934	7	1,608	24	1	9

Occupation of persons emigrating from Switzerland during the year 1885.

Occupation.	Producers.		Dependents.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Children under 15 years.	
Agriculture and forestry:						
Agriculture, dairying, and gardening.....	2,130	376		415	979	3,900
Forestry.....	5					5
Total.....	2,135	376		415	979	3,905
Industry:						
Food.....	205		1	20	27	253
Millers.....	19			4	6	29
Bakers.....	66		1	7	15	89
Confectioners, &c.....	28			2	3	33
Butchers.....	70			4	2	76
Brewers.....	19			2	1	22
Clothing and millinery.....	105	109		15	47	276
Tailors and seamstresses.....	42	79		8	26	155
Modistes.....	42	12				12
Shoemakers.....	49	1		5	13	68
Barbers.....	11					11
Washers and ironers.....		16		1	1	18
Building trades.....	390			60	112	562
Masons and plasterers.....	91			11	22	124
Painters.....	28			3		31
Carpenters.....	42			8	22	72
Joiners and glaziers.....	82			17	94	183
Locksmiths.....	47			6	11	64
Upholsterers.....	16			1		17
Tinsmiths.....	18			2	9	29
Coopers.....	18			3	2	23
Printers and compositors.....	23			1	4	28
Textile industry.....	50	31		6	16	103
Chemical trades.....	17					17
Dyers.....	10					10
Mechanical trades.....	243	22		40	63	368
Watchmakers.....	111	22		18	36	187
Machinists.....	49			8	4	61
Smiths.....	35			6	6	47
Cartwrights.....	29			2	3	34
Total.....	1,033	162	1	142	268	1,867

Occupation of persons emigrating from Switzerland during the year 1885—Continued.

Occupation.	Producers.		Dependents.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Children under 15 years.	
Trade:						
Trade proper	208	12	2	18	17	257
Banking and insurance	1					1
Public-house keepers	34	109		6	3	152
Total	243	121	2	24	20	410
Transportation	44			3	3	50
Public administration, science and art	54	25		5	15	99
Personal and professional services	8	293		1	11	313
Persons without calling, or without sufficient description of the same:						
Capitalists	16	17		3	15	51
Students	2					2
Workingmen and factory hands	132	48		13	31	224
Total	150	65		16	46	277
Persons giving no information in regard to calling, including 400 children						922
Grand total	3,667	1,042	3	606	1,343	7,583

GENEVA.

REPORT OF CONSUL ADAMS.

It results from inquiries which I have made since the receipt of the Department circular of April 27, that the emigration from this consular district to the United States is hardly large enough to afford the materials for a report. Unlike the neighboring Savoyans, who are great wanderers, and the Germaus, both of Switzerland and Germany proper, who furnish a continual stream of emigration, the inhabitants of French Switzerland adhere to their native soil with the proverbial tenacity of the race. Application has often been made to this office for information, and sometimes for assistance, by would-be emigrants, but never once, I think, by a native of Geneva or the adjoining cantons. There is an inconsiderable movement to the South American Republics, but of what extent or quality I am not informed.

It is, however, interesting to notice that French Switzerland has always been represented in the United States by men like Albert Gallatin and Agassiz, or by men who have become prominent in finance and commerce. On the whole, the emigration, what there is of it, is of the most desirable character and a valuable addition to our population.

LYELL T. ADAMS,

Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Geneva, July 7, 1886.

ST. GALLE.

REPORT OF CONSUL STAUB.

In obedience to the instruction contained in your circular of April 27, 1886, relative to emigration from this consular district to the United States, I herewith furnish the following:

Statistics of the number of emigrants who left this country for the United States since 1876, up to and including 1885.

Years.	State (Canton) of St. Galle.	State (Canton) of Appenzell.	State (Canton) of Thurgovie.	State (Canton) of Grisons.
1876	76	26	31	19
1877	56	20	23	15
1878	168	22	26	24
1879	161	21	56	16
1880	529	74	122	62
1881	1,027	158	250	179
1882	884	184	250	420
1883	520	133	172	467
1884	438	92	79	379
1885	240	74	118	232

The States, called Cantons in the Republic of Switzerland, are sovereign States, similar to those in the American Union.

Percentage of the characters of the different vocations, trades, labors, &c.

Names of the States (Cantons).	Agri- culture.	Manu- facturers.	Commer- cial.	Servants.	Trades, labor, &c.
State (Canton) of St. Galle	42.5	26	5.9	3.5	22.1
State (Canton) of Appenzell	42	32.9	3.3	3.3	18.5
State (Canton) of Thurgovie	40.7	28.5	2.9	2.3	25.6
State (Canton) of Grisons	65.5	12	4.5	7.3	10.7

The military service in this country is not so oppressive as to cause any one to emigrate, nor is taxation overburdened, and the country is not troubled with strikes, &c. The principal reasons, with some exceptions, that prompted a good many to leave this country and to seek homes in the different States in the American Union are as follows:

Some were encouraged and assisted by relations and friends already settled and domiciliated in America, others, especially young men, left on account of overpopulation; a portion who were unfortunate in business, and, of course, some unworthy men were among the number given in the above statistics.

The social condition of this part of Switzerland is a rather favorable one, which is partly due to the splendid educational facilities for all classes and also to the numerous and various charitable and other institutions, and were it not for the unusually large number of feasts, drinking-establishments, &c., the condition would be much better. The mass of people, especially in cities and large towns, are employed in factories and, as is usual, live from hand to mouth, and seldom do you find any one of their number who owns his own house however humble that may be. The quarters and living, as an average, com-

pared with the same class of people in other countries, is such that no reasonable complaints can be made, and if there are any extreme cases the community always provides for them. A praiseworthy feature is the strict enforcement of the compulsory school system, and in order to make this possible even for children of the poorest parents, food and clothing is provided for them and paid out of the general taxation.

The moral condition of these four states is unusually good, and could be taken as an example. There are no houses of ill-fame tolerated, either public or secret, and whatever wrong is carried on in this direction exists more among the wealthier class than among the poor.

On account of the stringent law divorces are not easily obtained here, consequently they are few in number, and the same can be said as to illegitimate children.

The worst class of emigrants who have left this district for the United States are played-out politicians, men of immoral conduct, who leave families behind, dishonest office men, and merchants, &c., but my investigation convinces me that these cases are not very numerous.

In answer to question 5, I beg to state that I do not know of any deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons with or without government aid, and if anything of the kind has occurred it has not come to my knowledge up to this time, although I have made the proper inquiry about it.

The attitude of the governments of these four states towards emigration seems to be rather unconcerned, and while they naturally would prefer to see the lower class leave than the more valuable part of population, still they would certainly throw no obstacles in the way of either class.

I do not think any inducements were held out on the part of the governments to encourage emigration, but such was the case by emigrant agents and representatives of large land owners in the United States and Canada.

GENERAL REMARKS.

While I am able to make this report relative to emigration from this consular district rather favorable, I am afraid the same cannot be said about several of the other cantons or at least of some municipalities in certain localities in Switzerland, but I beg to repeat that the population of the four states (cantons) of St. Galle, Thurgovie, Grisons, and Appenzell as a whole, with reasonable exceptions, are an honest, intelligent, and hard-working people, and I know from personal knowledge that the masses who emigrated from these states ever since 1870 have settled in the Western States, and quite a large portion are located in the Swiss colonies of Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, and only a small number remained in the sea-ports and other large cities.

In conclusion I beg to state that for the years 1868 up to 1875, I am not able to give a correct table about emigration from this part of the country to the United States, for reason that the statistics for those years have not been separated, but give the total number of emigrants who left this district for the far-off world, such as to North and South America, Canada included, Australia, Asia, and Africa, &c., which I copy herewith and give my own calculation as to about the proportion of those who went to the United States, viz:

Total for all four states (cantons) of St. Galle, Thurgovie, Grisons, and Appenzell.

Year.	To all parts.	To the United States.	Year.	To all parts.	To the United States.
1868	799	267	1872	827	276
1869	656	219	1873	715	238
1870	526	175	1874	374	94
1871	648	216	1875	150	50

PETER STAUB,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Galle, May 21, 1886.

ZURICH.

REPORT OF CONSUL CATLIN.

During the past forty years Switzerland has sent more emigrants to the United States than has France with thirteen times her population. On the other hand, Germany with sixteen times and Ireland with scarcely twice as many inhabitants as Switzerland, have during the same periods sent us respectively twenty-one and sixteen times as many emigrants as she. The following table shows at a glance the relative rate of emigration from Switzerland, as compared with the three other countries mentioned, viz :

Country.	Population.	Emigration* May 5, 1847 to January 1, 1886.	Rate per 1,000 inhab- itants.
France	37,405,793	138,950	3.7
Germany	45,238,829	3,113,787	68.8
Ireland	5,159,839	2,355,497	456.4
Switzerland	2,846,102	145,936	51.2

* This embraces the emigration to New York alone, but the additional emigration to the other American sea-ports would not materially alter the ratio.

Swiss transmarine emigration attained in 1883 its greatest proportion, or a total of 13,502, of whom 11,619, or 86 per cent., went to the United States, and of these 10,326 landed at the port of New York. But in the following, 1884, it had suddenly fell off about 25 per cent., and in 1885 still 9 per cent. more. These fluctuations, however, are not uncommon. In 1874, there was a sudden falling off of about 50 per cent. from the previous year, and the depression continued up to 1877, during which year the emigration was only one-third of what it had been in 1873. Then the tide steadily rose again until it reached its highest point in 1883, when it again began to ebb.

These fluctuations are unquestionably ascribable to the variable conditions, whether agricultural or industrial, existing from time to time in either or both of the two countries. In Germany a good year in crops or vintage invariably means a larger emigration to America, as it affords increased funds for the purchase of tickets and the other outlays incident to a change of home. The patriotic Switzer, on the other hand, values a good year as the means of enabling him to avoid emigrating

and to remain all the longer among the mountains and valleys of his loved fatherland. The German, in other words, emigrates when he can; the Switzer only when he must.

One principal cause operating to swell the tide of German emigration is lacking in Switzerland, viz, the pressure of compulsory military service. However persistently the right of expatriation may be denied to the young Swiss who goes away to the United States, he is at all events not branded "deserter," as is his fellow-emigrant from over the border. Swiss military requirements are light, and their burden is easy to be borne; so easy, in fact, that to escape them is no inducement whatever to emigrate. We must look, then, for some other ground on which to base the comparatively high percentage of emigration from Switzerland, and it is to be found in the lack of employment resulting from industrial depression, in the difficulties of earning a subsistence, and in the inherent general desire on the part of every man to better his condition in life.

And first in regard to lack of employment. To a considerable extent the substitution of machine for hand labor has, by reducing the demand for the latter, been for years past steadily augmenting the ranks of the unemployed. But, and especially at the present time, the industrial depression in silk and cotton manufacturing centers has a still greater influence in the same directions. Take, for instance, the present condition of the silk industry of the canton of Zurich. During the last two years the number of firms engaged in manufacturing silk has fallen from 136 to 119, the number of employed from 50,396 to 39,084, and the amount of wages annually paid from 21,718,624 francs to 18,230,877 francs. In 1881 there were 19,168, in 1883 17,925, and in 1885 11,959 silk hand weavers employed in the canton. In other words, there were 7,209 fewer silk weavers employed in 1885 than in 1881, and the question naturally arises to what other means of livelihood these 7,209 have turned for subsistence. In a community where all the trades and occupations are overcrowded, where the supply of labor invariably exceeds the demand and where new enterprises or undertakings, such as the building of railroads, canals, or other great public works are lacking, the finding of new employment all at once for 7,000 persons in a single canton is practically an impossibility. Emigration, either to other cantons or to other lands, follows as a matter of necessity.

The difficulties and hardships which the lower and many of the rural classes in Switzerland encounter in the struggle for existence also contribute largely to swell the current of emigration to foreign lands. Switzerland can in no sense of the word be called an agricultural land. She does not produce in one year enough grain to supply her population for one-sixth of the period. Her annual deficit amounts to 6,154,256 metric centners, equivalent in value to \$30,000,000, and most of which has to be imported from the Black Sea and lower Danube regions. It is true that the facilities for the delivery of this grain in Switzerland have been of late greatly enhanced by the opening of the Arlberg railway route, yet the deficit exists nevertheless, and always will, no doubt, unless some means can be found, which is not probable, of increasing the cultivable area of Switzerland. Now, with \$30,000,000 to be sent away into other countries for bread, it follows there must exist great industrial prosperity to balance the account and pay the bill. But where, as in the present instance, industries are depressed, payment comes hard, and bread becomes correspondingly scarce. Here is another great stimulant to emigration.

There is still another point from which this question may be viewed, viz, from that of the desire inherent in every man's nature to better his position where he can. To "better his position" consists, in the case of a young single man, in acquiring the means to marry and found a home and family. In the case of the man already possessing a wife and family, it consists in making some better provision for their joint welfare and maintenance. This leads us to a consideration of the prevalence of marriage in Switzerland. The annual percentage of marriages to every thousand inhabitants is somewhat lower than it was fifteen years ago. In 1871 it was 7.3, while from 1880 to 1884 it was annually 6.8, the rate in Germany being 7.8, in England 7.7, and in France 7.6. Marriage is, consequently, less prevalent in Switzerland than in either of the three other countries named; the ratio of marriageable women to marriageable men is that of 5 to 4. Of the men who marry 60 per cent. are between the ages of twenty and thirty, and 76 per cent. between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. This tends to show that as a rule young men in Switzerland do not defer marriage, awaiting a competency, as is the case in some other lands. It is also a noticeable feature of Swiss marriage that over 80 per cent. of the men who marry are drawn from the producing and industrial classes.

A study of these facts and figures inclines me to the opinion that the emigration of young men from Switzerland is no more influenced by the existence of hindrances to marriage than it is by a desire to escape military service. Industrial depression and consequent lack of employment are the causes principally operating to send yearly so many thousands of Switzers to our shores. The series of tables, I to IX, accompanying this report, will be found to illustrate more fully, and by cantons, the various figures which have been adduced. Should the present unfortunate condition of Swiss industries continue, and there is no present prospect of any great improvement, and in case no restrictions are in the near future placed upon emigration by our own Government, it is probable that during the next ten years we shall receive largely increased accessions of these hardy, thrifty, and industrious people, whose predecessors have already done so much to develop our resources and populate our great West.

In a recent report on the subject of Mormonism in Switzerland, I adverted at some length to the efforts now being made by missionaries from Utah to secure proselytes to their faith. There is reason to believe that within the last two months a considerable number of converts have left this country for Salt Lake, going by way of Berne (where they have their headquarters), and Basle. But their departure has been so surreptitiously conducted, even to the sending away of their baggage secretly, that it is said to have been practically impossible for even the local authorities to find a pretext for detaining them. In such cases preventive measures would seem to prove more effective if applied at the port of landing in the United States. I can see no means of preventing their departure hence so long as they have committed no offense against the law and go of their own free will.

Cases of what was known as "assisted" emigration were formerly frequent, but now, thanks to the energetic action of the emigration authorities at New York, seem to have ceased altogether. During my service at this post only one case sufficient to arouse suspicion has come within my knowledge, yet even then a rigid investigation disclosed no grounds upon which to base a complaint or a demand that the parties be refused permission to land.

Switzerland, moreover, sends us few if any of the Anarchists and Socialists who of late years have thought to find in our Republic the soil favorable to the propagation of their pestilential doctrines. Her sons, reared to liberty, are slow to abuse it, whether in their own land or in that of their adoption. It has been stated that the man who threw the dynamite bomb in the Chicago riots came from the city of Zurich. I have no means at hand for either substantiating or disproving this statement, but if such be the case, it is quite possible that the person referred to is one of those hundreds of political refugees from Germany, or elsewhere, who, like the convicted Anarchist leader, John Most, have found it convenient to make a short stay here in Zurich, or some other Swiss city, before embarking for the United States. The exclusion of such persons were an easy matter could each emigrant be required, before landing, to produce documentary proof of identity, place of origin, previous occupation, &c., such as under the title of *Legitimations-Papier*, is exacted by the police authorities here or elsewhere throughout the greater part of Europe, as a condition of residence. It is the absence of some such requirement as this that has enabled thousands of irresponsible agitators and refugees to land unchallenged in the United States, and there with impunity, and without even the pretense of an acquired citizenship, to at once set about their work of subverting the priceless heritage of a Washington and a Jefferson. Happily, I say, for Switzerland, she sends us few or none of these firebrands. Her people are not in sympathy with the doctrines of anarchy, and should a general social revolution ever occur it would find no support from a population who like the Swiss have always upheld the principles of free government, and never tolerated the yoke of political bondage.

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
ZURICH, June 5, 1886.

Statement of transmarine emigration from Switzerland, by cantons, 1871-1884.

Cantons.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Zurich	277	293	482	144	95	124	134
Berne	855	967	795	457	256	458	380
Lucerne	35	28	43	23	3	32	17
Uri							
Schwyz	102	106	44	67	28	23	18
Unterwalden, Upper	36	69	60	31	8	12	9
Unterwalden, Lower	2	3	2	4			
Glarus	215	259	314	144	43	51	50
Zug	9	5	5	11	4	3	3
Freiburg	19						
Solothurn							
Basel-Stadt	96	100	60	40	60	25	39
Basel-Land	97	47	83	47	37	27	40
Schaffhausen	167	239	267	92	56	18	51
Appenzell, Outer Rhodes	30	35	30	40	9	26	33
Appenzell, Inner Rhodes							
St. Gallen	310	353	301	206	57	102	90
Graubünden	211	369	304	72	43	40	53
Aargau	420	425	434	142	88	81	123
Thurgau	97	70	80	50	47	37	26
Tessin	644	889	1,195	602	472	392	550
Vaud							
Valais	126	552	393	447	436	237	38
Neuchâtel	104	90	65	47	28	51	55
Geneva							
Total	3,852	4,899	4,957	2,672	1,772	1,741	1,691

Statement of transmarine emigration from Switzerland, &c.—Continued.

Cantons.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	
							Number.	Per 1,000.
.....	200	248	540	1,329	1,440	1,570	1,206	3.7
.....	474	941	1,636	3,079	3,560	4,067	2,905	5.5
.....	70	77	141	225	225	190	191	1.4
.....	.....	31	20	88	90	135	94	4.
.....	20	87	299	304	171	186	137	2.6
1, Upper.....	22	32	46	225	112	108	161	10.3
1, Lower.....	8	8	17	28	11	21	28	2.3
.....	105	191	412	468	376	311	146	4.2
.....	.....	.....	41	50	55	89	202	8.5
.....	41	51	46	49	131	126	163	1.4
.....	94	221	390	359	392	349	220	2.8
.....	53	246	126	253	731	467	404	5.7
.....	62	231	226	311	331	316	261	4.3
.....	61	104	375	369	335	381	266	6.9
n Outer Rhodes.....	26	31	76	148	168	123	91	1.7
n Inner Rhodes.....	.....	1	8	15	16	10	5	0.4
.....	198	204	602	1,061	684	520	477	2.2
.....	31	31	68	191	429	467	423	4.4
.....	214	359	795	1,010	933	1,271	641	3.2
.....	54	78	181	271	250	172	85	0.8
.....	507	667	628	569	455	531	667	5.
.....	83	115	82	112	118	308	131	0.8
.....	26	84	165	146	390	795	206	2.
.....	186	206	239	159	258	263	240	2.3
.....	130	49	156	101	106	125	108	1.
.....	2,608	4,288	7,255	10,935	11,963	13,502	9,608	3.3

Destination of emigrants from Switzerland, 1871-1884.

Whither.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
.....	2,729	3,288	3,462	1,631	866	1,011	1,027
.....	146	158	183	82	76	70	91
.....	731	1,150	997	796	642	393	244
.....	82	177	139	58	77	72	167
.....	109	60	121	49	74	146	117
.....	16	14	6	7	9	13	11
.....	29	52	49	49	28	36	34
.....	3,852	4,899	4,957	2,672	1,772	1,741	1,691

Whither.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
.....	1,602	2,964	5,792	9,906	11,060	11,619	8,359	65,415
.....	88	143	153	134	96	8	5	1,383
.....	570	811	962	624	778	1,852	1,193	11,733
.....	183	157	192	100	4	2	1	1,421
.....	144	75	53	28	14	20	50	1,060
.....	24	27	19	8	.....	1	.....	155
.....	47	111	94	45	1	.....	.....	575
.....	2,608	4,288	7,255	10,935	11,963	13,502	9,608	81,742

Classification of Swiss emigration of 1883 and 1884, according to previous occupation or pursuit.

Occupation or pursuit.	1884.								
	Adults.			Children.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural, &c	2,487	808	3,295	635	492	1,127	3,122	1,300	4,422
Industrial	1,411	534	1,945	263	198	461	1,674	733	2,406
Commercial, &c	284	80	468	26	17	43	409	97	506
Official, professional, and artistic	63	47	110	7	8	15	70	55	125
Servants	6	364	370	4	10	14	10	374	384
Without occupation	458	676	1,129	336	300	636	789	976	1,765
Total	4,803	2,509	7,312	1,271	1,025	2,296	6,074	3,534	9,608

1883.									
Agricultural, &c	3,800	1,101	4,901	990	863	1,853	4,790	1,964	6,754
Industrial	1,702	479	2,181	352	317	669	2,054	706	2,850
Commercial, &c	285	41	326	25	21	46	310	62	372
Official, professional, and artistic	79	41	120	12	23	35	91	64	155
Servants	75	300	375	15	18	33	90	318	408
Without occupation	484	1,298	1,782	579	602	1,181	1,063	1,900	2,983
Total	6,425	3,260	9,685	1,973	1,844	3,817	8,398	5,104	13,502

Marriages, births, deaths, and increase of population in Switzerland, by cantons, during the year 1884.

Canton.	Popula- tion.	Marriages.	Births.	Still-births.	Deaths.					Total.	Excess of births over deaths.
					Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.		
Zurich	329,326	2,657	8,778	433	1,395	443	254	2,138	1,991	6,221	2,557
Berne	542,652	690	16,845	788	2,391	934	505	3,525	3,337	10,782	6,063
Lucerne	135,690	786	3,899	121	425	165	121	805	1,156	2,672	627
Uri	23,671	86	564	12	89	30	26	88	98	331	232
Schwyz	52,080	336	1,366	42	255	48	48	352	368	1,071	327
Unterwalden, Upper	15,693	71	326	7	29	36	26	56	124	271	68
Unterwalden, Lower	12,096	75	350	16	40	18	21	96	112	181	68
Glarus	34,213	267	754	51	115	37	20	228	180	580	174
Zug	23,711	140	616	20	97	33	22	180	142	474	142
Freiburg	117,037	745	3,607	123	658	140	67	709	622	2,416	1,191
Solothurn	82,470	551	2,534	72	410	85	77	518	511	1,601	653
Basel-Stadt	71,314	564	2,055	75	337	131	54	446	267	1,255	500
Basel-Land	61,115	436	1,902	77	366	105	40	347	335	1,193	709
Schaffhausen	38,573	202	1,013	45	105	90	44	199	262	790	223
Appenzell, Outer											
Rhodes	53,116	471	1,704	84	351	94	33	332	368	1,178	526
Appenzell, Inner											
Rhodes	13,173	87	428	11	99	21	5	109	98	332	96
St. Gallen	217,471	1,666	6,457	231	1,246	344	181	1,478	437	4,686	1,771
Graubünden	96,141	523	2,342	64	311	116	96	647	823	1,993	349
Aargau	198,564	1,136	4,977	192	748	253	141	1,152	1,516	3,810	1,167
Thurgau	101,792	738	2,753	106	422	153	103	532	740	1,856	787
Tessin	132,962	760	3,646	96	678	296	186	821	946	2,927	719
Vaud	241,249	1,633	6,656	280	1,042	383	220	1,562	1,604	4,871	1,783
Valais	101,409	598	2,945	57	391	165	108	539	647	1,850	1,083
Neuchâtel	106,042	870	3,420	144	638	210	102	771	544	2,265	1,133
Geneva	104,590	810	2,202	106	389	169	93	1,082	761	2,494	292
Total	2,900,732	19,898	81,571	3,223	13,117	4,494	2,703	18,712	19,275	58,301	23,270

SWITZERLAND.

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showing the excess of births over deaths in Switzerland, by cantons, to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Cantons.	1871-'75.	1876-'80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
.....	4.9	7.5	7.5	5.6	7.4	7.8
.....	10.0	11.0	10.9	9.5	11.3	11.2
.....	5.6	5.4	1.7	2.8	4.1	4.6
.....	8.4	5.9	4.6	6.3	9.8	9.8
.....	8.8	8.3	6.9	0.4	7.5	6.2
en, Upper	7.7	11.1	5.6	4.8	5.8	8.5
en, Lower	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.6
.....	7.1	6.8	1.9	5.5	4.3	5.1
.....	5.2	6.3	4.6	8.7	7.7	6.0
.....	5.1	8.2	9.1	7.8	9.6	10.2
.....	8.6	9.9	8.4	8.1	9.6	11.3
t	9.9	10.9	7.3	10.7	9.9	11.2
l	9.4	12.0	9.7	10.0	11.4	11.6
en	8.3	11.8	7.8	10.2	11.3	5.8
Outer Rhodes	5.2	8.8	9.4	7.4	10.9	9.9
Inner Rhodes	7.6	7.9	2.3	3.4	3.8	7.3
.....	5.2	7.3	7.2	6.5	7.9	8.1
en	4.7	4.5	5.4	3.3	5.1	3.6
.....	5.8	7.3	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
.....	5.3	8.1	7.1	5.7	6.9	7.8
.....	4.3	6.9	4.5	5.0	6.3	5.4
.....	3.7	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.3	7.4
.....	8.0	9.7	10.1	8.4	9.7	10.8
l	7.7	9.8	8.1	10.8	11.1	10.9
.....	1.0	2.4	2.9	0.8	0.7	2.8
l	6.4	8.2	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.0

births over deaths per thousand inhabitants in Switzerland, as compared with other lands.

Land.	1871-'75.	1876-'80.	1881.	1882.	1883.
id	6.4	8.2	7.4	6.9	8.0
.....	11.1	13.9	12.0	12.1	11.3
.....	8.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	7.8
.....	12.7	14.8	13.8	13.3	12.2
erg	12.0	12.6	11.4	10.9	10.8
mpire	12.0	13.1	11.5	11.4	10.6
.....	6.8	8.2	7.0	8.3	8.0
.....	6.3	7.4	10.3	9.4	9.0
.....	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
.....	9.0	10.2	10.5	11.1	9.8
.....	10.5	13.5	13.6	14.7	12.6
.....	15.4	14.6	15.0	14.1	13.7
.....	11.2	12.5	13.9	12.9	13.3
.....	12.4	12.1	11.4	12.0	11.6
.....	12.7	15.0	12.6	12.6	13.9

Statement showing percentage of illegitimate children born in Switzerland, by cantons, since 1871.

Cantons.	1871-'75.	1876-'80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Zurich.....	1.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Berne.....	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.5
Lucerne.....	7.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
Uri.....	2.3	3.2	5.8	4.8	3.7	2.4
Schwyz.....	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.2
Unterwalden, Upper.....	3.3	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.4
Unterwalden, Lower.....	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Glarus.....	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.5
Zug.....	2.7	1.9	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.4
Freiburg.....	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.6
Solothurn.....	6.2	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.7
Basel-Stadt.....	11.9	11.2	8.6	11.2	10.3	10.1
Basel-Land.....	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7
Schaffhausen.....	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.5	3.5	4.9
Appenzell, Outer Rhodes.....	3.5	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Appenzell, Inner Rhodes.....	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.1
St. Gallen.....	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Graubünden.....	2.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.7
Aargau.....	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Thurgau.....	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.5
Tessin.....	2.0	3.5	1.2	3.4	2.6	3.0
Vaudt.....	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1
Wallis.....	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.7
Neuchâtel.....	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.8	5.3
Geneva.....	12.0	10.5	11.2	12.1	11.4	11.5
Total.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0

Statement showing percentage of illegitimate births in Switzerland, as compared with other lands.

Land.	1871-'75.	1876-'80.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Switzerland.....	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Prussia.....	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1
Bavaria.....	13.8	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.2
Saxony.....	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.9
Wurtemberg.....	9.6	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.2
German Empire.....	.....	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.2
Austria.....	12.4	14.0	14.5	14.6	14.6
Italy.....	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9
France.....	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.9	.....
Belgium.....	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.1
Holland.....	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
England.....	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Denmark.....	11.2	10.2	10.0	10.6	.....
Sweden.....	10.9	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.2
Norway.....	9.2	8.5	9.4	8.2	.....

Statistics of suicide in Switzerland.

Manner of suicide.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning.....	675	688	682	119	49	168
Poison.....				14	5	19
Coal gas.....				4	1	5
Hanging.....				251	25	276
Shooting.....				116	3	119
Cutting or stabbing.....				23	4	27
Throwing self down.....				5	9	14
Railway.....				15	1	16
Not definitely stated.....				3	.....	3
Total.....				675	688	682	550	97	647

REMARKS.—In 1884 the percentage of suicides in Switzerland was 2.2 to every 10,000 inhabitants. The percentage in Saxony is 3.9; in Baden, 1.7; in Wurtemberg, 1.7; in Prussia, 1.9; in France, 1.9; in Austria, 1.8; in England, 0.7.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL WALLER.

In no country in the world is there at present greater freedom of locomotion than in Great Britain. Subjects are not restrained from emigrating, foreigners are not forbidden to come here, and the laws regarding the acquirement, alienation, and descent of property have been so modified of late years that now the rights of the alien in relation thereto are in every respect, except as to shipping, identical with those of the subject.

The policy of England undoubtedly is to direct and encourage colonial emigration, but the only pecuniary aid such emigration now receives comes from the colonies. There is, however, a strong growing sentiment in favor of assisting colonial emigration out of the treasury of the Imperial Government, and this will, in all probability, result before long in favorable legislation, the effect of which will obviously be to decrease the number and advance the character of emigrants to our country.

Several of the colonies, through their agents in England, in various ways, now assist colonial emigration.

New South Wales provides passages to that colony for female domestic servants at the rate of £2 (\$10) each.

Free passages to Queensland are granted to farm laborers between 17 and 35 years of age, and to domestic female servants.

To Western Australia free passages are given to a limited number, nominated by residents in the colony, and approved by the emigration agent in England, viz: (1) Artisans, farmers, agricultural laborers, vine-dressers, miners, shepherds, and gardeners, under 45 years of age; (2) single female servants or widows not over 35 years of age.

New Zealand assists only nominated persons and farmers with small capital.

To the Cape of Good Hope, artisans, intended for the government employ, are assisted in their passage; other workmen have their passage paid by their prospective employers. All emigrants must be seen and approved by the emigration agent before embarking.

To Canada the emigration of artisans, farmers, farm laborers, and female domestic servants is aided and encouraged. Reduced rates on the railways are given to such emigrants to any part of the Canadian Dominion.

Notwithstanding these and similar inducements, from time to time, offered to emigrants of British and Irish origin, about 62 per cent. of those who have left the United Kingdom for the last ten or twelve years in search of permanent homes and employment elsewhere, have located in the United States.

For many years persons engaged in the transportation of passengers to places out of Europe, have been required to report to the emigration bureau of the English Board of Trade statistics concerning the number, nationality and destination of such passengers, and, since 1876,

a similar report has been required regarding immigration. These reports do not, however, designate the nationality of passengers not of British origin; nor do they attempt to show the permanent change of population, except by the inference drawn from the difference of the annual interchange of such passengers. For instance, in the year 1885, 137,687 persons of British and Irish origin took passage to the United States, and 57,604 returned here. The difference in the outward and inward flow of this population, 80,083, is the estimated permanent emigration. The uncertainty of this calculation is painfully obvious, but it is the nearest approximation obtainable. The distinguished English statistician, Robert Giffen, LL.D., the chief of the bureau that deals with this subject, personally assured me that it was the only method of calculation known to his department. In the study of the tables that follow, this explanation should be borne in mind.

The theory is held here that the annual tide of emigration largely depends upon the business prosperity of the country inviting immigration. An analysis of the following statement of emigration for the years 1873 to 1885, inclusive, tends, it would seem, to confirm this view:

Statement showing the number and percentage of persons of British and Irish origin, who left the United Kingdom for the United States, British North America, Australasia, and all other places, in each year from 1873 to 1885, inclusive; foreign emigrants en route through Kingdom not included.

Years.	United States.		British North America.		Australasia.		All other places.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1873	106,730	73	29,045	13	25,137	11	7,433	3	228,345
1874	113,774	58	20,728	10	52,581	27	10,189	5	197,272
1875	81,193	58	12,306	9	34,750	24	12,426	9	140,675
1876	54,554	50	9,335	9	32,196	29	13,384	12	109,469
1877	45,481	48	7,720	8	30,138	32	11,856	12	95,195
1878	54,094	49	10,652	9	36,479	32	11,077	10	112,902
1879	91,806	56	17,952	11	40,959	25	13,557	8	164,274
1880	160,570	73	20,902	9	24,184	11	15,886	7	227,542
1881	176,194	73	23,912	10	22,682	9	20,304	8	243,092
1882	191,903	65	40,441	15	37,289	13	19,733	7	279,366
1883	191,573	60	44,185	14	71,264	22	13,096	4	320,118
1884	155,280	64	31,134	13	44,255	18	11,510	5	242,179
1885	137,687	66	19,838	10	39,395	19	10,724	5	207,644
Grand total	1,617,349	62½	268,150	10½	491,309	20	171,175	7	2,567,983

The tabulated statement, descriptive of the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States, to which attention is now called, has been carefully compiled from the governmental year books on the subject, the issue of which began in the year 1876. From this it appears that Ireland, that has contributed sometimes 60 per cent. of this emigration, in 1885 scarcely furnished one-third of it. It is believed that the hope of the Irish people of the better future of their unfortunate country, is one of the strongest reasons for the lessening number of emigrants therefrom.

Description of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States.

Description.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>English.</i>								
Adults:								
Married:								
Males	5,356	7,602	7,800	10,027	11,078	11,504	10,856	8,125
Females	5,488	7,629	10,335	12,819	13,770	13,981	13,064	11,208
Single:								
Males	12,876	22,692	28,145	36,589	36,511	36,288	32,788	31,444
Females	4,028	5,852	9,011	11,726	13,889	12,759	11,833	10,484
Conjugal condition not stated:								
Males	4	6	6	7	2			
Females	1	1						
Total adults	27,753	43,782	55,297	71,168	74,750	74,527	68,041	61,256
Children from 1 to 12 years and infants:								
Males	2,292	4,618	7,351	10,203	10,498	9,985	8,234	6,573
Females	2,054	4,002	6,433	9,156	9,351	8,870	7,049	5,960
Total English	32,099	52,402	69,081	90,527	94,599	93,392	83,324	73,789
<i>Scotch.</i>								
Adults:								
Married:								
Males	366	739	967	1,180	1,166	1,050	1,087	926
Females	643	1,314	2,131	2,464	2,031	2,045	1,960	1,966
Single:								
Males	1,754	4,303	6,047	7,927	8,498	6,212	5,009	5,689
Females	592	1,034	1,904	2,444	3,030	2,265	1,781	1,877
Conjugal condition not stated:								
Males								
Females								
Total adults	3,355	7,390	11,049	14,015	14,725	11,572	9,837	10,458
Children from 1 to 12 years and infants:								
Males	334	1,020	1,786	2,221	2,267	2,044	1,550	1,455
Females	304	936	1,636	2,002	2,012	1,716	1,365	1,328
Total Scotch	3,993	9,346	14,471	18,238	19,004	15,382	12,752	13,241
<i>Irish.</i>								
Adults:								
Married:								
Males	1,319	1,938	3,703	2,669	2,538	4,142	3,018	1,977
Females	1,695	2,413	5,333	4,328	4,167	6,693	4,754	3,401
Single:								
Males	6,434	11,272	33,807	27,840	28,440	29,804	21,240	19,304
Females	7,015	10,636	29,780	23,914	24,227	27,881	21,123	19,823
Conjugal condition not stated:								
Males								
Females								
Total adults	16,468	26,259	72,623	58,731	59,372	68,520	50,135	44,505
Children from 1 to 12 years and infants:								
Males	1,049	1,927	5,243	4,279	4,488	7,228	4,568	3,065
Females	1,085	1,872	5,152	4,309	4,440	7,101	4,501	3,087
Total Irish	18,602	30,058	83,018	67,330	68,300	82,849	59,204	50,657
<i>Of British origin.</i>								
Adults:								
Married:								
Males	7,041	10,279	12,470	13,876	14,782	16,696	14,461	11,028
Females	7,626	11,356	17,799	19,011	19,968	22,719	19,778	16,570
Single:								
Males	21,069	38,267	67,999	72,356	73,449	72,299	59,037	56,437
Females	11,635	17,522	40,695	38,084	40,646	42,905	34,737	32,184
Conjugal condition not stated:								
Males	4	6	6	7	2			
Females	1	1						
Total adults	47,576	77,431	138,969	143,934	148,847	154,619	128,013	116,219
Children from 1 to 12 years and infants:								
Males	3,675	7,565	14,380	16,703	17,253	19,267	14,352	11,098
Females	3,443	6,810	13,221	15,467	15,803	17,687	12,915	10,375
Total British	54,094	91,806	166,570	176,104	181,903	191,578	155,280	137,687

Description of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States—Continued.

Description.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Foreigners and nationality not distinguished.</i>								
Adults:								
Married:								
Males.....	10,684	15,055	22,080	28,896	25,763	21,974	19,027	15,066
Females.....	11,402	16,118	28,141	35,448	32,031	29,337	25,300	21,629
Single:								
Males.....	32,519	58,930	108,951	127,820	125,870	99,960	81,277	77,469
Females.....	15,189	22,687	51,888	53,306	56,373	52,093	41,822	46,469
Conjugal condition not stated:								
Males.....	193	0	494	755	345	4		
Females.....	1	1	121	147	108			
Children from 1 to 12 years and infants:								
Males.....	6,135	11,756	24,359	33,321	30,128	25,813	19,400	15,767
Females.....	5,434	10,037	21,240	28,280	25,921	23,125	16,792	14,128
Total foreigners and nationality not distinguished.....	81,557	134,590	257,274	307,972	295,539	254,226	203,519	184,476
Total emigration.....	136,251	228,396	423,844	484,077	477,442	445,799	358,799	322,157

The sex, conjugal condition, and number of children in the annual emigration from the United Kingdom to our country being given in the foregoing statement for the last eight years, the following table has been arranged from authentic governmental statistics, showing the professions, trades, and occupations of such emigrants. There is, of course, no way of defining the actual social condition of the emigrants with which these tables deal, but it is submitted that the information they offer is valuable and suggestive in relation thereto:

Occupations of adult emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States.

Occupations.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Adult males.</i>										
Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.....	73	55	96	144	1,007	336	312	190	5,871	5,450
Bakers, confectioners, &c.....	50	47	38	61	127	96	160	130	115	94
Blacksmiths and farriers.....	49	21	26	75	86	78	93	81	67	79
Boot and shoe makers.....	75	47	26	77	102	94	87	88	70	80
Braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c.....	9	9	5	26	34	37	33	33	15	17
Brick and tile makers, potters, &c.....	9	3	4	33	38	33	29	26	28	16
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.....	413	171	257	616	1,014	761	952	857	524	671
Builders.....	7	7	4	35	37	31	40	31	33	34
Butchers, poulterers, &c.....	47	85	65	208	192	103	91	113	73	111
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.....	16	9	9	15	16	37	36	39	19	49
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,242	825	652	1,130	1,559	1,372	797	1,158	572	526
Clerks and agents.....	312	324	399	674	741	847	876	1,335	1,138	1,436
Clock and watch makers and jewelers.....	12	4	11	15	19	26	21	19	45	48
Coach-makers and trimmers.....	3	6	4	11	4	7	10	11	8	6
Coopers.....	22	9	13	32	49	31	46	39	44	8
Domestic servants.....	62	77	59	114	79	119	142	121	205	305
Engine-drivers, stokers, &c.....	5	10	8	29	38	62	64	46	44	45
Engineers.....	188	130	145	337	304	287	232	184	160	183
Farmers and graziers.....	2,383	1,415	2,008	3,186	5,596	3,186	3,564	4,363	3,023	3,518
Founders, iron and brass.....										52
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.....	4,535	3,693	4,504	4,282	5,214	6,415	7,872	6,999	6,426	3,726
Laborers, general.....	12,535	6,485	8,960	18,584	42,865	50,164	52,103	50,636	33,892	25,506
Mechanics.....	3,012	2,321	1,935	5,472	4,948	4,580	4,066	3,796	3,968	3,731
Millers, maltsters, &c.....	11	10	13	19	29	22	33	25	21	49
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,128	735	767	3,224	2,444	3,509	2,580	3,550	2,832	2,257
Painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and glaziers.....	69	31	32	153	205	199	240	353	282	314
Printers.....	62	23	27	47	76	53	41	46	44	58

Statistics of adult emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States—Cont'd.

Occupations.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Adult males—Continued.</i>										
Shoemakers and harness-makers	5	2	3	24	9	22	21	14	7	18
Shoemakers	2	5	2	4	1	21	13	9	1	15
Shoemakers	179	105	111	117	106	105	56	115	176	186
Shoemakers	1	3	1	6	11	128	1	11	5	10
Shoemakers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c	27	134	165	344	333	360	383	354	421	480
Shoemakers, general	189	123	115	122	249	201	187	198	123	97
Shoemakers and weavers	31	13	54	249	508	472	329	312	271	198
Shoemakers	146	118	100	169	240	179	140	221	119	123
Shoemakers and carriers	4	10	3	7	13	8	19	23	13	15
Shoemakers	3	7	.....	42	17	16	15	20	15	21
Shoemakers, millwrights and millwrights	1	2	.....	12	3	14	16	14	12	12
Shoemakers and navy, officers .....	.....	41	48	26	12	23	17	51	5	1
Shoemakers and navy, men .....	.....	5	.....	6	3	1	1	2	1	3
Shoemakers, trades and professions	593	358	391	1,555	2,261	2,220	1,442	1,215	697	622
Shoemakers, occupations not stated	10,902	5,312	6,754	7,264	9,895	9,682	11,055	12,120	12,188	17,303
<i>Adult females.</i>										
Shoemakers, domestic farm servants, nurses, &c ..	2,908	2,967	3,803	5,624	14,356	14,901	14,346	19,482	14,296	14,915
Shoemakers, women and governesses	609	117	22	33	27	37	42	25	24	52
Shoemakers, dressmakers, needlewomen, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers, women	194	98	92	209	161	153	322	512	393	357
Shoemakers and weavers	1	2	2	3	4	2	3	3	9	23
Shoemakers, trades and professions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers, trades and professions	87	36	57	156	174	362	334	452	210	83
Shoemakers, occupation not stated	21,185	13,158	15,488	22,854	43,772	42,240	45,567	45,150	39,607	33,246

A comparison of the outward and inward movement of passengers between this country and the United States, given in the following table, furnishes, as it has been already said, the only accessible means of computing the permanent annual emigration to our country. It is interesting to know that the well-kept customs statistics of the United States regarding this subject are open to the inspection of those who desire more accurate information than this table affords in relation thereto.

Emigration and immigration compared.

Items.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
British and Irish emigrating from United Kingdom to United States	166,730	113,774	31,193	54,554	45,481	54,694	91,806
British and Irish returning to United Kingdom from United States	(*)	(*)	(*)	54,607	44,878	34,040	20,048
British and Irish who became permanent residents of the United States .....	.....	.....	.....	(†)	603	20,654	71,758
British emigrants and not distinguished emigrating from United Kingdom to United States	44,448	44,448	44,448	44,448	44,448	44,448	44,448
British emigrants and not distinguished returning from United States to United Kingdom	(*)	(*)	(*)	17,895	15,947	20,949	13,995
British emigrants and not distinguished who became permanent residents of United States .....	.....	.....	.....	26,553	28,501	23,499	30,453
Total number of British and Irish, foreigners and not distinguished, who became permanent residents of the United States .....	.....	.....	.....	26,410	29,104	44,153	102,211

* No record kept for these years.

† In this year the passenger record shows a balance of 143 in favor of Great Britain.

Emigration and immigration compared—Continued.

Items.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
British and Irish emigrating from United Kingdom to the United States	166, 570	176, 104	181, 903	191, 573	155, 280	137, 667
British and Irish returning to the United Kingdom from the United States	26, 518	29, 781	28, 468	46, 703	61, 466	67, 004
British and Irish who became permanent residents of the United States	140, 052	146, 323	153, 435	144, 870	93, 814	66, 663
Foreigners and not distinguished emigrating from United Kingdom to United States	90, 704	131, 869	112, 636	60, 655	48, 239	46, 738
Foreigners and not distinguished returning from United States to United Kingdom	18, 970	21, 416	24, 847	23, 857	29, 550	23, 840
Foreigners and not distinguished who became permanent residents of the United States	71, 734	110, 453	87, 789	36, 798	18, 689	22, 867
Total number of British and Irish, foreigners and not distinguished, who became permanent residents of the United States	211, 786	256, 776	241, 224	181, 668	112, 503	103, 629

Great Britain is wonderfully prolific. Three and one-half millions are naturally added to her population every ten years. She has, indeed, become the great modern colonizing and emigrating power of the world, and the United States, as it appears elsewhere, furnishes homes for more than half of those who go out from her. The character and condition of the English emigrant to our country have been steadily improving for the last ten years, and now the number of well-to-do emigrants who are taking capital with them to invest in agriculture, cattle-raising, and kindred enterprises is larger than ever. The unfortunate labor-strikes that lately occurred in our country threatened for a while to discourage this class of emigration; but the wisdom and power shown in dealing with these troubles, in punishing the guilty, and in restoring quiet and order increased English confidence in the stability of our institutions.

The hope of obtaining employment, acquiring property, and gaining position are undoubtedly the principal reasons for British emigration to the United States. Our country offers these inducements, as it is not overpopulated; as the title to real property is not complicated or difficult to acquire; and as tillers of the soil in many parts of our country can become proprietors at a less sum than the yearly rental of similar lands in some parts of Great Britain.

None of the special causes suggested in the Department circular for inquiry, such as onerous taxation or compulsory military duty, influence English emigration. How far political grievances account for the emigration from Ireland is not, perhaps, a question necessary to be considered in this report. There is nothing in the conduct of this Government as to deportation of criminals, insane persons, or paupers, requiring comment or criticism.

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, July 9, 1886.

[From the London Standard, October 12, 1886.]

THE NEW EMIGRATION BUREAU.

To-day will be commenced the first systematic attempt ever made under the sanction and with the aid of the Government, to afford persons desirous of emigrating to the colonies such information as will be useful to them about the prospect of employment, cost of living, and advantages offered by any of the British possessions abroad to which they may propose to proceed. Hitherto the majority of intending emigrants have been mainly dependent for such information as they required to local emigration agents, whose advice was, perhaps, not always perfectly disinterested, and whose statements turned out sometimes to be by no means in accordance with subsequently ascertained facts. Persons living in London have, it is true, had better opportunities of obtaining a fairly accurate knowledge of the conditions of life which awaited them in any particular colony, for they could always go to the offices of the agents-general, or other representatives, and there learn all that it was necessary for them to know. But probably the bulk of emigrants, even from London, never thought of doing this, but trusted implicitly to unofficial counsel, and, in a very large number of instances, have come to grief in consequence. For the future, however, no person desirous of emigrating need be at a loss to obtain the fullest, latest, and most exact statements respecting the means of getting to the colonies, the condition of the labor market there, and, what is of especial importance, an unbiased and disinterested opinion respecting the applicant's own individual qualifications and prospects of success. The Emigrant's Information Office, which has been established at 31, Broadway, Westminster, is to be conducted under the supervision of the colonial office, and it proposes to supply statistics and facts of every kind respecting such of our possessions as are suitable for the average emigrant, guaranteeing that all the information supplied is as exact and complete as possible.

There is no more fruitful cause of the distress which exists amongst large classes in the colonies than the fact of their ranks being constantly increased by persons who are totally unfitted by training, profession, and habits for making their way in the only avenues by which success can be attained, and who simply leave this country to land, thousands of miles away, friendless, and perhaps almost penniless, to find that they have come to a market in which there is no demand whatever for the kind of service they are able to offer. One of the chief objects, therefore, of the new emigration office will be to issue such information and furnish such details as will at once enable any person, male or female, to judge whether he or she may leave home with any reasonable hope of doing better beyond the sea. Circulars have been drawn up, giving in a brief and compact form the leading facts about each colony, which information about the rates of passage, the cost of provisions, house rent, and clothing, the rate of wages, the conditions under which land is to be acquired for agricultural purposes, and so on. These will be sent out in thousands to workmen's clubs and kindred societies, and forwarded gratis to any one applying for them. Besides the circulars, handbooks containing full information will be supplied at a penny each, and bills containing a few leading items of general information respecting the colonies will be displayed in every post-office in the Kingdom. One reservation, indeed, must be made, and that is that the office can and will only do all this to the extent of its funds. The treasury, which actually asked at first whether all that was wanted could not be done for a hundred pounds a year, have only yielded to the extent of authorizing the committee of management to spend five hundred pounds per annum. What they will be able to do with this comparatively trifling sum remains to be seen, but, no doubt, if the office justifies its existence, as it can hardly fail to do, there will not be much difficulty in obtaining an increase of the grant.

As an example of the sort of information furnished in the circulars, we may take that which has just been issued respecting emigration to the Dominion of Canada. From this it may be learned that assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada to agriculturists, farm laborers and their families, and to female domestic servants, at the rate of three pounds each, with thirty shillings for each child under twelve, and ten shillings for infants under a year old. These rates, it is explained, include conveyance from certain ports named to Quebec and Halifax, and food and sleeping accommodation on board ship. Intending emigrants are further informed what kind of bedding and other necessaries they will have to provide for the passage, and of the arrangements made for their reception on landing. Government emigration agents are, it is stated, stationed at a number of specified places, and will furnish information as to free grant and other lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, investments for capital, demand for labor, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, and expenses of conveyance, and they will receive and forward letters, and give any other information that may be required. As for the classes of emigrants required in Canada, these, and these only, are recommended to go—namely, tenant farmers who have sufficient capital to enable them to

settle on farms, persons with capital seeking investment, male and female farm servants, and female domestic servants; so that persons such as clerks, factory operatives, and artisans reading this circular may learn that, in the opinion of those best acquainted with the country, Canada is no place for them, females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, and persons having no particular trade or calling, being especially warned against emigrating to the Dominion. After this comes a list of the average prices of the principal articles of food and clothing in the various provinces, and then a table of wages from which any man whose particular handicraft is mentioned in the list may ascertain at a glance what are likely to be his weekly or monthly earnings after he has obtained employment. In the second part of the circular is given a brief description of the size, population, and geographical situation of Canada, information respecting the length of the voyage, the climate, products, educational and religious advantages, banks, postal arrangements, railways, and currency. Particulars are also given with regard to land grants. Thus an emigrant learns that in the province of Quebec, upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant, being eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres, on the condition that at the end of the fourth year a dwelling-house shall have been erected and 12 acres brought under cultivation.

The conditions to be observed in the other provinces are also detailed, and advice is given as to the amount of capital—from £150 to £200—necessary for a man and his family to pay passage and other expenses and to start farming on a free grant. Many men, however, it is mentioned, have taken up the grants, and then hired themselves out to labor, cultivating their own land during spare time, and employing assistance when necessary, and thus in time getting over the difficulties caused by want of capital. Finally, intending settlers are recommended to go to Manitoba or the Northwest, because the best land in the more eastern provinces is now taken up, and British Columbia is too heavily timbered for agricultural operations to be successful in the absence of large capital.

The details we have given respecting the plan and contents of the Canadian circular will serve as an indication of the nature of those which are to be issued in connection with emigration to the Australasian colonies and elsewhere. It will be seen that the elementary information afforded is quite sufficiently explicit and complete to enable persons of ordinary intelligence to decide whether they would be wise in emigrating, and more ample knowledge may be obtained from the penny handbooks, or by correspondence with the office, where the chief clerk, Mr. John Pulker, and his staff will always be ready to answer specific questions. It is, we believe, proposed to work the office in conjunction with the newly-established labor bureau, and the information that both offices should be able to furnish can hardly be otherwise than highly important, and, it is to be hoped, will assist in relieving the congestion of the labor market at home and in the colonies. The committee, it may be added, will be glad to receive suggestions from workmen and others which may tend to increase the usefulness of the office.

BIRMINGHAM.

REPORT OF CONSUL HUGHES.

The question on which I am about to base my remarks is one which has occupied the attention of English statesmen as well as local governors for some years past, and has been brought into considerable prominence by reason of the various causes which have brought about the existing condition of the artisan and agricultural classes of this district. These causes are so numerous that each one, if taken separately, might furnish sufficient material for a report in itself. So far as concerns their bearing at the present time upon the subject of emigration, they may be briefly stated as congestion of the labor market on one hand, and strikes on the other, the one being incidental to the other.

At intervals this consulate has furnished reports relative to strikes amongst the nail-makers and iron-workers, colliers and farm laborers, and the annual reports which have from time to time been forwarded have imparted information relative to the state of trade, and its effect upon the working population of the district. At the present time I do not think it would be possible to name any branch of the many trades car-

ried on in this district which may be said to be flourishing, or even to be in such a condition as to afford full employment to the men engaged therein. This has been the case for several years, more or less, and the consequence has been, and is, that more people have their minds directed to the subject of emigration to-day than have been even in times past. The statistics which are furnished would perhaps not lead to this conclusion, inasmuch as the numbers going abroad during the past two or three years show a considerable diminution as compared with the total returns of former years, and that fact also applies to my own consular district. A very substantial reason may be given to account for this fact.

EXAMPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Two years ago the colonial government of New Zealand, through the various agents in this country, were taking out eligible men, such as blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and in fact almost every kind of mechanic as well as farm and general laborers, and female domestic servants, at £1 sterling per head. The passage was an absolutely free one, the payment of the £1 being designed to pay for the ship kit, for use on board. As may well be imagined, this arrangement was the means of effecting a very large exodus of people of all classes named from this vicinity. From conversations I have had with those interested in carrying out this work, I have gathered that this policy on the part of the New Zealand government was not an altogether wise one. It resulted in the deportation of large numbers of undesirable emigrants who were of little use when at home, and of even less use when landed as strangers on the shores of a foreign land. The terms were too cheap. It required but little effort on the part of the intending emigrant to raise so small a sum as £1, and as the passage would at least insure them three months' keep, in addition to the novelty of their changed situation, it required but little inducement to persuade very many to invest this small sum in such a venture. This system, on the basis I have named, was continued for several years, and New Zealand is at the present time feeling the disastrous effect of its method of dealing with emigration in the years that are past. It was soon found that the colony was overstocked and it had not the satisfaction of knowing that the crowds who were unable to find employment were of that condition of intelligence and capacity that they could adapt themselves to anything that might offer itself in the way of labor. It is several years since this colony was closed as a field of emigration, and I am informed on reliable authority that there is little or no prospect of an early renewal of operations in that direction.

QUEENSLAND.

Another colony which has drawn large numbers of emigrants from this district is that of Queensland. For some seven or eight years past there has been a steady stream of working population flowing from here to that country. The government of that colony adopted a wise course in making a large monetary payment one of the conditions of eligibility. Each adult had to pay £4 per head and £1 for ship kit, children under 12 years of age having to pay half that amount. This applied to all conditions of mechanics. Agricultural laborers and female domestic servants were eligible on payment of 20s. each for ship kit.

The necessity for payment of this large amount led to the selection by local agents here of a much more respectable body of emigrants,

people who had saving propensities, and the better qualities which serve to make the worthy citizen as well as the useful worker. From some of the principal works here large numbers of men, some single and others with their families, are known to have taken advantage of the easy facilities afforded them of reaching Queensland. I am credibly informed that it is a rare event to hear of a failure on the part of any one who has selected this colony as a future home. On the other hand the reports of success are ever being circulated, and prepaid certificates are coming over in such numbers as to justify the prevailing idea that the many who have gone out have done well.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

I need only to refer to New South Wales as another instance similar to that of Queensland, the payment required being about the same. It does not appear, however, that so many have resorted thither, a circumstance probably owing to the fact that not so much prominence has been given to this place by local agents as to those I have mentioned.

AGENCIES FOR EMIGRANTS.

I have gone thus far into this question in regard to its relation to the English colonies, because I think that much valuable information may be gathered from the methods adopted by colonial governments, through their authorized local agents, in regulating the general system of emigration to the United States.

The plan adopted by the colonials of having a depot for the reception of arrivals is an excellent one, and to a very great extent much of the success attending the emigration to the colonies is due to this cause.

There large numbers are engaged immediately on arrival, and they learn much that is useful for their guidance, and they are under safe protection for a short time at least, an important consideration for the many young women who go out as domestic servants.

I am aware that New York claims an establishment (Castle Garden) similar in character to what I have described, but from the many emigration agents I have talked to, there seems to be a well-defined feeling that intending emigrants regard it more with horror and alarm, as a place of detention, than a place where useful information is obtainable. That there is reason or apparent grounds for such surmises I shall not discuss, but I do not hesitate in stating that this feeling is widespread and general.

Another important feature here is that local agents get such information from reliable official sources that, if acting conscientiously, they are enabled to guide and direct applicants to the latter's advantage.

There is no method or organization whatever in regard to emigration to the United States.

The various steamship companies appoint agents indiscriminately and without any consideration as to fitness. The result is, in many instances, that persons seeking information from such agents are misinformed and misdirected, and the emigrant, as well as the United States, suffers. This evil has been avoided in several instances which have come to my knowledge, and the fact only goes to show the advantages which would be derived if a general system of labor bureaus could be established at each of the United States ports of arrival, and with some sort of discriminatory supervision in selecting the agents to co-operate in such work.

SKILLED LABOR.

The instances I refer to are those where special arrangements have been made at different times for sending a given number of men engaged in some specific trade in Birmingham manufactories to works of the same character in various parts of the States. This has been done with button-makers, glass-workers, silversmiths, and jewelers, and other trades, the men on arrival having engagements to go to direct. This may not in all cases be possible, but there need be no difficulty in creating an arrangement whereby those inquiring for information on the subject could be informed of the proper center or locality they should go to, together with some idea of the existing demand for labor in such a place.

STATISTICS.

I have endeavored to obtain as accurately as possible the numbers going annually from this district. It would appear that from Birmingham the average from 1873 was about 1,500. Of this number many were from outlying districts devoted to agricultural and colliery interests. Of these fully two-thirds have, during several years, gone to the Australian colonies and to Canada. The United States have taken the remainder, but at the present time the United States absorbs the greater numbers.

CHARACTER OF EMIGRATION.

By far the largest proportion of emigrants to the United States from this district belongs to the industrial or mechanical classes. They include almost every branch of labor, for Birmingham is recognized as one of the great workshops of the world, but there are no established means of discovering which particular branch of industry has contributed the most, although it is known that jewelers, brass-workers, iron-workers, fitters, and carpenters have figured very prominently.

The cause for the continued desire on the part of the people of this neighborhood to emigrate may be distinctly traced to depression of trade and the overcrowding of the labor market. No workingman's cry is more common than that of "This country is played out," or "There is nothing left for the workingman." The shipping agent is as familiar with such utterances as he is with the inquiry as to rates of passage-money. There are plenty of willing hands here unable to find employment, and still more who are but partially engaged. Less than a year ago the unemployed here gathered in their thousands and went in public assembly to agitate for means by which they might be sent away to other countries. Their deputations waited upon the mayor and city council to urge them to organize a system of state-aided emigration, but the consideration that was then given to the subject did not result in any of the schemes proposed being carried out.

Although work is now perhaps more abundant than it then was during the period of a long and depressing winter, there can be no doubt that there are far more workers here than there is work for them to do. Rents are high, the most modest abode of the artisan costing fully one-fifth of his entire earnings. Added to this, the tenant, as is often the case, has to pay taxes amounting to about 30 or 35 per cent. of the amount of rental he pays. If an ordinary mechanic, such as a smith or fitter, jeweler or brass-worker, or any of the men engaged in the building trades, could only secure full employment there is no doubt they could live in a fairly comfortable way, although in the majority of cases of families there is no margin left for putting by. In such cases,

when emigration is finally decided upon, invariably the passage-money is only to be raised by disposing of the household furniture, and too often this is insufficient to defray the amount required.

I have already remarked that large numbers of men from well-known works here have emigrated during the past ten years. I have also been informed that in a rural suburb some 5 miles from here a considerable reduction of the population has been effected by means of emigration. Those who remain are chiefly elderly people, or those whose families are too large for them to gain acceptance with, as is usually the case hereabouts, a fair sprinkling of those who make the landlord of the "inn" their friend and banker. It will thus be seen that the bulk of those who have availed themselves of Government assistance are of the provident class and thoughtful order of man. It is a fact beyond all dispute that the cream of artisan and agricultural labor has for some few years past been going away from this district, and it would have been greatly to the interest and advantage of the United States if the same means for attracting a large share of such skilled labor to American cities had existed as has been so long in force with regard to colonial government emigration.

I have taken considerable pains to discover the comparison which may be made between those receiving Government assistance and emigrants of the voluntary order, and I am led to believe, from all I have been able to learn upon the subject, that as a general rule the former are entitled to perhaps a greater share of credit than the latter.

LABOR IN THE DISTRICT.

The general condition of the working population of this district is one that does not permit of as much saving of money now as was the case in more prosperous times. The workingman who has a family to maintain finds the whole of what means he can command absorbed from week to week in obtaining the bare necessities of existence. No more significant proof of the difficulty in carrying out this object may be found than in the fact that day by day large numbers of people are summoned before the local justices for the non-attendance of their children at school, and the plea is almost invariably the same—that the father is either out of work, or is so short that not even the small payment required from each child may be spared from the little that is earned. This plea may not in all cases be justifiable, but the fact of his greater responsibilities goes to prove how much easier it is for single men to adopt voluntary means of emigrating. The latter too frequently prefer a career of indulgence, and it is a frequent occurrence amongst such as these to form a sudden resolution, perhaps the result of hearing of a companion who is going abroad or who has gone and is prospering, to set to work and save just as much as is required to pay for a passage out. I am referring more particularly to the unmarried class of emigrants. There is a large proportion, however, of young married people who are numbered among the emigrants of this district who have been found able, when from some unknown cause Government assistance has been denied to them, to command sufficient money to defray their own cost of passage, and to such as these full credit may be given for the possession of those qualities which help to make the creditable citizen. I cannot, however, discover any general reason for supposing that the "assisted" emigrant is at a disadvantage, in respect to his moral and social qualifications, with those of the more fortunate and better provided emigrants, who can pay their own passage independ-

ently of Government aid. This view perhaps gathers some strength from the fact that those Governments which have afforded assisted emigration have invariably favored such applications for assistance as have come from married people with small families of two or three children. There does not appear to be any disposition on the part of the Government of this country to favor what is termed state-aided emigration. The subject has been frequently discussed, and has been the theme upon which leading political speakers have dwelt at some length. I do not believe there is any probability of any such method being immediately resorted to. Only recently, upon the occasion of a visit to this town of the representatives from the English colonies, the question was referred to by one of the Crown agents, who deprecated the idea as an unadvisable one. I certainly think, myself, it is a question which paves the way for abuse in a far greater degree than the methods of emigration which have hitherto been in vogue.

The English Government has, however, decided upon an arrangement which, in my opinion, will be of great advantage to the inquiring emigrant. I refer to the establishment of a Government department to which all applications for information may be directed, and from which such advice and official facts as may be required will be issued. Such an arrangement as this must prove a great service to those desiring to emigrate to the colonies. This reflection suggests to my mind the advantage that might accrue to inquirers on the one hand and to the United States on the other if the various consulates in Great Britain were made the medium for propagating such official reliable information as intending emigrants are always anxious to receive.

INCAPABLES.

It does not appear that there has been any deportation of criminals or paupers from this district calling for any special comment. There can be no doubt that the third section of an act passed by the State of New York in 1851, which provides—

That all passengers are liable to be rejected by the captain of the ship who, upon examination, are found to be lunatics, idiots, deaf, dumb, blind, maimed or infirm, or above the age of 60 years, or widows with a child or children, or any woman without a husband and with a child or children, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, or who from any attending circumstances are likely to become a public charge, or who from sickness or disease existing at the time of departure are liable soon to become a public charge—

has had a salutary influence with local agents in dealing with those persons who apply for passage tickets to the United States. I have been able to learn of several comparatively harmless cases of young persons being sent away after a light punishment for a first offense against the laws, this precautionary measure having been adopted as a necessary means for the prevention of further disgrace by withdrawing the offender from the influence of evil companionship. In such cases, however, Canada has usually been the chosen place of settlement. There exists at the present time in Birmingham houses for boys and girls, under the control of a gentleman named Middlemore. These children are chiefly picked up from the wayside and alleys of this great metropolis, and are taken into the house or home, where they receive a good training and education, are clothed and fed until they reach a certain age—I believe thirteen being about the age fixed—when an annual selection is made from the schools containing either sex, and a certain number, according to the funds in the hands of the manager, are

taken out to Canada, where they are received in a specially provided depot, and from thence drafted off into various directions, as they may be required. It would not be surprising if it were found that many of these young emigrants developed the germs of their earliest influences, received before the period of their rescue from the haunts in which they are usually found; but reports speak differently, and tell of an amazing and most gratifying record of reforms, culminating in the development of worthy and prosperous young men and women, the adverse result being quite an exceptional circumstance. I may add that these children are always accompanied by their patron and a master, and are not left until each one has been placed either in a home or in a situation.

I have little more to add to this report. This much, however, I may be permitted to say, viz, that I have frequently heard American manufacturers and dealers say that the English workman will never be able to compete in workmanship with his cousin in America until his head is cleared of some of the beer and spirits for which he has so strong a predilection. I can, however, say from my own observations, made during the few months since I became a resident here, that the workmen of Birmingham form the body-guard in the mighty regiment of English artisans. It is to Birmingham that visitors from all parts of the world come that they may inspect the show-rooms where are deposited the products of Birmingham workmen's hands. The cases sent from here have always figured prominently in any of the great exhibitions in which they have been placed, and I believe there is no manufacturing center where more medals and awards for skill in workmanship are held than in this town.

If, then, this stream of gifted, cunning artificers is perforce compelled to seek fresh channels, and it is found the tide is not running toward the shores of the United States as it should do, if it is desirable that American manufacturing should further develop and become more and more perfect, then I respectfully suggest that the subject is well worthy all serious consideration, how best to promote the emigration to the United States of the most intelligent, best cultivated, and most skilled artisans and agricultural workers from this district.

JAS. B. HUGHES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Birmingham, July 19, 1886.

BRISTOL.

REPORT OF CONSUL LATHROP.

A study of British emigration statistics shows that the ruling factor is the state of trade in the United States. Prosperity there largely increases emigration from Great Britain; and this appears to be the case whether trade be active or not in Britain. In fact it must be thus, for prosperous periods in the two countries have been almost synchronous; and so emigrants have transferred their homes and their families more largely in those seasons of comfort and well-doing than when their circumstances were depressed. In 1883, the last of a series of prosperous years, and in which there was considerable "assisted" emigration, the number of emigrants going from the United Kingdom to the United States was 191,573—more than ever before were recorded; though in 1853 the number exceeded 190,000, and perhaps would have reached

200,000 had records been as perfect then as now. The number in 1884 was 155,280, and in 1885, 137,687, a falling off from the maximum year of 53,000—28 per cent. During the eight months ending August 31 of the current year, 107,000 sailed, exceeding the number recorded in the corresponding period of last year by 8,000. This increase was due to a general belief in a revival of commercial activity in the States.

The number of native emigrants leaving the United Kingdom for all countries in 1885 was 207,644; there were also 56,741 foreigners who sought new homes by way of Great Britain. There were in this year 85,468 natives who returned. Deducting this number from 207,644, we obtain the net emigration, 122,176, or a little over one-third of 1 per cent. of the population. The net emigration for the ten years ending with 1885 was 1,368,464.

Says Mr. Giffen:

It still remains true that the United States, one year with another, absorbs about 66 per cent. of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, and that the proportion of Irish emigration to the total, which, in some years when Irish emigration was large, exceeded 66 per cent., has again become about 30 per cent. only. On this last point, however, it should be understood that the Irish figures, in proportion to the population of Ireland itself, remain very large. Ireland has less than a seventh of the population of the United Kingdom, but the Irish emigration is nearly a third of the total, and the lowest proportion it has reached was about a fourth, in the years 1876-79.

An attempt is yearly made by the Board of Trade, and with reasonable accuracy, to determine the respective occupations of emigrants over twelve. In 1885, 33,911 (16.3 per cent.) were children under twelve, leaving 173,733 so-called adults. Of these 69,512 were females, leaving 104,221 males. Of these 26,479 are entered in Table V* as of un-stated occupation. This large number of unclassified male emigrants prevents the following remarks from being more than approximately accurate; but the proportions given between the United States and the colonies are correct, though the figures may not be. I regret that the information of the Board of Trade as to occupations is not more full, as it is of special interest to the United States.

It appears from Table V that the number of British and Irish agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c., going to the United States was 5,450; to Australasia, 3,258; to British North America, 351; and to other places, 28. Sixty-six per cent. of all native emigrants, as I have before said, went to the United States, and 60 per cent. of the agricultural laborers; but Australasia, which received 19 per cent. of all native emigrants, got 36 per cent. of the agricultural laborers. Free passages granted by West Australia and assisted passages by Queensland will help to account for this. British North America is credited with only 10 per cent. of all native emigrants, and with less than 4 per cent. of the agricultural laborer class; but each of these figures obviously requires a considerable addition at the expense of the United States, though, after all, the report of the New York commissioners of emigration for 1885 shows only 2,200 emigrants whose destination was British North America. Most of these are probably registered by the English Board of Trade as for the United States.

Making every addition possible for inaccuracy of returns, it yet seems to me that British North America is attracting an unaccountably small number of immigrants, especially considering how persistently and admirably some of its provinces are being advertised in this country. The cold winters are understood to be an effectual deterrent to many. Of general laborers the United States took 25,506—77 per cent.—or 11 per

* Essentially the table printed in Consul-General Waller's report, page 360, and in Consul Hale's report, page 394.

cent. more than its share, a result to be expected when we remember how comparatively near it is to Great Britain, how cheap is the transit, and that the class under consideration is one with little money. Of this class Australasia received 3,017, or 9 per cent., and the North American colonies 4,144, or 12 per cent. The United States received 83 per cent. of the mechanics, 17 per cent. more than its share, and who were attracted thither by holding the general belief that wages are better there for mechanics than in the colonies. Of farmers, graziers, &c., the States received their normal proportion, 3,518, about 67 per cent., and Australasia 1,219 (23 per cent.). The respective occupations of fewer than half of the females are noted. Probably most of those that had occupations are recorded, the rest being simply members of emigrating families. The United States received 76 per cent. of the domestic and farm servant, &c., class, the number being 14,915.

Immigrants of British and Irish origin that landed in the United Kingdom from foreign countries in each of the years 1877 to 1885.

Countries.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
United States	44, 878	34, 040	20, 048	26, 518	29, 781	28, 468	46, 703	61, 406	57, 004
British North America....	5, 687	6, 204	3, 497	4, 688	5, 701	6, 097	7, 021	8, 861	9, 321
Australasia	4, 687	4, 207	4, 967	5, 910	5, 877	6, 871	6, 844	8, 312	7, 946
Other places	8, 688	10, 493	9, 424	9, 891	11, 275	13, 275	13, 286	12, 717	10, 597
Total	63, 890	54, 944	37, 936	47, 007	52, 707	54, 711	73, 804	91, 356	83, 468

It appears that no less than 561,823 emigrants have in the past nine years returned to the United Kingdom, of whom 349,506 were from the States. Many doubtless were temporarily visiting the old home, and before long were off again. But whether their stay was for a longer or shorter time, consider what an extended—though unnoticed at the time—effect upon the sentiments, the beliefs, the opinions of their friends and neighbors, and thus indirectly upon governmental and other institutions, the home-coming of these half million of people must have had after years of residence under different skies, surrounded by different conditions, and imbibing novel doctrines.

The following table shows the amount of money remitted by settlers in the United States and British North America to their friends in the United Kingdom in each year from 1848 to 1885, as far as can be ascertained:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1848	\$2, 238, 390	1862	\$1, 754, 752	1876	\$2, 188, 177
1849	2, 627, 910	1863	1, 865, 261	1877	3, 248, 700
1850	4, 657, 249	1864	1, 616, 515	1878	3, 815, 062
1851	4, 817, 835	1865	2, 343, 609	1879	4, 162, 928
1852	6, 832, 566	1866	2, 423, 653	1880	6, 829, 358
1853	7, 002, 893	1867	2, 642, 650	1881	7, 327, 936
1854	8, 419, 045	1868	2, 581, 989	1882	7, 657, 690
1855	4, 248, 454	1869	3, 111, 323	1883	7, 840, 969
1856	4, 628, 041	1870	3, 539, 931	1884	7, 668, 415
1857	2, 886, 637	1871	3, 418, 657	1885	6, 042, 173
1858	2, 299, 956	1872	3, 648, 239		
1859	2, 530, 672	1873	3, 523, 540	Total	150, 951, 780
1860	2, 601, 027	1874	2, 363, 006		
1861	1, 820, 367	1875	1, 724, 473		

NOTE.—The information given in this table, says a note to the original in the report of Board of Trade on emigration for 1885, whence this is copied, was obtained through the courtesy of banks and mercantile houses, but there are no means of ascertaining the amount of money sent through private hands and such mercantile houses as declined to give the information.

It is to be regretted that the above table does not discriminate between amounts sent from the United States and from British North America, but it is safe to assume that 80 per cent. is from the United States. In the thirty-three years ending 1885, 3,868,141 natives left this country for the United States, while in the same period British North America received 591,204, the former 86 per cent., the latter 14 per cent. It is more than likely that these latter figures represent more accurately the respective percentages of money sent from the two countries than the 80 per cent. I have assumed before, and for this reason, that while something must be taken from the 86 per cent. and added to the 14 per cent. to represent those who have entered British North America via the United States, yet it is well known that the Irish have been the largest remitters by far, and they have all remained in the United States. Assuming, however, 80 per cent., a most moderate assumption, it appears that within the past thirty-nine years \$150,000,000 have been sent by residents in the United States to friends and relatives in the United Kingdom.

EMIGRATION BUREAUS.

And now, having glanced at the figures, let us turn to the machinery existing in this country for aiding such intending emigrants as may need advice or assistance, either pecuniary or otherwise. There is, at the present moment, in obedience to a long-expressed popular demand, about to be opened in London a governmental "Emigrants' Information Office." The official notice says:

The office has been established under the supervision of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British colonies. The information issued by the office is mainly obtained from the various colonial governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as accurate as possible, but the committee of management cannot hold themselves responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

It is intended that two of the committee shall be workmen, one of whom will represent the industrial co-operative movement, and that they shall work in concert with the lately established labor bureau. It is further intended to utilize various means of disseminating the information of which the office may become possessed. Circulars are to be distributed to the various post-offices, labor societies, &c., relative to the conditions obtaining in the various colonies, their respective populations, products, climates, religions, facilities for education, and land systems; also, with regard to ocean fares, whether or not assisted passages are given, cost of living, wages, &c. More extended hand-books are also to be obtained upon application. The office is intended to be merely for giving information, and no pecuniary assistance will be extended. If properly managed it will undoubtedly be of much assistance to the intending emigrant, provided the committee exercise a careful discretion in the issuance of information. If the rose-colored brochures of interested parties be accepted unquestioned and promulgated with the imprimatur of the Government, the emigrant will be injured, not aided, though now, through experience, wary of such productions, his caution will vanish before the indorsement of authority.

There are important private organizations, mostly philanthropic, with extended aims and a broad policy. Such is the National Association for

promoting state directed colonization. The society aims at the co-operation of the home Government and the colonies, not for emigration but for colonization, and proposes state advances of money to found extensive colonies. Though some of the most prominent in the Kingdom are actively connected with this organization, I doubt whether they will accomplish much on their present basis.

Of the small charitable associations for assisting deserving persons to emigrate I can say nothing but good. It being necessarily an expensive undertaking to send a man or a family abroad, the societies, not being over rich, exercise the most discerning scrutiny into the character and habits of applicants for their bounty, in order that only the most deserving may receive it. There is a useful little organization of this kind in Bristol, which has been the means of aiding some who through misfortune have been reduced and who, in their new homes, have been able to find work at their respective trades and ultimately to repay the society. There is also here a school for boys, supported by imperial and local grants and gifts of charity, which takes boys, by magisterial sentence, from vicious parents, and for youthful delinquencies, such as not attending school, and trains them into good citizens. Within the last twenty years about one hundred of these boys, averaging fourteen years each, have been sent to the United States, principally to Kansas, to farmers who applied for them. They have been kept in view by the school here for at least three years after emigrating, and the larger number for a longer period. During these twenty years only one boy, so far as is known, has turned out badly; the rest have turned out respectable and useful citizens, valuable to the Republic. I mention this Park Row School at some length, as it seems to have been thought sometimes that the boys were entering the United States in violation of the law for the regulation of immigration. They are not criminals—no boy who has ever been in prison can be admitted to the school; they are not paupers, nor will they become a public charge, as each has a comfortable home awaiting him. It is obvious, then, that no law is violated.

Besides the smaller charitable organizations that exist throughout the country for the aid of emigration, there are numerous others, more ambitious, standing between the small charities and the great associations like the association for promoting colonization mentioned above. Such a society is the Somersetshire and Bristol Colonial Emigration Society, "formed," says the secretary, "to assist poor people of good character, of all religious denominations, who are desirous of leaving Great Britain, to proceed to other parts of the British Empire." All these voluntary societies, or nearly all, send their protégés to the colonies not only from a desire to aid these latter and to retain the emigrants as British subjects, but also on account of the firm stand of the United States Government against emigrants of doubtful antecedents, or who come by questionable means. Many of these societies were begun during the present year owing to the influence of the colonial exhibition in London with its marvelous lesson as to the extent and resources of the British colonies. It will probably deflect somewhat the current of emigration from the United States. So also will the presence in Great Britain during the present year of so many "colonials," each of whom holds a brief for his own home and helps consciously or unconsciously to disseminate a good opinion of it. The effect would probably be apparent in the returns of the current year but for the widespread impression that "better times" have begun in the States. Such an impres-

sion was sufficient to nullify every attempt to turn the emigrants towards the colonies, and caused a considerable and unexpected increase in emigration to the States; an increase unwarranted by commercial reports from across the ocean, but encouraged considerably in my opinion by the accounts of great strikes occurring. As one artisan said to me, "There must be plenty of work when men can afford to strike."

ASSISTING EMIGRATION.

Some account of the attitude of the British Government as to pauper emigration will be interesting. Their position is explicitly declared in a circular issued by the local Government board within the past two weeks. The circular reviews the history of legislation in reference to Government-aided emigration, and points out that the first law in 1834 allowed the taxpayers of a parish to deport paupers at the charge of the poor-rate, but that this power, by subsequent amendments, was transferred from the parish to the guardians of each poor-law district, in whose hands it still rests. They may deport any poor person, even though he may not have been in receipt of pauper relief, provided he is over sixteen. The circular continues:

The local Government board have no wish to discourage boards of guardians in the discretionary exercise of their powers of aiding the emigration of poor persons, provided due regard is had to the wishes of the colonies, or of foreign countries, and such arrangements are made as are required for the welfare of the proposed emigrants. Strong objections have, from time to time, been urged on behalf of the colonies against the emigration of adult paupers. The colonies are unwilling thus to run the risk of receiving persons of bad character, or those who, from weak health or other causes, might become burdensome to them.

In consequence of representations which have been made by the Government of the United States, the board feel themselves precluded from sanctioning emigration to that country at the cost of the rates. The only cases in which the board consider themselves justified in departing from their general rule in this respect are those in which the emigrants are going to join a relative who is in a position to assist in maintaining them on arrival, and who has given evidence of willingness and ability to do so by remitting the whole or part of the passage money. In these cases the board will pay traveling expenses to the port of embarkation, but will pay nothing else.

Having now spoken generally of emigration from this country, I will turn to my own district, comprising the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset. These purely agricultural shires are populated by a respectable, industrious, honest, and not too intelligent class of farm laborers, just able, in most cases, to read and write, though the oncoming generation has received more schooling than the adults. Probably no anarchist, no socialist, no communist has come from this district. Its fertile valleys and green pastures are not favorable to the growth of such weeds. The people are somewhat less ambitious and active than those in the manufacturing and northern counties, and though wages always are lower than in the north, yet emigration has been less, particularly from Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

Emigration, like flour made with rollers, has two classes, a very good and a very bad one. The cream of the industrial population—the provident, the ambitious—go; so also do the shiftless, the roving, and the idlers; but most of the emigrants from this district belong in the first class. The second class may have the will, but they cannot obtain the means. They will not save, their friends will not help, the parish dare not send them to burden complaining colonies, and their character will

not sustain the investigation requisite to procure an "assisted passage," and so they stay at home. A correspondent writes me:

It is the workman of more than average intelligence, who sees a prospect of doing better for himself and children abroad than at home, who emigrates. The ne'er-do-wells who do get away usually return, probably finding it easier to lead a lazy life under our poor-law system and with our numerous charitable institutions.

The emigrants as a rule are married, and the husband often precedes the family and provides a home before sending for wife and children. Families as a rule carry enough money to keep the wolf from the door for a few weeks in their new home, or perhaps to scantily furnish a couple of rooms. One emigration agent writes me that he thinks the families that buy their tickets through him have an average of \$100, while the single men would have about \$30 or \$40. Another writes that he considers \$100 as too high an average, and that only exceptionally provident families would have so much, the rest carrying about \$50. He knows of some instances where a considerable family possessed between all its members only 2 or 3 shillings, and yet started for Australia or America. Nor is this \$50 or \$100 that an emigrant may have, as a rule, his own savings any more than his ticket is bought with his own money. Not 2 per cent. from this district, so it is believed, are able to go without the aid of friend or relative, whose contributions, added to the sum received for the emigrant's furniture and belongings, amount to sufficient for passage and maintenance until employment comes. Of fifty emigrants booked in one Wiltshire office this year, twenty had prepaid certificates sent on from the United States.

Though the colonies during the year 1885 desisted from their previous activity to some extent in aiding emigrants, yet in the past years large numbers from this district have thus emigrated to Canada and Australia. Not only have these colonies given passages at \$10 and \$35, respectively, to artisans, agriculturists, and female servants, but they have guaranteed them work on arrival at remunerative wages, and in many cases have sent agents to personally conduct batches of emigrants. A considerable number have also, with the consent of Canada, been sent to her at parochial expense.

Few from this district possessed the franchise prior to their going. Some, who had by economy and thrift become possessed of a freehold, were entitled to vote, but they were very few.

A correspondent writes:

Scarcely any have possessed the franchise, and I should think it would be some years before they would exercise it in a foreign country with intelligence and honesty.

Nevertheless, this same class, had they remained in England, would now possess the franchise, and their brothers who stayed behind have already exercised their new power in such a way as to forever dissipate the illusion that the agricultural laborer would ignorantly and irresponsibly deposit his ballot for issues he could not understand and for results he could not comprehend. He has proven that he has a mind, and he has made it felt.

Despite the assisted passages to the colonies and the earnest co-operation of the English Government and people with them, and notwithstanding their extensive advertising—especially that of British North America—the United States continues to receive two-thirds of all emigrants. Not only is it more accessible than Australia or the Cape, and more mild in climate than Canada, but there is a general belief that individual chances are better there, that the field is wider, that the rewards of activity and energy are more valuable. And then it has so

many already, each one of whom is a magnet, drawing friends and relatives after him. From Somerset and Gloucester the emigrants go to their various destinations in the normal proportions. From Wiltshire, owing to the existence within its borders of manufacturing towns, whose entire emigration is directed towards the United States, an unusual number seek this latter place. Australasia and the Cape of Good Hope receive more than their share of the small emigration from Dorsetshire. Many stone-workers go hence to these colonies, tempted by the certainty of obtaining work on public buildings. In concluding this portion of my report I am glad to be able to say that of all the mass of humanity that each year seeks a new home in the United States no part is more honest, none more industrious nor more peaceable than that that comes from the consular district of Bristol; nor does there originate anywhere better material out of which to make homogeneous and appreciating American citizens.

It has been suggested with force and frequency by the press of the United States that the present immigration acts are not comprehensive enough to adequately accomplish their design; that a criterion of character should be established; and that an immigrant should be required to show on entering the United States, not only that he will not become a public charge, and that he is not a convict, but also that his character at his home was such as to guarantee his future conduct in his new abiding place. It has been further suggested that by means of our consular corps investigation be made into the character of all intending emigrants. I believe that this could be easily and effectually accomplished by consuls, but I see almost insuperable difficulties in effecting the necessary supervision at the ports of the United States.

In England, which is perhaps the only place for which I ought to speak, where every village contains a parish church and a clergyman who knows personally all inhabitants, it would be easy for consuls to obtain trustworthy information and to issue certificates based upon others procured from the clergyman or magistrate. But the system is avowedly organized to bar the Communists, the Socialists, the Anarchists, the nihilists. These are not always to be found in the steerage. A system to be effective against them must include all incomers. Would traveling Americans be reconciled to the necessity of producing a passport to enable them to re-enter their own country? Or even if they would, how could we supervise the immigrants who might come by way of Canada?

It is not a solid ground of objection to such a plan to say it is not in harmony with American institutions. We are justified in taking such means as we may consider most effectual in protecting ourselves from the incursions of the abandoned and vicious of other countries, but I fear that any plan formulated for this purpose could only be made effective at the expense of innocent travelers who would be exposed necessarily to undue and vexatious harassment.

It is said that such a system of character certificates, if applied only to steerage arrivals, would be of much service; but it would be unscientific, and haphazard in its operations and might be open to the charge of making invidious class distinctions. Nor is it possible to weaken the force of these objections by enacting that all steerage passengers must have such certificates, and that all foreign arrivals in the cabin or overland if convicted within a specified number of years of certain specified crimes should, if without such a certificate, and after sentence served, be returned to their native country. This is near akin to banishment, and if the criminal had taken out preliminary

papers of naturalization would produce complications so absurd as effectually to dispose of the plan. I see no way so effective as to trust to our internal administration of justice, which is abundantly able to protect us and which is worthy of our highest confidence and our unbounded respect.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, September 17, 1886.

FALMOUTH.

REPORT OF CONSUL FOX.

The emigration from Cornwall is continuous. The emigrants leave by rail-cars to embark at Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool or London. No statistics are to be obtained in my district.

The agricultural, mining, and stone-cutting classes supply the greatest number of emigrants. Small tenant-farmers but few, and artisans but few.

Want of work in Cornwall occasions emigration, arising partly from the decrease in the mining industries, and partly from the natural increase of population, without fresh outlets for labor in Cornwall being found.

The classes that emigrate are the most energetic, and amongst the laboring classes as already specified. The general manner of living in Cornwall, especially amongst the classes from which emigrants spring, is simple and wholesome. Divorce cases are very rare; and natural children are not considered to be in excess of the average for the United Kingdom.

No paupers or insane persons are ever deported from my district. Of the total emigration about 50 per cent. may be assisted by the various colonial governments of Great Britain.

No obstacles are put in the way of emigration to any country. If emigration were free the number of emigrants would be largely increased.

The Canadian Government assists farm laborers and female servants to about 25 per cent. of cost of steam fares. I annex form which an intending emigrant has to fill up and sign before getting such assistance.

Other colonial governments assist emigrants to a still greater extent. A large emigration goes on to the United States from Cornwall, and I do not think the assistance offered by the colonial government affects to any serious extent the emigration to the United States.

Cornish emigrants constantly revisit their native country and return to the United States with their families and friends.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Falmouth, May 19, 1886.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ASSISTED PASSAGE TO CANADA.

[Applying to agricultural laborers and their families, and female domestic servants.]

Agricultural laborers and their families, and female domestic servants, of good character, desiring to settle in Canada, will, if the application made on this form is *approved*, be provided with passages to Quebec or Halifax, or through to any point

in Canada, at the Government assisted rates, which include an ample supply of provisions during the ocean passage only, but not bedding and mess utensils, which can be obtained for a few shillings at port of embarkation.

[This form must be correctly filled up and returned to the steamship company, who, upon receipt, will furnish (upon the certificate of the Canadian Government agent) the necessary ocean ticket at the reduced rate, and instructions as to time and place of embarkation. The steamship company also issues railway tickets from the port of landing to every part of Canada at very favorable rates, and all passengers are recommended to take through tickets to their final destination from the steamship company.]

Names in full.	Age at last birthday.	State where you have been employed, how long, and in what capacity.	State if you have friends in Canada, and if so, where they reside.	Name the steamship by which you wish to sail, the date and place of embarkation.
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Give your present address _____

DECLARATION.—I hereby declare that I am going out to Canada with the full determination of settling there; and in the event of my removing from Canada within three months after my arrival, I undertake to refund the amount of Government assistance which I have received to such Government official as shall be duly authorized to receive it.

Signed by the applicant, _____

NOTE.—If the applicant cannot write, he must attach his mark, which must be witnessed.

Before a ticket can be issued at the reduced rate, the applicant must get the certificate on the back of this form signed by a clergyman, minister, or a magistrate.

Certificate of the steamship agent by whom the proposed emigrant is recommended.

I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above-named persons have correctly stated their ages and callings, and that they intend to settle in Canada.

Signature of the agent, _____ Residence, _____

DOMINION OF CANADA GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
9 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., May, 1885.

Certificate recommending the applicant for Government assistance.

I beg to certify, for the information of the agents of the Canadian Government, that the persons named on the other side are of good character, able and willing to work, and have expressed to me their intention of settling in Canada. To the best of my knowledge their statements are correct, and I recommend that their application for the Government assisted passage may be favorably considered.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

(This certificate should be signed by a clergyman, minister, or magistrate.)

LEEDS.

REPORT OF CONSUL WIGFALL.

The consular district of Leeds does not include within its limits any port of shipment to the United States, and, as a consequence, greater difficulty than would perhaps otherwise be the case is experienced in obtaining details upon the subject of emigration. As an indication in a general way of the conditions existing in the territory tributary to this consulate, I annex a categorical query submitted to a leading emigration agent here, with his replies thereto, and I would wish at the same time to express my acknowledgment of the assistance derived from Mr. Pinder's kindness, and my thanks to him therefor.

STATISTICS.

Give any figures covering the period 1873 to 1886, both inclusive. If exact figures are unattainable, approximations, or even averages, for the several years, giving proportion of male and female, adults and children.

Having no general record to refer to, cannot give the numbers, or even approximation, only state that the numbers have been considerably less from 1881 to 1886 than in previous years.

Classes which supply the largest number of immigrants, as agricultural or manufacturing; proportion of skilled mechanics and ordinary laborers; whether any considerable number take money and to what amounts, if known.

(1) I find emigrants to United States from this district booked by me are principally the artisan class, such as masons, bricklayers, joiners, &c., belonging to the household trades; next, the manufacturing class, or those connected with mill work, and the least number from the agricultural classes. An extremely small proportion have any capital at all.

(2) So far as my experience goes, I have found emigrants with capital have been composed of the small farmer or tenant-class of farmers, and have, in nearly all cases, proceeded to the Dominion of Canada, and especially to the Northwest Province of that country. This I to a great extent account for by the fact of a great quantity of printed pamphlets, mostly illustrated, which have been supplied to emigration agents for gratuitous distribution to all parties desiring them. With reference to any information respecting the United States, there is a great lack of facility for obtaining it, and especially with regard to any published with Government sanction.

Causes of the emigration, such as trade disputes, depression of business, depression of agriculture, surplus population, &c.

(1) Depression of trade, consequently difficulty in finding work here, has in the majority of cases been assigned as the principal reason for emigrants leaving their native land for the United States and elsewhere, added to the prospect of receiving higher remuneration for the same amount of labor.

(2) The reports received direct from the friends or relatives in the United States have always, I find from statements made and letters produced, been one of the principal motives that has promoted emigration. This may account for the great number of prepaid passages that are sent over here to take out friends, relatives, and families. There is a very large proportion of prepaid certificates issued in America, possibly one-half of the gross amount so far as my experience has proved.

Social condition of bulk of those who go to the United States from this district, tenants or land-owners, or in what proportion where they go from the country; and where they are from towns, are they generally from the class of tradesmen or that of operatives?

The majority of those booked by me are comparatively poor, with barely the means of paying their passage money. The few from the agricultural districts who come here are in almost every case tenants or farm laborers. The bulk are from the operative and artisan classes, few or no tradesmen.

Taking the whole of what may be termed the emigrating class in this part of Yorkshire, what would you say as to their general manner of living at home as regards housing, eating, and clothing? Could you name any average income, say, for family of five (husband, wife, and three children), which would act as a bar to emigration? For example, would such a family, with an income from all sources of, say, £100 per annum, be more likely to stay at home than to try their fortune in the United States?

(1) I should consider, from a long personal experience in Yorkshire, that the working classes who emigrate, at home here are, as a rule, well housed and clothed, with unusual advantages, viz, low house rental, separate dwellings, provisions and clothing at a very cheap rate, and full house coal at a very low price.

(2) Incomes being so variable could not give you an average income as a standard, but am convinced that none with an income of £100 per year would entertain the idea of leaving home to try their fortunes in a foreign country. There might be a few exceptions, but extremely rare.

Does your experience indicate that many emigrants receive help from friends who have preceded them to the United States, or is it usually with their own funds that they start out? Do they generally carry furniture, &c., with them? As a rule, does emigration take place by families or by single individuals? If the latter, what proportion of men to women?

(1) Many emigrants are assisted by friends or relatives who have previously gone out, and now reside in the States.

(2) They do not, as a rule, take out any furniture with them. The sale of their household goods here in many cases is the only means they have to realize the necessary amount of passage money.

(3) The greatest proportion are men, heads of families and single men, then families who, as a rule, follow some time, very often by prepaid tickets purchased in United States. Only a small proportion of single women go by themselves.

Is there, from your observation, any difference in the standard of morals among the emigrating class as compared with the rest of the community? For instance, as regards marriage and divorce, legitimate and illegitimate children, &c.

So far as my experience and personal knowledge go, the standard of morality existing among the emigrant classes does not differ from the general class. I should consider if any difference, that they had the advantage, so far as their general moral character, which is not at all affected by the circumstances of marriage, divorce, &c.

Do you know of any deportation of criminals, chronic paupers, or insane persons, either with Government aid, or by municipal authorities, or private undertaking?

I have never known any emigration promoted to assist criminals or paupers, &c., either by public communities or private individuals.

Do you know of any "assisted" emigration by the Government or any by private effort, as by means of benevolent societies or otherwise? Does any of this go to the United States? How do such "assisted" emigrants compare with those who go unaided, with reference to moral character, intelligence, &c.?

I am not aware of any assistance or aid given by the Government here, hitherto, to the United States or elsewhere. Assisted passages are being granted to the Dominion of Canada, giving the emigrant, if a farm laborer, a reduction of £1 per adult, or 25 per cent. This assistance is allowed by the Canadian Government, and certainly does encourage intending emigrants to proceed there in preference, in many cases, to other ports. There have been, and are, I believe, societies, but none in this district to my knowledge, organized to assist out to Canada "domestic servants" from time to time, but have been only to a limited extent. There would be no difference in their moral status in this respect.

What is the attitude of the Government towards emigration generally, or to that to the United States in particular? Are any obstacles thrown in the way of ordinary emigration, any preference shown by the Government by way of inducing emigration in one direction rather than another? What facilities or attractions are offered to draw emigrants to the colonies, for instance, or what, if anything, done to deter them from the United States?

I am not aware of any action being adopted by the Government either to promote or obstruct any emigration.

It is usual at all post-offices in Great Britain to allow printed notices respecting any assisted passages to the colonies to be posted up for public inspection.

What special privileges or rates of fare, &c., are afforded by Government or by private corporations or associations to induce emigration? How have these circumstances affected emigration to the United States?

The governments of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand have from time to time, according to the demand for labor in those colonies, granted assistance to eligible emigrants proceeding there often at very low rates. During a portion of last year the cost of man and wife from England to Sydney was £6 for Government assisted passage, single men £4, domestic servants £2 per adult.

W. H. PINDER,

LEEDS, July 27, 1886.

The publications to which Mr. Pinder makes reference and to which he attributes so decided an influence in serving to direct the atten-

tion of intending emigrants towards the regions whose advantages are thereby set forth, are many of them carefully prepared and widely distributed. I have deemed it proper to give a list. No doubt the list by no means includes all the documents of this character which are in circulation; but those which are sent will serve to indicate their nature and show how earnestly as well as how intelligently the field is worked. I summarize the titles and also the sources of issue:

Subject.	Published by—	Subject.	Published by—
The Immigrant in Ontario...	Government of Ontario.	Free Homes, Manitoba	Transportation Companies.
Dominion of Canada, a guide book.	Government of Canada.	Successful Emigration to Canada.	Do.
Successful Emigration to Canada.	Do.	Canadian Northwest.....	Do.
Province of British Columbia	Do.	Practical Hints; Canadian Northwest.	Do.
Personal Experience; Canadian Northwest.	Do.	Our Railway to the Pacific..	Do.
Tenvent Farmers' Delegates Report.	Do.		

Under the existing circumstances, and as has been already stated, it is difficult to do more than give generalizations; for while much interest is felt here on the subject of emigration, sources from which statistical information might be derived are very deficient. I have endeavored to supplement this lack by other inquiry, and I desire in this connection to express my most cordial thanks for the valuable help afforded me by Mrs. Thomas Fenwick, of Allerton Hill, Chapel-Allerton.

Taking the whole of Great Britain, with a present population of 291 to the square mile, it is estimated as regards labor that the supply is gaining on the demand at the rate of 1,000 pairs of hands a day. It is considered that emigration, under private auspices, has of late years been going on at a rate greater than at any period since the Irish famine; nor is it thought possible for the exodus to increase very largely in degree unless by the intervention of the state. The alternative result would of course be a continually enlarging number of people out of employment, or only partially employed. Socially and politically this is regarded as an element threatening the public welfare.

It is said that every ten years between three and four million souls are added to the population, and it is further stated that the country now imports half the food it consumes. Nine hundred thousand paupers are in receipt of relief, while the total number of those who are more or less a burden upon the well-to-do classes amounts to between two and three millions.

Mr. Samuel Smith, late member of Parliament from Liverpool, who is quoted as an authority, estimates the capacity of the land of England to support additional population to be equal to not more than 4,000,000 of people, even could they be placed upon it efficiently, and this number is said to be just about the present increase of the population in ten years; while it is pointed out that this rate may be expected to grow larger with the broadening basis which time will bring.

Mr. Smith is reported as saying that—

Within the last ten years the island of Great Britain had added more to its population than it did in the six hundred years that followed the Norman conquest. We were adding to our population every year as much as we did during every century up to the close of the seventeenth century. It rose from 5,500,000 to 11,000,000 during the eighteenth century, and during this century it had further risen to 30,000,000, and before its close it would apparently approach to 40,000,000. If the increase of

our population was to go on during the next century at the same rate, this island would contain 150,000,000 of people before the year 2000, and Great Britain would present the appearance of little else than one continuous city from Land's End to the Firth of Forth.

No country had increased with such rapidity as our own, and that, too, in spite of much emigration. During the present century we had parted with nearly 10,000,000 persons by emigration, and had these remained at home the overcrowding which we now deplored would have been ten times worse. * * * In France the population was almost stationary, while in England it increased about 15 per cent. every ten years; and we could not disguise the fact that this added not a little to the strain and difficulty of life. * * * He was in favor of all such legislation as proceeded upon a sound and just basis, but he would urge his hearers not to expect a panacea for their poverty in any changes it was possible to make in our land laws. The declining population of the rural districts was largely owing to causes which laws could not arrest. They were, on the one hand, owing to the enormous importation of foreign food at extremely low prices, and, secondly, to the large adoption of labor-saving machinery.

We could not, if we wanted, arrest the action of free trade, nor could they hinder land being turned from cropping to grazing when the latter was more profitable. The high price of butcher's meat and the low price of corn had done much to change the character of our rural life, and diminished employment for the rural population. It was most difficult to arrest the action of natural laws. Two-thirds of the population of this country now resided in towns; and even if we could check the influx of the other third part for the next twenty years by means of changes in our land laws, we could not hinder the vast increase of population which took place in our towns. In his opinion, no changes in the land laws could do more than put 4,000,000 additional people into agricultural employment, so that even that would only carry away the surplus of our population for another ten years. It would be wholly inadequate to deal with that continuous increase which he had already pointed out would bring our population at the end of the next century to 150,000,000. The land of England, if divided equally among the people, would only give a little under 1½ acres to each person, and by the end of next century this would be reduced to one-third of an acre. By no possible manipulation of our laws could we get permanent relief for our increasing population from the soil of this little island; but, fortunately, we possessed a splendid safety-valve in our prodigious colonial possessions. In Australia there was but 1 person to the square mile, against 450 in England; and in Australia and the adjacent islands there were 704 acres to each person, while in Canada there were 482 acres to each person. Therefore, it seemed better that the surplus population should distribute itself through these wide and fertile regions. He could not look with any satisfaction to the thought of the cities of this country growing larger and larger until at last the land was covered with nothing but brick and mortar. Huge cities invariably brought with them huge evils. Therefore he thought it would be a far truer policy for patriotic people to try and spread the Anglo-Saxon race more freely over unoccupied portions of the globe than to concentrate them in enormous cities. Our nation was built up like a tower, tier by tier, to a colossal height, and to pull out any rafter would cause the edifice to tumble down. He had no wish to see the tower grow much higher, and he would rather see dwellings of one story than dwellings of ten stories. He would rather see a thrifty and comfortable population spread over countries where there was elbow-room for everybody, than crowded together with a density such as had never been seen in the history of the world. * * * If the surplus of our unpaid labor could be drafted off to the British colonies, which offered an almost unbounded outlet, that might to some extent give partial relief to this country.

The number of acres of land in these islands, "good and bad, rock and marsh," is stated at 77,828,000, and the population at 35,246,000; and attention is invited to these figures as demonstrating the impossibility of any partition of lands working a permanent cure to the evil of overcrowding.

It is in view of this condition of affairs that organizations like the National Association for Promoting State-directed Colonization have been made, with the object of exciting public interest and directing attention to the emergency before more serious trouble shall arise.

A set of publications has been begun by the association just mentioned, and co-operation is invited by means of subscriptions in money and also by the circulation of petitions for the purpose of inducing action by the home Government in conjunction with those of the various colonies, in order to endeavor to effect a shifting of the center of popu-

lation at the lowest pecuniary cost and with the least individual and social friction compatible with the attainment of the proposed object.

Contributions to the literature of the scheme are promised by Cardinal Manning, Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Froude, and others; and the list of patrons, vice-presidents, &c., embraces most comprehensively the various interests of the Kingdom.

The plan of operations contemplated by the National Association is briefly indicated in the annexed extract from the first pamphlet issued by them :

All that the association desires is that the British Government shall, in conjunction with the colonial authorities, draw up a well-considered scheme of emigration and colonization, by means of which able-bodied and industrious men, who may not be possessed of the means necessary to enable them to emigrate, shall be provided with the means of colonizing or of emigrating, with their families, under the strictest possible guarantee that the money shall be repaid with easy interest within a certain number of years.

The annexed editorial article from the Leeds Mercury of July 28, 1886, gives a brief summary of facts bearing on the question of illiteracy in this district and taken from a recent parliamentary return :

Though the general election of 1885 is now ancient history, the parliamentary return just issued, showing the number of persons who voted as "illiterates" on that occasion, contains some facts which it may be interesting to recall, notwithstanding that another election has taken place in the mean while. Both elections were on the same register, and the general facts may be taken as applying to both. The total number of electors on the register of 1885-'86 was 5,707,531, being an increase on the previous register of 2,485,664. Of this total there were 4,391,260 in England and Wales, 574,358 in Scotland, and 741,913 in Ireland. There were polled at the election in 1885 a total of 4,348,973, of which 3,705,103 voted in England and Wales, 192,961 in Scotland, and 450,906 in Ireland. Of those so voting, there claimed to vote as "illiterates"—in other words, to have their papers marked for them—80,430 in England and Wales, 1,696 in Scotland, and 98,404 in Ireland. The percentage of "illiterates" to the numbers voting, it will be observed, is the largest in Ireland, and the smallest in England. Turning from the general to the particular results, we find that in Leeds there were 898 illiterates to 42,959 voters, of whom there were in the eastern division 523 to 7,353 voters; in Bradford, 379 to 26,183 voters; in Dewsbury, 86 to 9,788; Halifax, 115 to 16,310; Huddersfield, 80 to 13,154; Hull, 225 to 24,484; Middlesbrough, 227 to 10,996; Scarborough, 78 to 4,233; Sheffield, 383 to 39,361; Wakefield, 35 to 4,423; and York, 172 to 19,580. In the county divisions the proportions were as follows: Thirsk and Malton, 308 to 10,469; Richmond, 167 to 9,129; Cleveland, 101 to 9,793; Whitby, 248 to 9,758; Holderness, 135 to 7,703; Buckrose, 235 to 7,866; Howdenshire, 252 to 7,859; Skipton, 169 to 9,328; Keighley, 174 to 8,462; Shipley, 112 to 11,847; Sowerby, 75 to 9,387; Elland, 118 to 9,973; Morley, 208 to 9,861; Norwanton, 309 to 9,321; Colne Valley, 107 to 9,939; Holmfirth, 127 to 9,372; Barnsley, 211 to 9,427; Hallamshire, 139 to 10,905; Rotherham, 231 to 8,559; Doncaster, 66 to 10,380; Ripon, 118 to 7,805; Otley, 107 to 8,693; Barkston Ash, 255 to 7,294; Osgoldcross, 335 to 8,206; Pudsey, 116 to 10,402; and Spen Valley, 131 to 8,608. The proportion of "illiterates" in East Leeds was larger than in any other borough division in England and Wales excepting the Scotland division of Liverpool, where there were 423 illiterates to 4,198 voters, and was only exceeded in some of the southern and eastern county divisions. In Birmingham the highest proportion was in the Bordesley division, 191 to 9,381; and in Manchester Northeast, it was 189 to 7,234. The highest proportion was in Norfolk (Northern), where it reached 1,281 to 8,370; and Eastern, 1,051 to 9,122. In Suffolk South the proportion was 781 to 8,374; and in the North-eastern and Western divisions of the same county the proportions were respectively 636 to 8,716, and 635 to 8,081. In the Hitchin division of Hertford it was 600 to 7,288; in the Petersfield division of Hants, 534 to 6,846; and in the Saffron Waldon division of Essex, 734 to 7,761. It is evident that the "illiterates" are not always the most numerous in the Irish quarters of English constituencies; but it is a notable fact that the highest proportion in the United Kingdom was in county Cork, where it rose to 11,557 to 30,047 voters.

Relating to the same subject, the following article, also from the Leeds Mercury, and of date July 29, 1886, may be of interest :

The report of the committee of council on education (England and Wales) for the year 1885-'86, was issued yesterday, under the joint signature of Earl Spencer and Sir

Lyon Playfair. As usual, it contains a mass of valuable information relating to the educational work of the year, and presents in a summarized form the means of comparing the progress which has been made. On the 31st August, 1885, there were 19,063 day schools on the list for examination, containing 28,650 departments under separate head teachers, with accommodation for 5,061,503 scholars. The number of scholars on the registers was 4,465,818, and the average number in attendance 3,406,076. The actual number of schools, however, inspected, to which grants were made, was 12,895, containing 28,356 departments, with accommodation for 4,998,718 scholars. There were on the registers of these schools 4,412,148 scholars, of whom 3,992,074 were present on the day of examination, the average attendance being 3,371,325. The number of older scholars presented for examination in Standards I-VII was 2,379,055. Of these, 1,617,243 passed the prescribed test without failure in any of the three subjects, 91.88 per cent. in reading, 83.83 in writing, and 79.74 in arithmetic, against 90.78, 82.42, and 77.59 respectively in preceding year. The increase of population during the year is estimated at 1.35 per cent. The accommodation increased 3.56 per cent., the scholars on the registers 1.73, and the average attendance .3. The voluntary contributions during the year amounted to £756,822, the contributions from rates advanced from £915,474 to £1,140,946, the school pence rose from £1,734,115 to £1,791,084, and the Government grants were increased from £2,722,351 to £2,867,653, or from 16s. 7½d. to 17s. per scholar in average attendance. The school pence in voluntary schools have risen from 10s. 5½d. in 1874 to 11s. 2½d. in 1885, whilst the voluntary contributions have fallen from 7s. 9d. to 6s. 7½d. after reaching 8s. 8½d. in 1876. In the board schools the school pence have increased from 8s. 4d. in 1874 to 9s. 4d. in 1885, and the contributions from rates have fallen from £1 8½d. to 19s. 0½d. In the former the cost per scholar in average attendance has risen from £1 10s. 10½d. in 1874 to £1 15s. 9½d., and the grant earned from 12s. 5d. to 16s. 8½d. In the latter the cost has increased from £1 15s. 4½d. to £2 5s. 4d., and the grant from 10s. 10½d. to 17s. 7d. In voluntary schools in Yorkshire the grants were per scholar in average attendance last year, Bradford 16s. 7d., Hull 16s. 10½d., Leeds, 16s. 8½d. and Sheffield 15s. 2d. In the board schools the grants were: Bradford, 18s. 6s.; Hull, 16s. 11½d.; Leeds, 18s. 4½d.; and Sheffield, 17s. 4½d. Concurrently with the advance made in these various directions the school accommodation has increased from 2.75 per cent. of the population in 1870 to 12.12 per cent. in 1885, and as a general fact it is now sufficient to meet the wants of the country, the actual provision (4,998,718 school places) exceeding the requirement (4,583,173) based on the estimate of population. The provision, however, is not equally distributed. The report dwells upon the fact that the attendance is lower than it ought to be, there being only 80 scholars on the registers and 62 in daily attendance for every 100 children of school age, and for whom 91 seats have been provided. In the opinion of the committee there ought to be at least 500,000 more scholars on the registers, and a rather large increase in the average attendance.

The twenty-ninth report of the commissioners of Her Majesty's inland revenue announces that the decrease under excise in the past six months' revenue is chiefly due to the falling off in spirits and beer.

The London Telegraph, commenting on this report, says that—

To some extent this may be attributed to the uncertainty that prevailed as to the amount of the duties during the early months of the financial year and to the probability that some traders may have reduced the strength of their goods in order to avoid the augmented tax which was contemplated in the original budget. The commissioners, however, add: "There can be no doubt that the tendency towards a diminished consumption of excisable liquors, which we have several times noticed, still continues." That is to say, the nation is steadily growing more sober, and, as may easily be proved, more thrifty. Turning to the statements showing the total quantities of spirits, wines, and beer consumed per head by the population in the years 1852, 1862, 1872, 1882, and 1885, we find a considerable increase in the first two decades, and thereafter a gradual falling off. In 1872 the consumption per head of foreign wines was .527 gallons, and in 1885 .379 gallons, while consumption per head of barrels of beer declined from .885 to .746 during the same period. English people—who, it should be remembered, have increased their numbers in thirty-four years—consume a vast deal more tea and cocoa than they did in 1852. In coffee, on the other hand, there is a slight diminution. Tea is now about half the price it was thirty-four years ago, which probably may account for the increased demand; and cocoa is recommended by the faculty as a wholesome, digestible, and nutritious beverage. Nevertheless it is a fact worth remarking that coffee would appear to be going very gradually out of fashion in England.

Complaints of depression in trade continue to be made in this district, in common with the rest of the United Kingdom. The indications would

seem to give ground for hope, however, that the turning point has been nearly, if not fully, reached. This is particularly true of the woolen and worsted manufacture, which constitutes so important a proportion of the industry of the section about Leeds.

With so complete an industrial organization as that of Great Britain it is perhaps inevitable that, except in seasons of abnormal excitement, there should exist more or less distress at all periods in some portion or other of its development. At the same time it cannot be doubted that for the last ten years great stress has been felt in nearly or quite every branch of trade in these islands. Leeds, through the unusual variety of its industries, has probably suffered less than many centers whose manufactures tend more in the direction of specialties, but this district has by do means been exempt. Conversion of raw material in excess of the immediate requirements of the world's markets for the manufactured product is perhaps as succinct a formulation of the condition as can be made, and, if this view be correct, the evil is one which may confidently be left to time to find the cure. The weight of opinion would appear to incline towards the belief that, taking the wage-earning classes of Great Britain as a body, a decided improvement in their material well-being has been established during, say, the last fifty years. Even where wages have been reduced from previous ruling rates, as within the latter half of the period instanced, it is thought that the coincident decline in price of the necessaries of life has sufficed to preserve the general level at a satisfactory comparative height.

It is hardly within the scope of this report to do more than to allude to this question.

So far as concerns the Leeds district it may certainly be stated that at present there is no widespread distress among the laboring classes.

The following list indicates the retail prices in Leeds of some of the necessaries of life of the character usually consumed by the working people :

House rent, say for a house containing cellar, kitchen, living-room, and two bedrooms, from 60 cents a week, including rates and taxes and water rent.

Coal of serviceable quality, \$2.63 per ton at yard; hauling, from 25 cents per ton, according to distance.

Flour, thoroughly good, 32 cents per stone of 14 pounds, or 2½ cents per pound (1 barrel of 196 pounds, \$4.48); bacon, 9 to 11 cents per pound; butter, 18 to 20 cents per pound; cheese, 9 to 12 cents per pound; eggs, 18 cents per dozen; sugar, from 3 cents per pound; tea, 48 cents per pound; golden sirup, 4 cents per pound; lard, 10 cents per pound; South American mutton, shoulders 12, legs 14 cents per pound; American beef, rib roast, 12 to 14 cents per pound; sirloin, 18 cents; clothing, &c., corduroy suits for men, fair quality, \$4.87 to \$6.08; woolen, \$6.08 to \$8.52; men's overcoats, \$4.-7 to \$8.52; men's hats, 60 cents to \$1.21; men's boots, nailed, \$2.06 per pair.

The population of this district is as a rule orderly and law-abiding. Crimes against property and such as involve bloodshed are comparatively infrequent. There is a painful contrast to this general condition, however, in the number of offenses against women and children, which have been brought to the attention of the courts at the recent terms. The late legislation on this subject is doubtless in part an accounting cause for this manifestation.

The following brief abstract of a recent report from the Italian Statistical Society may be not devoid of interest :

Comparative criminality at home and abroad.--The Italian Statistical Society has recently published the following interesting figures concerning the number of criminals in every 100,000 inhabitants of the different European countries. Of criminals condemned for all kinds of homicide the proportions are--In Italy, 8.12; Spain, 7.83; Hungary, 6.09; Austria, 2.24; Belgium, 1.73; France, 1.56; Germany, 1.11; British

Isles, 0.60. Under the heading of "blows and wounds" we find the following number of persons condemned out of 100,000 inhabitants: Austria, 248; Belgium, 177; Italy, 162; Germany, 129; France, 65; Hungary, 46; British Isles, 7.19. The statistics with regard to "crimes against morals" runs thus—Belgium, 15.11; Germany, 14.03; France, 9.77; Austria, 9.18; Hungary, 6.25; Italy, 3.77; British Isles, 1.70. Thieving of all kinds is carried on most frequently in Germany, which heads the list with 222 arrests. Italy follows immediately after with 154, then follow the British Isles, with the remark that to the average of 147, Scotland contributes 222 thieves in every 100,000 inhabitants. Next come Belgium with 126, France with 112, Hungary with 77, Austria with 60, and Spain with 56.

F. H. WIGFALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, August 17, 1883.

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT OF CONSUL RUSSELL.

In 1876 the number of emigrants embarking at this port for the United States was 53,327; in 1877, 43,662. In 1878 there was an increase of 12,947, and this increase continued up to 1881, the figures being, 1879, increase over the previous year, 38,422; 1880, increase, 63,032; 1881, increase, 38,974. The increase in 1881, as compared with 1876, amounting to 143,710. From 1885 follows a series of decreases; in 1882 the number was 189,141, a decrease as compared to 1881 of 7,896; 1883 showed a decrease from the previous year of 40,009; 1884, 19,983 decrease, and 1885, decrease, 5,854. Decrease in 1885, as compared with 1881, 73,742. Statistics for previous years I have been unable to procure.

Although the above figures show that from Liverpool more emigrants embark for the United States than from any other port in the United Kingdom, only a comparatively insignificant proportion are from this consular district. Exactly what this proportion is cannot be ascertained, for there is in this consular district no organized system of emigration or aid to it, excepting so far as it is emigration to the British colonies.

The great bulk of emigrants embarking here are from Germany and other continental countries, generally shipped first to Hull, and sent here for final embarkation. Here they stop only until the steamers sail, usually but a few hours, and nothing can be learned, therefore, of their natural occupations, their social condition, or the causes which have impelled them to emigrate.

MORMONS.

To one class of these emigrants, however, I would call attention. I refer to the Mormons, 3,983 of whom have embarked at this port for New York from 1884 to the present time.

The agent writes of them:

They are as cleanly, orderly, respectable, and industrious a lot of people as we have ever had to do with, and conduct themselves on board the steamer more respectably than any other large body of passengers traveling. They have their police organization, watchmen, and everything possible to prevent any one interfering with or molesting any of them.

They have sufficient means to pay their fares right through from point of debarkation to their arriving in Salt Lake City, and generally take their tickets through in England.

They have all a little money in their pockets, and we have never known one of them become a charge on the United States as a pauper in all our experience. Their word is their bond; we have never found them telling a lie at any time. A better class of people for cleanliness and good order we have never carried.

EMIGRANTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

So far as can be ascertained there are no paupers among the emigrants from this district. They are generally small tradesmen or town artisans, who have accumulated some savings and start out with the intention of investing these as small land-owners in the United States. They take with them their household effects, and from the invoices of these, which pass through this office, it seems that their owners are of a fairly prosperous class.

Referring generally to the laborers and artisans of the district, their condition is far from prosperous. A gentleman of experience among the Liverpool poor has remarked, "The great bulk of the English people belong to the poorest class, and the gap between the starving laborer and the comfortable artisan is only to be measured by a few shillings a week." Strong as this is, in my opinion it is without exaggeration as to the urban population, and, with but few exceptions, equally applicable to that of the country.

In my own district, however, in Cheshire and North Wales the rural population are in better circumstances than their town brethren, though they are far from being contented. The small farmer sees each year pass with no profit to carry him over a bad season. Still there is no actual distress either among them or the poorer agricultural laborers. The latter find steadier employment than the town laborers, and in hard times have an advantage over them in that they are better known among their neighbors and find readier relief in case of need. They rent cottages at an easy rental, dress in coarse stuffs, and are well fed when they keep from drink.

In the towns, however, there is much actual want and destitution. Over 3,000 people were relieved in the parish of Liverpool alone in the winter months of the present year. The destitutes are of course in the greater part from the dock and general laborers and cotton porters, of whom there are 20,000 in the city, but one relief society reports that of 739 assisted over 300 were from the artisan class.

This latter class have, until recently, been considered to be in good circumstances. This, however, has never been true of them. The most industrious of them seldom earned more than 30 shillings or 2 pounds a week. Their rent costs them from 6 to 7 shillings a week, for which they get a house of but scanty accommodation; their food costs them 20 shillings; their clothing £3 a year, and for their wives and families as much more. They have never been able to save anything, and now are learning what actual poverty is. A leveling down process is going on among them, which is bringing them rapidly towards starvation. If this is true of the higher class of artisans and laborers, what must be the condition of those below them, of the 40,000 people living in houses of £7 rental and of the two or three times that number being in houses of still smaller rental? Much has been done for these in the last five years. Temperance public houses have been established in their midst to strengthen them against their bitter enemy. Streets have been rebuilt and houses demolished to improve their sanitary condition. Pri-

vate and public efforts of relief have been active among them, but their condition calls loudly for broader efforts and needed, but neglected, legislation in their behalf.

CHAS. T. RUSSELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, July 26, 1886.

MANCHESTER.

REPORT OF CONSUL HALE.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of emigration from the United Kingdom are obtained by the Government from records required to be kept by the emigration officers at the ports of embarkation. No effort is made to keep separate records for the movement from the different counties or districts, otherwise than to discriminate between the three chief divisions of the Kingdom, England (including Wales), Scotland, and Ireland, and foreigners, the latter meaning chiefly persons from the continent of Europe who ship from British and Irish ports. Even this discrimination was not made until 1853; no record was kept of the return immigration until 1870, and no discrimination between nationalities in the latter until 1876.

The statistics for this district, therefore, can only be inferred from those for the country at large, and these it will be necessary to consider first.

The last annual report of Mr. Giffen, the statistician of the Board of Trade, made to that body in February, contained the following tables:

I.—*Account of the numbers, nationalities, and destinations of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, in 1885, in vessels under the passengers acts; including also passengers for places out of Europe, in vessels not under the acts, as far as the same have been recorded.*

Nationality.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To all other places.	Total. 1885.	Total. 1884.
English	73,789	14,817	28,380	2,954	6,320	126,260	147,600
Scotch	13,241	2,345	4,731	275	775	21,367	21,953
Irish	50,657	2,676	6,284	39	361	60,017	72,566
Total British	137,687	19,838	39,395	3,268	7,456	207,644	242,179
Foreigners	46,779	3,090	1,294	692	1,928	53,788	57,733
Not distinguished	4				2,954	2,958	3,989
Grand total	184,470	22,928	40,689	3,960	12,338	264,385	303,901

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Cabin and steerage passengers.

Port of departure.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.	Port of departure.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Liverpool	29, 854	115, 916	145, 270	Belfast	520	2, 518	3, 038
London	11, 506	25, 889	36, 895	Queenstown	428	27, 931	28, 359
Plymouth and Dartmouth	1, 511	9, 878	10, 889	Londonderry	327	8, 624	8, 951
Southampton	5, 024	1, 268	6, 292	Galway	108	864	864
Glasgow and Greenock	2, 650	20, 777	23, 427	All other ports		292	469
				Total	51, 428	212, 957	264, 385

II.—Account of the numbers of passengers as in the preceding table, showing the principal ports of the United Kingdom from which they embarked in 1885, with their principal places of destination.

Name of port.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To East Indies.	To British West Indies.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To Central and South America.	To all other places.	Total.
English ports:									
Liverpool	123, 295	17, 460	173	1, 624	44	1, 616	1, 058	145, 270	
London	1, 751	883	28, 636	2, 578	278	1, 748	17	36, 895	
Plymouth and Dartmouth	110	93	9, 894			678		10, 889	
Southampton	887				1, 064	1, 534	2, 288	6, 292	
Other ports in England	237	141				8	3	389	
Total from ports in England ..	126, 280	18, 577	38, 703	4, 202	1, 386	3, 960	3, 929	156, 735	
Scotch ports:									
Glasgow and Greenock	19, 264	2, 054	1, 986	9	93			23, 427	
Other ports in Scotland	10	1						11	
Total from ports in Scotland ..	19, 274	2, 055	1, 986	9	93			23, 438	
Irish ports:									
Belfast	2, 728	310						3, 038	
Queenstown	28, 074	285						28, 359	
Londonderry	7, 250	1, 701						8, 951	
Galway	864							864	
Other ports in Ireland									
Total from ports in Ireland	38, 916	2, 296						41, 212	
Grand total	184, 470	22, 928	40, 689	4, 211	1, 479	3, 960	3, 929	2, 719	264, 385

III.—Account of the number of passengers of each sex, as in the first table, distinguishing the nationalities, and the countries to which they emigrated in 1885.

Nationality and sex.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To East Indies.	To British West Indies.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To Central and South America.	To all other places.	Total.
English:									
Males	46,142	9,528	17,336	1,207	671	1,796	1,413	734	78,827
Females	27,647	5,239	11,044	840	430	1,158	608	408	47,432
Total	73,789	14,817	28,380	2,056	1,101	2,954	2,021	1,142	126,260
Scotch:									
Males	8,070	1,479	2,849	191	65	178	138	131	13,101
Females	5,171	866	1,882	105	31	97	65	49	8,266
Total	13,241	2,345	4,731	296	96	275	203	180	21,367
Irish:									
Males	24,346	1,590	3,651	95	14	23	68	31	29,818
Females	26,311	1,086	2,653	88	12	16	31	22	30,199
Total	50,657	2,676	6,284	183	26	39	99	53	90,017
Of British origin:									
Males	78,558	12,597	23,836	1,493	750	1,997	1,619	896	121,746
Females	59,129	7,241	15,559	1,042	473	1,271	704	479	85,898
Total	137,687	19,838	39,395	2,535	1,223	3,268	2,323	1,375	207,644
Foreigners:									
Males	29,754	1,980	804	46	128	464	846	216	34,238
Females	17,025	1,110	490	42	85	278	472	93	19,545
Total	46,779	3,090	1,294	88	213	692	1,318	309	53,783
Nationality not distinguished:									
Males	3			821	30		200	831	1,885
Females	1			767	13		88	204	1,073
Total	4			1,588	43		288	1,035	2,958
Total males	108,315	14,577	24,610	2,360	908	2,461	2,665	1,943	157,869
Total females	76,155	8,351	16,049	1,851	571	1,490	1,244	776	106,516
Grand total	184,470	22,928	40,689	4,211	1,479	3,960	3,929	2,719	264,385

IV.—An account in detail of the number and destination of passengers leaving the United Kingdom in 1885, as in the first table, showing the numbers of adults and children of each sex, and the conjugal conditions of the adults; these particulars being stated for English, Scotch, and Irish passengers separately and in the aggregate, and also for foreigners and other persons whose nationality has not been distinguished separately.

Description of emigrant.	Destination.								Total.
	United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	East Indies.	British West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other places.	
<i>English.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males	8,125	1,630	3,661	399	231	604	442	256	15,048
Females	11,203	1,842	4,079	394	201	474	262	187	18,642
Single—									
Males	81,444	6,543	11,091	655	357	963	824	420	92,297
Females	10,484	2,049	4,201	334	175	445	230	173	18,091
Total adults	61,256	12,064	22,732	1,782	964	2,486	1,758	1,036	104,078
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	6,573	1,355	2,884	153	83	229	147	58	11,482
Females	5,960	1,398	2,764	121	54	239	116	48	10,700
Total English	73,789	14,817	28,380	2,056	1,101	2,954	2,021	1,142	126,260
<i>Scotch.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males	926	207	550	114	14	55	37	35	1,938
Females	1,966	277	602	57	14	50	30	25	3,021
Single—									
Males	5,689	907	1,773	71	44	111	87	87	8,769
Females	1,877	311	829	34	8	34	17	17	3,127
Total adults	10,458	1,702	3,754	276	80	250	171	164	16,855
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	1,455	365	526	6	7	12	14	9	2,394
Females	1,328	278	451	14	9	13	18	7	2,116
Total Scotch	13,241	2,345	4,731	296	96	275	203	180	21,367
<i>Irish.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males	1,977	205	369	64	7	5	16	15	2,638
Females	3,401	290	394	51	6	6	10	10	4,168
Single—									
Males	19,304	1,124	2,982	26	1	14	48	12	23,511
Females	19,823	592	1,983	27	4	6	18	10	22,463
Total adults	44,505	2,211	5,728	168	18	31	92	47	52,800
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	3,065	261	300	5	6	4	4	4	3,649
Females	3,087	204	256	10	2	4	3	2	3,568
Total Irish	50,657	2,676	6,284	183	26	39	99	53	60,017
<i>Of British origin.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males	11,028	2,042	4,280	577	252	664	495	306	19,644
Females	16,570	2,409	5,075	502	221	530	302	222	25,831
Single—									
Males	5,437	8,574	15,846	752	402	1,088	959	519	84,577
Females	36,184	2,952	7,013	395	187	485	265	200	43,681
Total adults	116,219	15,977	32,214	2,226	1,062	2,767	2,021	1,247	173,733
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	11,093	1,981	3,710	164	96	245	165	71	17,525
Females	10,375	1,880	3,471	145	63	256	137	57	16,386
Total British	137,697	19,838	39,895	2,535	1,223	3,268	3,323	1,375	207,644

IV—An account in detail of the number and destination of passengers leaving the United Kingdom in 1885, &c.—Continued.

Description of emigrant.	Destination.								
	United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	East Indies.	British West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other places.	Total.
<i>Foreigners.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males	4,070	340	137	24	59	153	339	70	5,192
Females	5,049	407	155	5	38	88	197	37	5,976
Single—									
Males	21,010	1,190	484	21	53	274	367	184	23,533
Females	8,218	364	177	35	36	86	128	47	9,091
Total adults	38,347	2,301	953	85	186	601	1,031	288	43,792
Children from one to twelve years, and infants:									
Males	44,674	450	183	1	16	37	140	12	5,513
Females	3,758	339	358	2	11	54	147	9	4,478
Total foreigners	46,779	3,090	1,294	88	213	602	1,318	300	53,783
<i>Nationality not distinguished.</i>									
Adults:									
Married—									
Males				211	10		31	341	593
Females				337	8		32	109	506
Single—									
Males	3			425	16		65	387	896
Females	1			306	3		22	67	399
Conjugal condition not stated—									
Males				38			78	59	175
Females							14		14
Total adults	4			1,337	37		242	963	2,583
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males				147	4		26	44	221
Females				104	2		20	28	154
Total nationality not distinguished	4			1,588	43		288	1,035	3,958
Total adults:									
Married—									
Males	15,098	2,382	4,417	812	321	817	895	717	25,429
Females	21,619	2,816	5,230	864	267	618	531	368	32,313
Single—									
Males	77,450	9,764	16,330	1,298	471	1,362	1,391	1,040	109,066
Females	40,403	3,316	7,190	736	226	571	415	314	53,171
Conjugal condition not stated—									
Males				38			78	59	175
Females							14		14
Total adults	154,570	18,278	33,167	3,648	1,285	3,368	3,294	2,498	220,108
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	15,767	2,431	3,893	312	116	282	331	127	23,259
Females	14,133	2,219	3,629	251	78	310	304	94	21,018
Grand total	184,470	22,928	40,689	4,211	1,479	3,960	3,929	2,719	264,385

V.—Statement of occupations and general destination of adult* passengers of each sex leaving the United Kingdom in 1885, as in the first table, so far as can be ascertained.

Occupation.	British and Irish origin.					Foreigners.				
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other places.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other places.	Total.
<i>Adult males.</i>										
Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.	5,450	351	3,258	28	9,087	645	10	55	8	718
Bakers, confectioners, &c.	94	2	324	10	430	9	12	4	25	55
Blacksmiths and farriers.	79	5	158	8	250	4	3	7	7	21
Boot and shoe makers.	80	3	162	34	279	12	11	1	24	48
Braziers, tinsmiths, white smiths, &c.	17	.....	48	3	68	8	.....	.....	.....	15
Brick and tile makers, potters, &c.	16	.....	29	.....	45	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.	671	17	390	20	1,098	70	.....	16	8	94
Builders.	34	.....	83	2	119	1	.....	3	1	5
Butchers, poultryers, &c.	111	1	82	4	198	20	1	.....	.....	23
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.	40	.....	70	.....	110	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Carpenters and joiners.	526	50	740	52	1,374	62	2	23	5	92
Clerks and agents.	1,436	54	1,122	237	2,849	101	1	30	40	172
Clock and watch makers and jewelers.	48	.....	27	16	91	19	.....	2	5	26
Coach makers and trimmers.	6	.....	33	.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Coopers.	8	.....	12	.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Domestic servants.	305	12	132	46	495	69	.....	3	19	91
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.	45	.....	87	10	142	6	.....	2	.....	8
Engineers.	183	9	301	181	674	5	.....	5	36	46
Farmers and graziers.	3,518	285	1,219	201	5,223	1,550	17	30	148	1,745
Founders, iron and brass, molders, &c.	52	.....	62	2	116	3	.....	3	1	7
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.	3,736	1,998	1,649	2,058	9,441	771	2	23	289	1,083
Laborers, general.	25,506	4,144	3,017	140	32,807	15,514	773	174	43	16,504
Mechanics.	3,731	123	528	91	4,473	821	.....	15	49	885
Millers, malsters, &c.	40	2	37	3	82	35	.....	1	1	37
Miners and quarrymen.	2,257	1	860	207	3,325	711	.....	12	62	785
Painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and glaziers.	314	2	285	1	602	62	.....	10	.....	72
Printers.	58	2	65	14	139	12	.....	2	3	17
Saddlers and harness-makers.	18	1	21	4	44	1	.....	1	.....	3
Sawyers.	15	.....	19	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Seamen.	186	41	93	10	330	30	.....	22	10	62
Shipwrights.	10	.....	18	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Shopkeepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c.	480	25	602	158	1,265	32	.....	16	61	109
Smiths, general.	97	1	29	5	132	44	.....	2	1	47
Spinners and weavers.	198	2	30	1	231	28	.....	3	.....	31
Tailors.	123	4	137	54	318	68	.....	8	2	78
Tanners and curriers.	15	.....	12	1	28	4	.....	.....	.....	32
Turners.	21	.....	12	.....	33	5	.....	.....	.....	38
Wheelwrights and millwrights.	12	.....	38	.....	50	.....	.....	2	.....	52
Army and Navy:										
Officers.	1	8	9	309	327	1	.....	.....	.....	335
Men.	3	7	19	18	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Other trades and professions.	622	6	466	205	1,299	182	1	24	39	246
Males, occupation not stated.	17,303	3,454	3,841	1,881	26,479	4,173	723	102	657	5,655
<i>Adult females.</i>										
Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.	14,915	550	3,920	208	19,593	3,070	177	114	99	3,460
Gentlewomen and governesses.	52	2	53	38	145	6	.....	.....	5	11
Milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c.	257	3	136	41	537	85	.....	1	2	625
Shopwomen.	33	.....	15	7	45	3	.....	.....	.....	51
Spinners and weavers.	78	1	13	.....	92	3	.....	.....	.....	96
Other trades and professions.	83	6	98	78	265	35	.....	3	32	335
Females, occupation not stated.	33,246	4,799	7,853	2,037	48,835	10,065	594	214	559	11,432
Total adults.	116,219	15,977	32,214	9,323	173,733	38,347	2,801	953	2,191	43,792

* According to the passengers acts, all persons of twelve years of age and upwards are considered as adults.

V.—Statement of occupations, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Nationality not distinguished.			Total.				
	United States.	All other places.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Rest of the world.	All other places.	Total.
<i>Adult males.</i>								
Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.				6,095	361	3,313	36	9,805
Bakers, confectioners, &c.				103	2	336	14	455
Blacksmiths and farriers				83	5	161	8	257
Boot and shoe makers				92	3	173	35	303
Braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c.				25		47	3	76
Brick and tile makers, potters, &c.				17		29		46
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.				741	17	406	28	1,192
Builders				35		86	3	124
Butchers, poultryers, &c.				131	2	84	4	221
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers				40		73		113
Carpenters and joiners	1	1		588	58	763	58	1,467
Clerks and agents	130	130		1,537	55	1,152	407	3,151
Clock and watch makers and jewelers				67		29	21	117
Coach makers and trimmers				7		33	1	41
Coopers				8		13		21
Domestic servants		20	20	374	12	135	85	606
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.				51		89	10	150
Engineers		23	23	188	9	306	240	743
Farmers and graziers				5,068	302	1,249	349	6,968
Founders, iron and brass, molders, &c.				55		65	3	123
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.	1	442	443	4,508	2,000	1,672	2,780	10,969
Laborers, general		1	1	41,020	4,917	3,191	184	49,312
Mechanics		4	4	4,552	123	543	144	5,362
Millers, maltsters, &c.				75	2	38	4	119
Miners and quarrymen		1	1	2,968	1	872	270	4,111
Painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and glaziers				376	2	295	1	674
Printers				70	2	67	17	156
Saddlers and harness-makers				19	1	22	4	46
Sawyers				15		19		34
Seamen		5	5	216	41	115	25	397
Shipwrights				10		18		28
Shopkeepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c.				512	25	618	219	1,374
Smiths, general				141	1	31	6	179
Spinners and weavers				226	2	33	1	262
Tailors				191	4	145	56	396
Tanners and curriers				19		12	1	32
Turners				26		15		38
Wheelwrights and millwrights				12				52
Army and navy, officers	72	72		2	8	40	381	400
Army and navy, men	7	7		3	7	9	25	54
Other trades and professions		16	16	804	7	490	260	1,561
Males, occupation not stated	2	939	941	21,478	4,177	3,943	3,477	33,075
<i>Adult females.</i>								
Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.		122	122	17,985	727	4,034	429	23,175
Gentlewomen and governesses		2	2	58	2	53	45	158
Milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c.				442	3	137	43	625
Shopwomen				26		15	7	48
Spinners and weavers				81	1	13		95
Other trades and professions		24	24	118	6	101	134	359
Females, occupation not stated	1	770	771	43,312	5,393	8,067	4,266	61,038
Total adults	4	2,579	2,583	154,570	18,278	33,167	14,093	220,108

VI.—Statement of sums of money recovered for emigrants by the emigration officers during the year 1885, under the forty-ninth section of the passengers act, 1855, without resort to legal proceedings.

Emigration officers at—	Amount recovered.
Liverpool	£ s. d. 486 12 0
London	347 15 11
Glasgow	186 6 8
Londonderry	90 1 3
Total	1,110 16 00

VII.—Amount of money remitted by settlers in the United States and British North America to their friends in the United Kingdom, in each year from 1848 (the first year for which there is any information) to 1885, both inclusive, as far as ascertained.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1848	£460,000	1862	£360,578	1876	£449,641
1849	540,000	1863	383,296	1877	667,564
1850	957,000	1864	332,172	1878	784,067
1851	990,000	1865	431,580	1879	855,631
1852	1,404,000	1866	498,028	1880	1,402,341
1853	1,439,000	1867	543,029	1881	1,505,794
1854	1,780,000	1868	530,564	1882	1,573,552
1855	873,000	1869	639,335	1883	1,611,261
1856	961,000	1870	727,408	1884	1,573,738
1857	593,165	1871	702,488	1885	1,241,585
1858	472,610	1872	749,664		
1859	520,019	1873	724,040	Total	31,018,587
1860	534,478	1874	485,506		
1861	374,061	1875	354,356		

VIII.—Amount of money remitted by settlers in Australia and other places to their friends in the United Kingdom, in each year from 1875 (the first year for which there is any information) to 1885, both inclusive, as far as ascertained.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1875	£7,999	1880	71,407	1885	51,324
1876	25,745	1881	71,013		
1877	77,052	1882	125,206	Total	637,259
1878	51,602	1883	63,289		
1879	51,378	1884	61,244		

*The information given in Tables VII and VIII was obtained through the courtesy of banks and mercantile houses, but there are no means of ascertaining the amount of money sent through private hands and such mercantile houses as declined to give the information.

VIII.—Account of the number of persons that arrived in this country from places out of Europe, so far as recorded, showing their nationality and the countries whence they came, in 1885.

Nationality.	Countries whence arrived.					Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.		
British and Irish.....	57,604	9,321	7,946	4,574	6,023	85,468	91,356
Foreigners.....	23,846	758	326	898	1,178	27,006	32,007
Not distinguished.....					1,075	1,075	103
Total.....	81,450	10,079	8,272	5,472	8,276	118,549	123,466

IX.—Balance of recorded emigration and immigration to and from the following places in 1885.

Country.	Comparing total emigration with total recorded immigration.				Comparing emigration and immigration of persons of British and Irish origin only.			
	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.	Excess of—		Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.	, Excess of—	
			Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.			Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.
United States.....	184,470	81,450	103,020	.....	137,687	57,604	80,083	.....
British North America ..	22,928	10,079	12,849	.....	19,838	9,321	10,517	.....
Australasia.....	40,689	8,272	32,417	.....	39,395	7,946	31,449	.....
Cape of Good Hope and Natal.....	3,960	5,472	.....	1,512	3,268	4,574	.....	1,306
All other places.....	12,338	8,276	4,062	.....	7,456	6,023	1,433	.....
Total.....	264,385	118,549	150,836	.....	207,644	85,468	122,176	.....

X.—Account showing the sex and nationality of the immigrants that arrived in this country from places out of Europe in 1885, and the countries whence they came.

Description of immigrants.	Countries whence arrived.					Total
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	
<i>British and Irish origin.</i>						
Adults:						
Males.....	23,878	5,653	4,565	2,555	2,318	40,969
Females.....	16,998	2,456	2,229	1,098	1,564	24,355
Children:						
Males.....	3,457	648	593	451	577	5,726
Females.....	3,271	564	559	470	544	5,408
Total:						
Males.....	37,335	6,801	5,158	3,006	2,895	55,695
Females.....	20,269	3,020	2,788	1,568	2,126	29,773
Total British and Irish.....	57,604	9,821	7,946	4,574	6,023	83,468
<i>Foreigners.</i>						
Adults:						
Males.....	15,338	608	216	604	717	17,483
Females.....	6,468	86	65	156	359	7,134
Children:						
Males.....	1,043	35	17	84	63	1,342
Females.....	997	29	28	54	39	1,147
Total:						
Males.....	16,381	643	233	688	780	18,725
Females.....	7,465	115	93	210	398	8,281
Total foreigners.....	23,846	758	326	898	1,178	27,006
<i>Nationality not distinguished.</i>						
Adults:						
Males.....					842	842
Females.....					151	151
Children:						
Males.....					44	44
Females.....					38	38
Total:						
Males.....					886	886
Females.....					189	189
Total nationality not distinguished.....					1,075	1,075
<i>Total.</i>						
Adults:						
Males.....	49,216	6,261	4,781	3,159	4,877	68,294
Females.....	23,466	2,542	2,294	1,254	2,094	31,656
Children:						
Males.....	4,500	683	610	535	684	7,012
Females.....	4,268	593	587	524	621	6,563
Total:						
Males.....	53,716	6,944	5,391	3,694	5,561	75,306
Females.....	27,734	3,135	2,881	1,778	2,715	38,243
Grand total.....	81,450	10,079	8,272	5,472	8,276	113,549

XI.—*General statement of emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1885, including British subjects and foreigners, with the destination of the emigrants.*

[Prior to 1853 the nationalities were not distinguished, and this table is divided into two periods, one before the other after 1853, so as to facilitate comparison with the succeeding table, which shows the emigration of persons of British origin only.]

Year or period.	United States.	British North America.	Australia.	All other places.	Total.
1815-'20 (inclusive).....	50,359	70,438	(*)	2,731	123,528
1821-'30 (inclusive).....	99,801	139,269	*6,417	1,805	247,292
1831-'40 (inclusive).....	308,247	322,486	67,892	4,536	703,160
1841-'50 (inclusive).....	1,094,556	429,044	127,124	34,168	1,684,892
1851.....	267,357	42,605	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852.....	244,261	32,873	87,881	3,749	368,764
Total, 1815-'52.....	2,064,581	1,036,714	310,836	51,461	3,463,592
Total, 1853-'60.....	982,625	159,807	397,389	41,654	1,582,475
Total, 1861-'70.....	1,424,466	195,250	280,198	67,656	1,967,570
1871.....	198,843	32,671	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872.....	233,747	32,205	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873.....	238,073	37,208	26,428	13,908	310,612
1874.....	148,161	25,450	53,958	13,445	241,014
1875.....	105,046	17,378	35,525	15,800	173,809
1876.....	75,533	12,327	33,191	17,171	138,222
1877.....	64,027	9,289	31,071	15,584	119,971
1878.....	81,557	13,836	37,214	15,056	147,663
1879.....	134,590	22,509	42,178	17,886	217,163
1880.....	257,274	29,340	25,438	20,242	332,294
Total, 1871-'80.....	1,531,851	232,213	313,106	151,226	2,228,396
1881.....	307,973	34,561	24,093	25,867	392,514
1882.....	295,539	53,475	38,604	25,670	413,288
1883.....	252,226	53,566	73,017	18,348	397,157
1884.....	203,519	37,043	45,944	17,395	303,901
1885.....	184,470	22,928	40,689	16,298	264,385
Total, 1853-'85.....	5,183,669	788,843	1,215,040	364,134	7,548,686
Grand total, 1815-'85.....	7,248,250	1,825,557	1,523,876	415,595	11,013,278

* The customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during the years 1815 to 1824, inclusive, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780, and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

XII.—Statement showing the number and percentage of persons of British and Irish origin only, who left the United Kingdom for the United States, British North America, Australasia, and all other places, in each year from 1853 to 1885, inclusive.

[Prior to 1853 the nationalities were not given.]

Years.	United States.		British North America.		Australasia.		All other places.		Total
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1853	190,952	69	31,779	11	54,818	20	580	.....	278,129
1854	153,627	58	35,679	13	77,256	29	215	.....	267,047
1855	86,239	57	16,110	11	47,284	32	390	.....	150,023
1856	94,931	64	11,399	8	41,379	28	725	.....	148,384
1857	105,516	58	16,803	9	57,858	32	874	1	181,051
1858	49,356	52	6,504	7	36,454	38	2,753	3	95,067
1859	57,006	59	2,469	3	28,004	29	8,924	9	97,003
1860	67,879	71	2,765	3	21,434	22	3,911	4	95,988
Total, 1853-1860	805,596	61	123,408	10	365,307	28	18,372	1	1,312,683
1861	38,160	58	3,953	6	20,597	32	2,487	4	65,197
1862	48,726	50	8,328	8	38,828	40	1,881	2	97,763
1863	130,528	68	9,665	5	50,157	26	2,514	1	192,864
1864	130,165	70	11,371	6	40,073	21	5,472	3	187,081
1865	118,463	68	14,424	8	36,683	21	5,321	3	174,891
1866	131,849	77	9,988	6	23,682	14	4,543	3	170,053
1867	126,051	80	12,160	8	14,023	9	4,748	3	156,982
1868	108,490	78	12,332	9	12,332	9	5,033	4	138,197
1869	146,737	79	20,921	11	14,457	8	4,185	2	186,300
1870	153,466	76	27,168	13	16,526	8	5,351	3	205,511
Total, 1861-1870	1,132,626	72	130,310	8	267,358	17	41,535	3	1,571,829
1871	150,788	78	24,954	13	11,695	6	5,314	3	192,751
1872	161,782	77	24,382	12	15,248	7	9,082	4	210,494
1873	166,730	63	29,045	13	25,137	11	7,433	3	228,345
1874	113,774	58	20,728	10	52,581	27	10,189	5	197,272
1875	81,193	58	12,306	9	31,750	24	12,426	9	140,675
1876	54,554	50	9,335	9	32,196	29	13,384	12	109,469
1877	45,481	48	7,720	8	39,138	32	11,856	12	95,183
1878	54,684	49	10,632	9	30,479	32	11,077	10	112,862
1879	91,806	56	17,952	11	40,959	25	13,557	8	164,274
1880	166,570	73	20,902	9	24,184	11	15,886	7	227,542
Total, 1871-1880	1,087,372	65	177,976	11	303,367	18	110,204	6	1,678,919
1881	176,104	73	23,912	10	22,682	9	20,304	8	243,002
1882	181,903	65	40,441	15	87,269	13	19,733	7	279,368
1883	191,573	60	44,185	14	71,264	22	13,096	4	320,118
1884	155,280	64	31,134	13	44,255	18	11,510	5	242,179
1885	137,687	66	19,838	10	39,395	19	10,724	5	207,644
Grand total, 1853-'85	3,868,141	66	591,204	10	1,150,917	20	245,478	4	5,855,740

XIII.—Statement showing the proportion to the population of the emigration from the United Kingdom of persons of British origin only, for each year from 1853 to 1885, inclusive, with the averages for each quinquennial and decennial period.

[This table shows the gross emigration only, and is subject to the qualification that recorded immigration in recent years is much larger than formerly.]

Year or quinquennial period.	Estimated population at middle of each year and quinquennial or other period.	Emigration of each year and average annual emigration of quinquennial or other period.	Proportion of emigration to population.	Year or quinquennial period.	Estimated population at middle of each year and quinquennial or other period.	Emigration of each year and average annual emigration of quinquennial or other period.	Proportion of emigration to population.
1853.....	27,542,588	278,129	1.01	1871.....	31,555,694	192,751	.61
1854.....	27,658,704	207,047	.97	1872.....	31,874,183	210,494	.66
1855.....	27,821,730	150,023	.54	1873.....	32,177,550	228,345	.71
Average, 1853-'55.....	27,674,341	231,733	.84	1874.....	32,501,517	197,272	.61
1856.....	28,011,034	148,284	.53	1875.....	32,838,758	140,675	.43
1857.....	28,188,260	181,051	.64	Average, 1871-'75.....	32,189,540	193,907	.60
1858.....	28,369,770	95,067	.33	1876.....	33,199,904	109,469	.33
1859.....	28,590,224	97,093	.34	1877.....	33,575,941	95,195	.28
1860.....	28,778,411	95,989	.33	1878.....	33,948,773	112,902	.33
Average, 1856-'60.....	28,391,544	123,497	.43	1879.....	34,302,557	164,274	.48
Average, 1853-'60.....	28,122,593	164,085	.58	1880.....	34,622,980	227,542	.66
1861.....	28,977,133	65,197	.22	Average, 1876-'80.....	33,929,039	141,876	.42
1862.....	29,243,610	97,763	.33	Average, 1871-'80.....	33,030,290	167,892	.51
1863.....	29,470,969	192,864	.65	1881.....	34,952,204	243,002	.70
1864.....	29,680,437	187,081	.63	1882.....	35,297,114	279,366	.79
1865.....	29,923,177	174,891	.58	1883.....	35,611,770	320,118	.90
Average, 1861-'65.....	29,459,465	143,559	.48	1884.....	35,961,540	242,179	.67
1866.....	30,147,755	170,053	.56	1885.....	36,325,115	207,644	.57
1867.....	30,409,132	156,982	.52	Average, 1881-'85.....	35,629,549	258,462	.73
1868.....	30,689,977	138,187	.45	Average, 1876-'85.....	34,779,294	200,169	.58
1869.....	30,978,278	186,300	.60				
1870.....	31,250,535	202,511	.65				
Average, 1866-'70.....	30,696,335	170,807	.56				
Average, 1861-'70.....	30,077,900	157,183	.52				

XIV.—Statement showing in detail the destinations of persons who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe since the 1st January, 1853, distinguishing English, Scotch, Irish, and foreigners.

TO UNITED STATES.

Nationalities.	Annual average, 1853-'60.	Annual average, 1861-'70.	Annual average, 1871-'80.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total for thirty-three years, 1853-'85.
Of British origin:										
English.....	24,460	36,511	54,975	69,081	90,527	94,599	93,892	83,324	73,789	1,546,185
Scotch.....	4,383	7,667	8,807	14,471	18,288	19,004	15,332	12,752	13,241	278,366
Irish.....	71,856	69,084	44,955	83,018	67,339	68,800	82,849	59,204	50,657	2,043,500
Total of British origin.....	100,699	113,262	108,737	166,570	176,104	181,903	191,573	155,280	137,687	3,868,141
Foreigners.....	12,059	22,837	41,866	88,801	129,701	112,709	60,068	48,206	46,779	1,141,166
Not distinguished.....	10,195	6,347	2,562	1,903	2,168	927	585	33	4	174,362
Total.....	122,953	142,446	153,165	257,274	307,973	295,539	252,226	203,519	184,470	5,183,669

XIV.—Statement showing in detail the destinations of persons who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe since the 1st of January, 1853, &c.—Continued.

TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Nationalities.	Annual average, 1853-60.	Annual average, 1861-70.	Annual average, 1871-80.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total for thirty- three years, 1853-85.
Of British origin:										
English.....	3,791	6,589	12,638	13,541	17,164	27,763	27,995	23,463	14,817	332,892
Scotch.....	3,550	2,434	2,581	3,221	3,182	4,630	3,871	3,163	2,345	95,743
Irish.....	8,085	4,008	2,578	4,140	3,566	8,048	12,319	4,508	2,676	161,659
Total of British origin	15,426	13,031	17,797	20,902	23,912	40,441	44,185	31,134	19,838	591,294
Foreigners.....	1,199	3,978	5,334	8,434	10,649	13,034	9,381	5,866	3,090	144,738
Not distinguished.....	3,351	2,516	89	4				43		52,903
Total.....	19,976	19,525	23,220	29,340	34,561	53,475	53,566	37,043	22,928	788,643

TO AUSTRALASIA.

Of British origin:										
English.....	27,311	14,211	20,035	15,176	15,704	24,345	50,201	80,967	28,380	710,542
Scotch.....	6,829	4,233	4,107	3,059	2,438	6,240	10,975	4,952	4,731	167,367
Irish.....	11,523	8,292	6,195	5,949	4,545	6,704	10,088	8,836	6,284	273,008
Total of British origin	45,663	26,736	30,337	24,184	22,682	37,289	71,264	44,255	39,395	1,150,917
Foreigners.....	1,077	574	928	1,253	1,410	1,307	1,753	1,659	1,294	31,183
Not distinguished.....	2,934	697	46	1	1	8		30		30,898
Total.....	49,674	28,020	31,311	25,438	24,093	38,604	73,017	46,944	40,689	1,213,008

TO ALL OTHER PLACES.

Of British origin:										
English.....	1,241	3,205	9,408	14,047	16,581	16,285	11,648	9,906	9,274	199,747
Scotch.....	428	474	1,070	1,305	2,973	2,368	961	1,086	1,050	27,314
Irish.....	627	474	542	534	750	1,060	487	518	400	18,417
Total of British origin	2,296	4,153	11,020	15,886	20,304	19,733	13,096	11,510	10,724	245,478
Foreigners.....	85	1,028	2,122	1,881	2,621	2,979	2,058	2,002	2,620	44,462
Not distinguished.....	2,826	1,584	1,980	2,475	2,962	2,958	3,194	3,883	2,954	74,194
Total.....	5,207	6,765	15,122	20,242	25,887	25,670	18,348	17,395	16,298	364,134

TO ALL PLACES.

Of British origin:										
English.....	56,808	60,517	97,056	111,845	139,976	162,992	183,236	147,660	126,260	2,790,276
Scotch.....	15,191	14,808	16,565	22,056	26,826	32,242	31,159	21,953	21,367	568,779
Irish.....	92,091	81,858	54,270	93,641	76,200	84,132	105,743	72,566	60,017	2,496,674
Total of British origin	164,086	157,183	167,891	227,542	243,002	279,366	320,118	242,179	207,644	5,855,749
Foreigners.....	14,419	28,431	50,270	100,869	144,381	130,029	73,260	57,733	53,783	1,361,549
Not distinguished.....	19,305	11,143	4,677	4,383	5,131	3,893	3,779	3,989	2,958	332,397
Total.....	197,809	196,757	222,838	332,794	392,514	413,288	397,157	303,901	264,385	7,549,696

XV.—Statement showing the number of persons of English, Scotch, and Irish origin that left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, with the proportion that the number of each nationality is of the total of such persons, in each of the years from 1853 to 1885, inclusive.

Year or period.	English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British and Irish.
	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.	Number.	Percentage of total.	
1853	62,915	23	22,605	8	192,609	69	278,129
1854	90,968	34	25,872	10	150,209	56	267,047
1855	57,132	38	14,037	9	78,854	58	150,028
Total, 1853-'55	211,013	30	62,514	9	421,672	61	695,199
1856	64,527	44	12,033	8	71,734	48	148,284
1857	78,580	43	16,253	9	86,238	48	181,051
1858	89,971	42	11,815	12	43,281	46	95,067
1859	33,030	35	10,182	10	52,981	55	97,083
1860	26,421	28	8,733	9	60,835	63	95,989
Total, 1856-'60	243,409	39	50,016	10	315,059	51	617,484
1861	22,145	34	6,790	10	36,322	56	65,107
1862	35,487	36	12,596	13	49,050	51	97,703
1863	61,243	32	15,230	8	116,391	60	192,864
1864	36,018	30	15,035	8	115,428	62	167,081
1865	61,345	35	12,870	7	100,676	58	174,891
Total, 1861-'65	236,838	33	62,461	9	418,497	58	717,796
1866	58,450	35	12,307	7	98,690	58	170,053
1867	55,484	35	12,866	8	84,622	57	156,982
1868	58,268	42	14,954	11	64,965	47	138,187
1869	90,416	49	22,559	12	73,325	39	186,300
1870	105,293	52	22,935	11	74,283	37	202,511
Total, 1866-'70	368,327	43	85,621	10	400,085	47	854,033
1871	102,452	58	19,232	10	71,067	37	192,751
1872	118,100	56	19,541	9	72,763	35	210,494
1873	123,343	54	21,310	9	83,693	37	228,345
1874	116,490	59	20,286	10	60,496	31	197,272
1875	84,540	60	14,686	10	41,449	30	140,675
Total, 1871-'75	545,015	56	95,055	10	329,467	34	969,537
1876	73,396	67	10,097	9	25,976	24	109,469
1877	63,711	67	8,653	9	22,831	24	95,195
1878	72,323	64	11,067	10	29,492	26	112,902
1879	104,275	64	18,703	11	41,296	25	164,274
1880	111,845	49	22,056	10	93,641	41	227,542
Total, 1876-'80	425,550	60	70,596	10	213,236	30	709,382
1881	139,976	58	26,826	11	76,200	31	243,002
1882	162,992	38	32,242	12	84,182	30	279,366
1883	183,286	57	31,189	10	105,743	33	320,116
1884	147,660	61	21,953	9	72,566	30	242,179
1885	126,280	61	21,367	10	60,017	29	207,644
Total, 1881-'85	760,124	59	133,527	10	396,658	31	1,292,309
Grand total, 1853-'85 (33 years)	2,790,276	48	568,790	10	2,496,674	42	5,855,740

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

XVI.—Statement showing in detail, for English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign emigrants in each of the years 1877 to 1885, the number and sex of adult emigrants, the excess of males over females, and the number of children, compared with the total number of emigrants.

Nationalities.	Years.	Total number of emigrants.	Adults.			Children and infants.		Per cent.
			Males.	Females.	Excess of males over females.	Total number.	Proportion of children to total emigrants.	
English	1877	63,711	34,230	18,768	15,462	10,713	16.7	
	1878	72,323	39,872	20,721	19,151	11,730	16.2	
	1879	104,275	59,007	26,662	32,345	18,608	17.8	
	1880	111,845	59,150	31,018	28,132	21,677	19.4	
	1881	139,976	74,227	37,424	36,803	28,325	20.2	
	1882	162,962	84,170	45,418	38,752	33,404	20.5	
	1883	183,326	92,762	51,866	40,896	38,608	21.1	
	1884	147,660	76,577	42,839	33,738	28,244	19.1	
	1885	126,260	67,345	36,733	30,612	22,182	17.6	
	Scotch	1877	8,653	4,547	2,563	1,984	1,543	17.8
1878		11,087	5,756	3,180	2,576	2,151	19.4	
1879		18,703	9,865	4,724	5,141	4,114	22.0	
1880		22,056	11,047	6,051	4,996	4,958	22.5	
1881		26,826	13,614	7,038	6,776	5,974	22.3	
1882		32,242	16,816	8,614	7,702	7,312	22.7	
1883		31,139	14,596	8,822	5,774	7,721	24.8	
1884		21,953	10,561	6,341	4,220	5,051	23.0	
1885		21,367	10,707	6,148	4,560	4,512	21.1	
Irish		1877	22,831	10,313	9,826	487	2,692	11.8
	1878	29,492	13,224	12,700	524	3,568	12.1	
	1879	41,296	18,929	17,046	1,883	5,321	12.9	
	1880	93,641	42,316	39,368	2,948	11,957	12.8	
	1881	76,200	34,627	31,696	2,929	9,875	13.0	
	1882	84,182	38,757	34,126	4,631	11,249	13.4	
	1883	105,743	43,636	43,020	616	19,087	18.1	
	1884	72,566	30,640	30,819	*179	11,107	15.3	
	1885	60,017	26,169	26,681	*462	7,217	12.0	
	Total of British origin.....	1877	95,195	49,090	31,157	17,933	14,948	15.7
1878		112,902	58,852	36,601	22,251	17,449	15.5	
1879		164,274	87,801	48,432	39,369	28,041	17.1	
1880		227,542	112,513	76,437	36,076	38,592	17.0	
1881		243,002	122,668	76,180	46,508	44,174	18.2	
1882		279,866	139,243	88,158	51,085	51,965	18.6	
1883		320,118	150,994	103,708	47,286	65,416	20.4	
1884		242,179	117,778	79,999	37,779	44,402	18.3	
1885		207,644	104,221	69,512	34,709	33,911	16.3	
Foreigners		1877	21,289	11,649	5,895	5,754	3,745	17.6
	1878	31,697	17,948	8,157	9,791	5,592	17.6	
	1879	49,480	29,320	11,378	17,942	8,782	17.7	
	1880	100,369	56,668	23,782	32,936	19,969	18.9	
	1881	144,381	78,240	33,637	44,603	32,504	22.5	
	1882	180,029	72,384	30,882	41,552	26,813	20.6	
	1883	73,260	38,805	19,107	19,638	15,288	20.9	
	1884	57,773	31,730	14,989	16,761	11,084	18.1	
	1885	53,788	28,725	15,067	13,658	9,901	18.6	

* Excess of females over males.

XVII.—Statement showing the total number of British and foreign immigrants, from various countries, landed in the United Kingdom in each year since 1870, the first year in which the number was recorded.

Year or period.	From United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other places.	Total.
1870	46,505		2,652		49,157
1871	47,726	3,997	1,994	110	53,827
1872	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	70,181
1873	68,536	5,862	2,574	9,444	86,416
1874	100,527	7,791	1,892	7,919	118,129
1875	80,045	6,577	2,108	5,498	94,228
Total 1871-'75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	422,781
1876	72,592	7,284	2,761	10,920	98,557
1877	60,825	5,992	4,702	10,329	81,848
1878	54,989	6,401	4,408	12,158	77,951
1879	34,043	3,640	5,294	10,996	53,973
1880	45,488	5,084	6,290	11,454	68,316
Total 1876-'80	267,937	28,401	23,450	55,857	375,645
1881	51,197	6,199	6,308	13,401	77,105
1882	53,415	6,714	7,318	15,357	82,804
1883	70,560	7,280	7,155	15,508	100,503
1884	91,016	9,167	8,694	14,589	123,466
1885	81,450	10,079	8,272	13,748	113,549
Total 1881-'85	347,638	39,439	37,747	72,608	497,427

* Cannot be given.

XVIII.—Statement showing the number of British and Irish immigrants, from various countries, landed in the United Kingdom in each year since 1876, the first year in which the nationality of the immigrants was recorded.

Year or period.	From United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other places.	Total.
1876	54,697	6,629	2,579	7,499	71,404
1877	44,878	5,687	4,637	8,688	63,890
1878	34,040	6,204	4,207	10,493	54,944
1879	20,048	3,497	4,967	9,424	37,936
1880	26,518	4,688	5,910	9,891	47,007
Total 1876-'80	180,181	26,705	22,300	45,995	275,181
1881	29,781	5,761	5,877	11,288	52,707
1882	28,468	6,097	6,871	13,275	54,711
1883	46,703	7,021	6,844	13,236	73,804
1884	61,466	8,861	8,312	12,717	91,356
1885	57,604	9,321	7,946	10,597	85,468
Total 1881-'85	224,022	37,061	35,860	61,118	358,046

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

XIX.—Statement showing, for each year since 1870, the countries from whence the immigrants came to the United Kingdom, distinguishing the nationality of the immigrants as far as possible.

FROM UNITED STATES.

Nationalities.	Annual average, 1870-74 (five years).	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
		British and Irish	(*)	(*)	54,697	44,878	34,040	20,048	26,518	29,781	28,468	46,703	61,466	57,604
Foreigners.....	(*)	(*)	17,363	15,912	20,949	13,955	18,970	21,416	18,493	23,857	29,550	23,846	
Not distinguished	(*)	(*)	532	32 ^a	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,454	.....	.....	.....
Total	(*)	(*)	80,045	72,592	60,825	54,969	34,043	45,488	51,197	53,415	70,560	91,016	81,450

FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

British and Irish	(*)	(*)	6,629	5,667	6,240	3,497	4,688	5,761	6,097	7,021	8,061	9,321	
Foreigners.....	(*)	(*)	655	305	197	143	396	438	560	259	306	738	
Not distinguished .....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Total	(*)	(*)	6,577	7,284	5,992	6,401	3,640	5,048	6,199	6,714	7,280	9,167	10,079

FROM AUSTRALASIA.

British and Irish	(*)	(*)	2,379	4,637	4,207	4,967	5,910	5,877	6,871	6,444	8,312	7,946	
Foreigners.....	(*)	(*)	.....	65	196	327	380	431	447	311	362	338
Not distinguished	(*)	(*)	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	(*)	(*)	2,108	2,761	4,701	4,403	5,294	6,290	6,308	7,318	7,155	8,694	8,722

FROM ALL OTHER PLACES.

British and Irish.....	(*)	(*)	7,406	8,688	10,493	9,424	9,891	11,288	13,275	13,236	12,717	10,397	
Foreigners.....	(*)	(*)	2,225	1,470	1,665	1,572	1,563	2,113	2,082	2,272	1,769	2,076	
Not distinguished	(*)	(*)	1,190	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	1,075
Total	(*)	(*)	5,498	10,920	10,329	12,156	10,996	11,454	13,401	15,357	15,508	14,589	13,746

FROM ALL PLACES.

British and Irish.....	(*)	(*)	71,404	63,890	54,944	37,936	47,007	52,707	54,711	73,804	91,356	85,497		
Foreigners.....	(*)	(*)	20,243	17,575	23,007	16,037	21,303	24,398	22,582	25,699	32,007	27,066		
Not distinguished	(*)	(*)	1,910	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,511	.....	103	1,075
Grand total.....			75,542	94,228	93,557	81,848	77,951	53,973	68,316	77,105	82,804	100,503	123,444	113,549

* Cannot be given.

XX.—Statement showing, for British and foreign immigrants, in each of the years 1877 to 1885, the number and sex of adult immigrants, the excess of males over females, and the number of children compared with total number of immigrants.

Nationalities.	Years.	Total number of immigrants.	Adults.			Children and infants.		<i>Per cent.</i>
			Males.	Females.	Excess of males over females.	Total number.	Proportion of children to total immigrants.	
British and Irish.....	1877	63,890	35,405	18,609	16,796	9,876	15.5	
	1878	54,944	31,343	15,688	15,655	7,913	14.4	
	1879	37,936	21,035	11,342	9,693	5,569	14.7	
	1880	47,007	26,007	14,712	11,294	6,287	13.4	
	1881	52,707	28,780	16,609	12,111	7,258	13.8	
	1882	54,711	30,277	16,317	13,960	8,117	14.8	
	1883	73,804	45,928	19,178	26,750	8,698	11.8	
	1884	91,356	55,950	24,003	31,956	11,304	12.5	
	1885	85,468	49,969	24,365	25,604	11,134	13.0	
Foreigners.....	1877	17,755	11,186	4,679	6,507	1,890	10.6	
	1878	23,007	14,373	6,644	7,729	1,900	8.6	
	1879	16,037	9,076	5,331	3,745	1,630	10.2	
	1880	21,309	11,474	7,487	3,988	2,347	11.0	
	1881	24,398	13,037	8,273	4,764	3,088	12.7	
	1882	22,582	11,992	7,395	4,597	3,195	14.1	
	1883	26,699	18,049	6,511	11,538	2,129	8.0	
	1884	32,007	21,228	8,008	13,220	2,771	8.7	
	1885	27,006	17,483	7,134	10,349	2,389	8.8	

XXI.—Balance of emigration, deducting total recorded immigration from total recorded emigration.

Years.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net emigration.	Years.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net emigration.
1870.....	256,940	49,157	207,783	1878.....	147,663	77,951	69,712
1871.....	252,435	53,827	198,608	1879.....	217,163	53,973	163,190
1872.....	295,213	70,181	225,032	1880.....	332,294	69,316	263,978
1873.....	310,612	86,416	224,196	1881.....	392,514	77,105	315,409
1874.....	241,014	118,129	122,885	1882.....	413,288	82,804	330,484
1875.....	173,809	94,228	79,581	1883.....	397,157	100,503	296,654
1876.....	138,222	93,557	44,665	1884.....	303,901	123,466	180,435
1877.....	119,971	81,848	38,123	1885.....	264,385	113,549	150,836

XXII.—Balance of emigration of persons of British and Irish origin only, deducting recorded immigration from recorded emigration of such persons.

Years.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net emigration.	
			Numbers.	Proportion per cent. of total population of United Kingdom.
1876.....	109,460	71,494	38,065	0.11
1877.....	95,195	63,890	31,305	0.09
1878.....	112,902	54,944	57,958	0.17
1879.....	164,274	37,936	126,338	0.37
1880.....	227,542	47,007	180,535	0.52
1881.....	243,002	52,707	190,295	0.54
1882.....	279,366	54,711	224,655	0.64
1883.....	320,118	73,804	246,314	0.69
1884.....	242,179	91,356	150,823	0.42
1885.....	207,644	85,468	122,176	0.34

XXIII.—Destinations of excess of emigrants over immigrants, among persons of British and Irish origin only, in the undermentioned years.

Years.	Country of emigration and immigration.				
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other places.	Total.
1876	*143	2,706	29,617	5,685	38,065
1877	608	2,033	23,501	3,168	31,310
1878	20,654	4,448	32,272	594	57,968
1879	71,758	14,455	35,992	4,133	126,338
1880	140,052	16,214	18,274	5,995	180,535
1881	146,323	18,151	16,805	9,016	190,295
1882	153,435	34,344	30,418	6,458	224,655
1883	144,870	37,164	64,420	*140	246,514
1884	93,814	22,273	35,943	*1,297	153,327
1885	80,083	10,517	31,449	127	122,176

* Excess of immigrants.

I am indebted to Mr. Giffen for copies of each of his returns for the ten years from 1876 to 1885. Very able reports accompany these returns, the chief points of which may be thus grouped, epitomized, and commented upon :

THE LAW OF EMIGRATION.

North America its destination when trade is good.

In 1876, 143 more British and Irish returned to the United Kingdom from the United States than emigrated thither.

The emigration to Australasia, however—

Says Mr. Giffen in his report for that year—

has been of late comparatively steady, while that to the United States and North America fluctuates from year to year and period to period. The phenomenon may be not unconnected with the encouragement to immigration given by some of the Australian colonies, which operates in all years alike, whereas in years when natural causes promote a stream of emigration from European countries, the flow is to North America as the most easily accessible country.

In the report for 1879 the subject is continued:

The actual decline of immigration [says Mr. Giffen], at a time when emigration increases, appears important. It would seem to be a natural inference from this circumstance that there is always a certain amount of "tentative" emigration, and that of those who go away a larger number stay in the countries to which they depart in good times than in times when trade is depressed. Thus the diminution of immigration in a year like 1879 is a sign of the operation of causes which are likely to promote emigration for some time afterwards. By and by, as emigration increases, immigration will increase too, till at last, when the tide is again turning, immigration will be large in the face of declining emigration, and there will be a small excess of emigrants; but for the present, judging by past statistics, we seem to be at the comparatively early stage of a new tide of emigration. It will be seen [see Table XXI, page 407 of this report] that between 1870 and 1873 emigration and immigration both increased, but there was very little increase in the excess of emigrants; that in 1874 there was a large decrease of emigration coupled with a large increase of immigration, so that the excess of emigration showed a large diminution, the exact contrary of what is now occurring; and that from 1874 to 1877 there was a steady decline of both emigration and immigration, but more in the former than the latter, so that the excess of emigrants declined. It seems reasonable to infer that the present movement is likely to follow the same course, and will be followed by an increase of both emigration and immigration, accompanying a considerable net emigration, and thereby a decrease of both, accompanied by a very small net emigration. Of course I do not put forward any such opinion authoritatively, the sole object being to call attention to what seems the bearing of the figures when compared with those of former periods.

How accurately, however, even at that early day, Mr. Giffen discerned the rule, since more completely developed, will be seen by reference again to the table indicated above between brackets, viz, Table XXI, of this report.

It has already been stated incidentally [continues Mr. Giffen] that the principal part of the increase of emigration, as was the case last year, is to the United States and British North America, in which, as I had often occasion to point out in former reports, the chief falling off in previous years occurred. The point seems deserving of fuller statement. The inference from the former falling off was that the natural stream of emigration was to North America, and the emigration to Australia was only staidier because it was not so completely self-supporting; and this inference is apparently supported by the direction of the stream of emigration when trade becomes good. Almost all the increase goes to North America and very little to Australia. Thus, taking all emigrants, including foreigners, we find that out of a total increase of 70,000 in 1879 compared with 1878, no less than 53,000 is an increase of emigration to the United States and 9,000 to British North America, leaving only 8,000 as the increase to all other places, including Australia. The increase to America, moreover, is about 65 per cent., whereas to Australia it is very little over 13 per cent. Dealing with the emigration of persons of British and Irish origin only, we find that while the total increase as above stated is 51,372 persons, the increase to the United States only is 37,112 persons and to British North America 7,300 persons, leaving only 7,000 as the increase to all other places, including Australia. Here, again, the increase to North America is 69 per cent., and to Australia only about 12 per cent.

In his report for 1884 Mr. Giffen notes the great decline in emigration for that year, which he had foreshadowed in his report for 1883 as likely to occur, and proceeds:

The fact being thus evident that there is a general decline in emigration, which has practically been going on for two years and seems likely to continue during the present year, it may be interesting for a moment to consider how far the facts brought out in these tables correspond to what has been suggested from time to time as the reason for the rise and fall in emigration itself. What I have pointed out in former reports is that to all appearance emigration, as a rule, does not take place in times of the greatest dullness of trade, but rather in times of prosperity immediately succeeding a period of dullness, and that it begins to fall off again when depression returns. The reason may, perhaps, be that as the chief emigration takes place to the United States, and as the largest fluctuations are in the movements to and from the United States, then it is the state of trade there which determines the strength of the current of emigration from Europe at particular times. That state of trade, whether prosperous or the reverse, is likely enough to correspond with the state of trade in Europe itself. This being so, it would follow that emigration would take place from Europe when times are good, and not when times are dull. The reason, however, would be not that prosperity causes the emigration or dullness the decline of the emigration, but that it is the prosperity or dullness of trade in the United States, and in other countries to which emigrants proceed, which is the real operative cause. At any rate, the facts of the present time quite bear out this view. Trade has been depressed in the United States during the last two years, and is more depressed now than it was at the beginning of the period, and it is during these two years that the emigration from Europe has been declining, and that the immigration into Europe has been increasing; that immigration, it may be observed, being greatest from the United States. It is also plain that emigrants, consisting principally of laborers, are hardly likely to proceed to new countries in the years when there is no demand for them, and when, on the contrary, there is a great abundance of labor in these new countries. To some extent, also, I should say the figures as to emigration are affected by the occurrence of years of prosperity in this way, that in the earlier years of prosperity a considerable lending of capital from old to new countries goes on, and this lending of capital promotes emigration from the old countries to the new, helping to give greater employment for labor in the new countries than there would otherwise be. In this way an appearance of probability is given to the assumption that prosperity is the cause of emigration. There is no doubt, however, that prosperity in the way described is only a contributory cause. The main cause is the great demand for labor in new countries when times are good there, from whatever cause, and it is only a coincidence that times are good in these countries when they happen to be good in the old countries themselves.

It would be reasonable to anticipate that the moment prosperity returns to the United States the tide of emigration to that country will again begin to flow.

One of the best proofs of the volume of emigration being related to the state of affairs of the United States is to be found in the figures as to immigration, when an

account is taken of the countries from which the immigrants came. Such an account is presented in the following table :

XXIV.—Number of immigrants of British and Irish origin that landed in the United Kingdom from foreign countries in each of the years 1877 to 1884.

Countries.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
United States.....	44, 578	34, 040	20, 048	26, 518	29, 781	28, 468	46, 703	61, 468
British North America.....	5, 687	6, 204	3, 497	4, 688	5, 781	6, 097	7, 021	8, 661
Australasia.....	4, 637	4, 207	4, 967	5, 910	5, 877	6, 871	6, 844	8, 312
Other places.....	8, 688	10, 493	9, 424	9, 891	11, 268	13, 275	13, 236	12, 717
Total.....	63, 890	54, 944	37, 936	47, 007	52, 707	54, 711	73, 804	91, 358

From this table it will be seen—and it may usefully be compared with the tables of emigration—that the chief fluctuating element as regards immigration is in the numbers coming from the United States.

In 1877 these numbers were 44,000, falling to 20,000 in 1879; since that date there has been a gradual increase until last year, the year of largest immigration of all, when the total was 61,000, or two-thirds of the whole immigration. No other destination shows changes at all corresponding, the difference in the immigration from all other places between 1879, the least year, and 1884, the highest year, being little more than 12,000. If it be true, then, that a large increase of immigration into this country means a decline in the emigration itself, and that the emigration in turn is determined by the want of employment in the country from which the immigrants return, then it must be evident that it is the state of affairs in the United States which is now diminishing the volume of emigration. Not only are the emigrants deterred from going to the United States by the state of the labor market there, but many people who have gone to that country are returning because they can find no employment at the present time.

The facts as to the immigration of persons of foreign origin are entirely in harmony with those in the above table.

Reference has frequently been made in these reports to the peculiar character of the emigration to Australasia, which varies not quite in accordance with the emigration to the United States, and appears to be less exclusively determined by natural causes.

The emigration to Australasia last year was much smaller than it had been in 1883, but still a large figure; and but for the special emigration to Australasia neither would there have been the large increase of British emigration, which took place in 1884, from the United Kingdom, nor would the figure of emigration last year, small as it is by comparison, have been so large in reality.

The following table brings out this fact very clearly :

XXV.—Destinations of excess of emigrants over immigrants among persons of British and Irish origin only in the undermentioned years.

Country of emigration and immigration.	Excess of emigrants in—								
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
United States.....	—*143	603	23, 654	71, 758	140, 052	146, 323	153, 435	144, 870	93, 814
British North America.....	2, 706	2, 033	4, 448	14, 455	16, 214	18, 151	34, 344	37, 161	22, 273
Australasia.....	29, 617	25, 501	32, 272	35, 992	18, 274	16, 805	30, 418	64, 420	33, 943
All other parts.....	5, 885	3, 168	584	4, 133	5, 995	9, 016	6, 458	—*140	—*1, 297
Total.....	38, 065	31, 305	57, 958	126, 338	180, 535	190, 295	224, 655	246, 314	150, 823

* Excess of immigrants.

Commenting in his report for 1879 on so much of the above table as was then prepared, Mr. Giffen called attention to the remarkable increase which had taken place in the net emigration to the United States, from zero in 1876, to 20,654 in 1878, and to the increase of 240 per cent. from the latter number to the number for 1879. The increase in the case of Australasia, however, was but 30 per cent. from 1877 to 1878.

and but 10 per cent. from 1878 to 1879. "In other words," says Mr. Giffen, "the natural stream of emigration to North America, which was almost wholly suspended in 1876 and 1877, and which began to flow a little in 1878, had once more swollen to dimensions greatly in excess of the comparatively steady emigration to Australia."

REGULARITY IN THE OPERATION OF THE LAW.

The regularity in the rise and fall of emigration and immigration which had begun to be observed in the report for 1879, as quoted above, continued so uninterruptedly that, in remarking upon the decline in immigration in 1855, Mr. Giffen, in his report for last year, again discusses the subject, as follows:

The peculiarity [here] is that whereas in 1884 there was an increase of immigration, which reached its maximum in that year, there is now a decline. This decline was fully anticipated in last year's report, there being a certain regularity in the rise and fall of emigration and immigration which suggested the anticipation. According to former experience, it was stated, all the figures for 1885 ought to be smaller than they were in 1884. It is too soon to affirm a general and unfailing law in the matter, but the regularity of the movement, which has now been additionally confirmed by the experience of 1885, is in every way remarkable.

The rule, as stated in last year's report, is to the effect that an increase of immigration accompanies generally an increase of emigration, and reaches its maximum in those years when the emigration begins to fall off from the maximum it has itself reached, and then in the succeeding years emigration and immigration both decline, the minimum, however, in the case of emigration preceding the minimum in the case of immigration, which, as a rule, occurs in the first year after the emigration, having declined, begins again to increase. Emigration had declined in 1884, and as that was the year of maximum immigration, the rule required that emigration and immigration should both fall off in 1885. This is what has happened. It now remains to be seen whether the increase of emigration will again precede the increase of immigration. According to former experience, we should first look for a decline or a stationary condition, as regards both emigration and immigration, for a year or two, with a low excess of emigrants over immigrants.

From the statistics of emigration for the first nine months of 1886, given further on in this report, it appears that the stationary condition here anticipated has not taken place, but there can be no question about the correctness of the prediction, in this same report of 1885, that "if there is a revival of emigration soon, this revival, according to all past experience, will be a sure indication of returning prosperity in the United States and other new countries."

THE IRISH.

The subject of Irish emigration and its peculiarities receives much attention in Mr. Giffen's reports. The points of chief interest dwelt upon may be thus stated:

The position of the English and Irish contingents in the emigration of persons of British origin is exactly reversed from what it was. Ireland in 1853-'55 contributed 61 per cent. of the emigrants, England contributing only 30 per cent.; but now England contributes 61 per cent. as compared with the Irish proportion of 29. In 1876-'77 the proportions had risen for England to 67 and had fallen for Ireland to only 24, and it was then conjectured that the reverse of positions alluded to was due to the larger proportion which those who were not really emigrants bore to the total emigration in years of low emigration as compared with the years when the total emigration was great. But, whatever the cause, the decline of the Irish and the increase of the English contingents has not varied very greatly from the extremes reached in the years referred to, as will appear more fully by reference to Mr. Giffen's Table No. XV, on page 403 of this report. It should be remembered,

CONCERNING THE OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

In Mr. Giffen's report for 1876 occurs the following observation upon the classification of the occupations of emigrants, as given in the table under that head for that year, which, I take it, equally applies to the tables of "occupations" in succeeding reports, including Table V, given on page 394 of this report:

These figures as to occupations are necessarily somewhat loose, owing to the difficulty of getting the data properly registered in the first instance, and the numbers from whom no proper record of their occupation can be obtained. There seems no doubt, however, of the broad facts that the majority of adult male emigrants are laborers, and of single adult female emigrants domestic servants, though it would be difficult to insist on the minute correctness of the other classifications, or to draw any inferences from them.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS VIA THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Giffen calls attention, in his report for 1882, to the fact that his returns do not include a certain number of emigrants from the United Kingdom who take their passage to continental ports, and thence proceed, by shipping from those ports, to the United States. He had ascertained that during 1882 about 5,000 persons from the United Kingdom had gone to the United States by this route. The movement, however, has declined and shows no tendency to increase, being 2,969 in 1883, 1,806 in 1884, and 1,964 in 1885.

PROPORTION OF ADULTS INDICATING THE CHARACTER OF EMIGRATION.

In his last report for 1876 Mr. Giffen called attention to the fact that the proportion of adults, in the emigration to the United States for that year, was larger than the proportion of adults in the emigration to Australasia. This was regarded as evidence that the emigration to the latter country was more for permanent settlement than that to the United States. This was undoubtedly true at that period of an abnormally low general emigration; but I find that in 1882, the year of maximum emigration, the difference had entirely disappeared, which seems to confirm, in a striking way, Mr. Giffen's theory as to the character of emigration to the United States in periods of small general emigration and large general emigration, respectively.

THE PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

The report for 1885 contains the following:

Reference has already been made to the fact that, one year with another, the passenger movement generally between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, apart from what is properly called emigration and immigration, is on the increase. This is shown by the following small table, continued from former reports, showing the numbers of cabin and steerage passengers, respectively:

XXVII—Numbers of cabin and steerage passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each of the years from 1876 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Total.	Years.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Total.
1876.....	41,900	96,322	138,222	1881.....	54,270	338,244	392,514
1877.....	37,147	82,824	119,971	1882.....	56,739	356,549	413,288
1878.....	43,168	104,495	147,663	1883.....	55,840	341,317	397,157
1879.....	43,928	173,235	217,163	1884.....	57,403	246,498	303,901
1880.....	50,784	281,560	332,294	1885.....	51,428	212,957	264,385

The figures show, as Mr. Giffen says, that the passenger movement is on the increase—advancing from 41,900 in 1876 to 51,428 in 1885. The proportion which the number of cabin passengers bears to the whole movement for each year, however, is in the other direction—the percentage declining from 30 in 1876 to 20 in 1885, after having touched 14 in 1881-'83.

STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1886.

The emigration returns to the Board of Trade for the nine months ended September 30, which Mr. Giffen has just sent me, are summarized in the return for September, which is as follows:

XXVIII.—Return of the numbers, nationalities, and destinations of the passengers that left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during the month ended September 30, 1886, and the nine months ended September 30, 1886, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous years.

MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Nationalities.	United States.		British North America.		Australasia.		All other Places.		Total.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
English.....	11,490	9,610	2,374	1,519	3,724	3,352	1,433	1,009	19,021	15,490
Scotch.....	2,309	1,245	312	159	415	359	198	123	3,234	1,880
Irish.....	5,756	4,753	318	275	680	495	64	36	6,818	5,554
Total of British origin..	19,555	15,608	3,004	1,953	4,819	4,206	1,695	1,168	29,073	22,934
Foreigners.....	11,390	4,157	461	121	70	92	267	308	12,188	4,671
Nationality not distinguished.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	369	395	368
Total.....	30,945	19,765	3,465	2,074	4,889	4,298	2,357	1,845	41,656	27,983

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER, 30.

English.....	66,957	59,592	16,717	13,295	24,525	20,454	7,184	6,229	115,383	99,571
Scotch.....	13,762	10,585	2,613	2,197	3,102	3,572	803	682	20,280	17,039
Irish.....	45,976	44,591	2,532	2,417	8,920	4,784	268	270	52,696	52,066
Total of British origin..	126,695	114,768	21,862	17,909	31,547	28,810	8,255	7,181	188,359	168,666
Foreigners.....	70,188	39,388	4,996	2,654	674	962	1,638	1,844	77,486	44,833
Nationality not distinguished.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,102	1,764	2,102	1,764
Total.....	196,883	154,156	26,848	20,563	32,221	29,762	11,995	10,789	267,947	215,273

NOTE.—The above figures being made up at the earliest possible date after the close of each month are subject to correction in the annual returns.

R. GIFFEN.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE, October 5, 1886.

XXIX.—Number of born natives of each country, &c.—Continued.

Nationality.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Other European countries.	Asia.	Africa.	United States and Canada.	Mexico and Central and South America.	Australia and Polynesia.	Totals living out of their own countries.
Australians, &c	1					4,906			5,195
Not specified	2,017	331	4,861	6,187	79		183,668	2,150	237,394
Total foreigners in each country.	41,703	211,035	282,757	1,548,344	140,383	7,800,942	6,033,105	789,521	18,740,803
Living out of their own country...	453,127	207,430							
Balance in favor.	411,424								
Balance against..		3,605							

The compiler makes the following comments on the above table, so far as it relates to America :

The born foreigners who are now in the American continents, north and south, amount to more than 13,000,000 out of our gross totals of nearly 19,000,000. United States immigration, which first sprang into great activity in the decade 1841-'50, reached its highest point, 730,000—2,000 a day—in 1852. In 1884 it had sunk temporarily, no doubt, to 461,000. At the same time it will be seen that these immigrant hosts have by no means permanently settled down, for 3,529,000 Americans now live outside their proper countries. It is to be regretted that the inconsistent modes of framing its statistics adopted by different countries preclude a complete analysis of the figures, which there was no choice but to amalgamate for the United States, Mexico, the rest of North America, and South America.

The emigration from Canada to the States is noteworthy, 1,000,000 having crossed the frontier before 1884 and 48,000 more in that year. Forty-four per cent. of the Canadian immigrants of 1881-'82-'83 passed on to the States. There are, per contra, 78,000 natives of the States in the Dominion. It is a significant fact that Mexico now holds nearly 2,000,000 of born Europeans, or 38 per cent. of her population.

As regards South America, Brazil showed an immigration, at Rio de Janeiro, in four recent years, of 93,000 Europeans, chiefly Portuguese, Italians, and Germans. But this is far surpassed by the Argentine Republic, which received in the same years 278,000 immigrants, mainly from Italy, Spain, and France. The numbers for 1884 were 103,000, whereas Brazil had only 18,000 in that year. In Uruguay the immigration is about 2,000 a year.

With the foregoing general statistics before us, it is now possible more accurately and understandingly to consider the subject of emigration in its specific relation to this consular district. For the reason, however, mentioned at the outset of this report, it is not possible to give statistics for the district of Manchester which approach accuracy nearer than may be inferred from a comparison (1) of the population of this district with that of England and with that of the United Kingdom, and (2) of the motives for emigration existing in this district with like motives in the country at large, so far as I have been able to ascertain a difference in them.

MANCHESTER'S SHARE OF EMIGRATION.

The consular district of Manchester, as will appear from the map, embraces the greater part of Lancashire, a considerable part of Cheshire, and small portions of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Practically it conforms to what the laws of trade constitute "the Manchester district." This is the great commercial city of Manchester itself, whose population, including its suburbs immediately contiguous, the last edition of the

Encyclopedia Britannica estimates at 800,000, and the remarkable group of industrial cities near by, which are represented in the Royal Exchange of Manchester and use Manchester as their market town. Chief of these are Oldham (111,000), Bolton (105,000), Blackburn (104,000), Preston (97,000), Rochdale (69,000), Stockport (60,000), Burnley (50,000), and Bury (52,000).* The figures given are those of the census of 1881. They would be some 10 per cent. larger now. The population of the district I estimate at 3,300,000 at the present time. It contains, therefore, a little less than 12 per cent. (11.8) of the population of England, including Wales (now 28,000,000), and 9 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom (now something less than 37,000,000).

Assuming the causes of emigration to exist in equal measure in this district and the country at large, and applying the percentages just given to such of Mr. Giffen's statistics as are convenient for the purpose, the following table and subjoined calculations result for this consular district :

XXX.—Account in detail (on the basis of Mr. Giffen's figures for England) of the number and destination of passengers leaving the Manchester district in 1886, showing the number of adults and children of each sex and the conjugal conditions of the adults.

Description of emigrant.	United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	East Indies.	British West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other places.	Total.
Adults:									
Married:									
Males	950	192	396	47	27	71	52	30	1,774
Females	1,322	217	481	47	24	56	31	22	2,200
Single:									
Males	3,710	772	1,309	77	42	114	97	50	6,171
Females	1,237	242	496	39	21	52	27	20	2,134
Total adults	7,228	1,423	2,682	210	114	293	207	122	12,279
Children from one to twelve years and infants:									
Males	776	160	340	18	10	27	17	7	1,355
Females	703	165	326	14	6	28	14	6	1,262
Total	8,707	1,748	3,348	242	130	348	238	135	14,896

* Salford is omitted, because included in Manchester.

Again, combining the totals of British (and Irish) emigrants as found in Mr. Giffen's tables of "occupations" for each of the nine years from 1877 (the first year in which the nationalities and occupations were both distinguished) to 1885, I get the subjoined table, which exhibits in its last column—9 per cent. of one-ninth of the totals—the average number of each class proceeding annually from the Manchester district:

XXXa.—Number of adults of each sex of British and Irish origin who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each of the nine years beginning with 1877, and in all of said years, and of the average pro rata share of the Manchester district for each such year.

Occupation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
<i>Males.*</i>						
Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.....	4,078	6,097	4,099	3,921	2,673	5,138
Bakers, confectioners, &c.....	112	144	150	186	147	281
Blacksmiths and farriers.....	125	144	229	140	156	235
Boot and shoe makers.....	155	148	175	142	158	215
Braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c.....	52	25	60	44	46	83
Brick and tile makers, potters, &c.....	10	35	78	57	52	61
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.....	536	829	1,185	1,195	1,117	1,969
Builders.....	37	46	117	83	63	119
Butchers, poulterers, &c.....	161	179	305	267	147	199
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.....	52	34	68	41	68	112
Carpenters and joiners.....	1,539	1,285	2,002	1,909	1,792	1,822
Clerks and agents.....	1,358	1,495	1,941	1,810	1,470	1,676
Clock and watch makers, and jewelers.....	25	41	48	33	54	43
Coach makers and trimmers.....	27	35	37	14	17	47
Coopers.....	35	25	52	62	44	28
Domestic servants.....	171	152	185	200	206	236
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.....	190	100	145	69	92	179
Engineers.....	481	640	763	632	564	560
Farmers and graziers.....	2,477	3,296	5,382	7,212	4,174	4,866
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.....	8,638	10,511	10,785	11,762	11,648	13,401
Laborers, general.....	9,816	13,701	23,504	50,064	59,823	69,732
Locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.....	15	7	14	4	10	8
Mechanics.....	3,862	3,532	7,515	6,639	6,320	5,726
Millers, maltsters, &c.....	34	42	59	45	41	77
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,428	1,176	3,983	2,802	3,873	3,078
Painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and glaziers.....	252	127	309	269	264	543
Printers.....	60	66	93	110	89	100
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	22	26	59	24	44	55
Sawyers.....	36	25	27	8	32	37
Seamen.....	161	172	229	199	190	123
Shipwrights.....	16	18	37	34	147	15
Shopkeepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c.....	433	643	1,298	1,245	1,312	1,075
Smiths, general.....	165	147	168	263	233	258
Spinners and weavers.....	30	82	300	514	501	350
Tailors.....	213	207	289	303	277	256
Tanners and curriers.....	20	18	26	23	15	41
Turners.....	18	15	53	27	23	39
Wheelwrights and millwrights.....	36	59	62	20	52	71
Army and navy:						
Officers.....	568	702	511	621	554	539
Men.....	312	87	79	77	75	61
Other trades and professions.....	1,657	1,844	3,032	3,650	3,609	2,994
Occupation not stated.....	9,767	10,995	13,353	15,793	20,496	22,728
<i>Females.*</i>						
Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.....	6,917	8,771	10,152	18,757	18,512	21,460
Gentlewomen and governesses.....	381	93	87	96	143	148
Milliners, dress-makers, needlewomen, &c.....	205	208	348	277	235	459
Shopwomen.....	13	11	9	14	7	9
Other trades and professions.....	110	155	242	318	438	489
Occupation not stated.....	23,531	27,368	37,594	56,975	56,825	65,563
Total.....	80,247	95,453	136,233	188,950	198,828	227,461

* By the "passengers acts" all persons twelve years of age and upwards are held to be adults.

XXXa.—Number of adults of each sex of British and Irish origin who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total nine years.	Manchester's average per annum.
<i>Males.*</i>					
Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.....	8,094	9,212	9,087	52,399	524
Bakers, confectioners, &c.....	399	381	430	2,170	22
Blacksmiths and farriers.....	426	279	250	1,954	20
Boot and shoe makers.....	401	261	279	1,934	19
Braziers, tinsmiths, white-Smiths, &c.....	213	105	68	696	7
Brick and tile makers, potters, &c.....	136	62	45	546	6
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c.....	2,356	1,189	1,098	11,474	115
Builders.....	90	96	119	770	8
Butchers, poulterers, &c.....	365	231	198	2,046	21
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.....	215	114	110	814	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	3,388	1,720	1,374	16,831	168
Clerks and agents.....	2,359	2,207	2,849	17,165	172
Clock and watch makers, and jewelers.....	72	111	91	519	5
Coach makers and trimmers.....	70	57	39	343	3
Coopers.....	136	69	20	523	5
Domestic servants.....	231	336	495	2,212	22
Engine drivers, stokers, &c.....	296	190	142	1,403	14
Engineers.....	790	705	674	57,09	57
Farmers and graziers.....	6,258	5,126	5,223	44,014	440
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.....	13,740	12,923	9,441	102,849	1,029
Laborers, general.....	70,834	48,114	32,807	383,395	3,834
Locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.....	15	16	.....	89	1
Mechanics.....	5,009	4,787	4,473	47,873	479
Millers, maltsters, &c.....	84	71	82	535	5
Miners and quarrymen.....	4,519	3,688	3,325	27,822	278
Painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, and glaziers..	1,351	877	602	4,494	45
Printers.....	201	186	139	1,044	10
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	99	56	44	439	4
Sawyers.....	86	36	34	311	3
Seamen.....	197	244	330	1,845	18
Shipwrights.....	34	46	28	375	4
Shopkeepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c.....	1,347	1,308	1,265	9,926	99
Smiths, general.....	303	182	132	1,851	19
Spinners and weavers.....	886	813	231	2,707	27
Tailors.....	503	324	318	2,693	27
Tanners and curriers.....	62	31	28	264	3
Turners.....	77	35	33	335	3
Wheelwrights and millwrights.....	120	82	50	552	6
Army and navy:					
Officers.....	407	296	327	4,545	46
Men.....	71	36	47	845	8
Other trades and professions.....	3,486	1,948	1,415	23,635	236
Occupation not stated.....	21,765	19,828	26,479	161,204	1,612
<i>Females.*</i>					
Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.....	29,574	19,532	19,598	153,368	1,533
Gentlewomen and governesses.....	100	102	145	1,295	13
Milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c.....	777	500	537	3,546	35
Shopwomen.....	25	30	45	163	2
Spinners and weavers.....	.....	42	92	134	1
Other trades and professions.....	666	386	265	3,069	31
Occupation not stated.....	72,566	59,407	48,835	448,689	4,487
Total.....	254,702	197,777	173,733	1,553,324	15,533

* By the "passengers acts" all persons twelve years of age and upwards are held to be adults.

So, also, it would appear (using Mr. Giffen's Table XV) that in thirty-three years, from 1853 to 1885, the Manchester district has sent abroad 527,016 emigrants, old and young. But from this number must be deducted the number of those who have returned. This can only be estimated, as there are no records of immigration before 1870, and none of British and Irish before 1876. A more accurate estimate, however, than might be expected can probably be made, for, using the figures in Mr. Giffen's Tables XXI and XXII, and comparing different periods, I find that in the five years—1870-'75—30.85 per cent. of the total number of emigrants, including foreigners, returned to British ports, while only about 1 per cent. more, or 32.02 per cent., returned in the ten years, 1876-'85. But, during the same ten years, 31.63 per cent. of the

British emigrants returned, showing a somewhat greater proportion of "tentative" emigrants among the foreigners. While, therefore, as Mr. Giffen says, immigration has been increasing of late years, the rate of increase would, from these figures, appear to be very small, and 30 per cent. would doubtless be a fair estimate for the proportion of persons of British origin who have returned to their own land during the thirty-three years. Deducting this percentage from the number of emigrants as above, the net loss to the Manchester district would be but 368,911, or 11,000 per annum; a small number when compared with a population that has increased at an average rate of 40,000 per annum during the same period.

LOCAL PECULIARITIES.

When we come, however, to consider local peculiarities in connection with the motives for emigration, there are certain facts which would seem to qualify, in an important degree, the figures as given above for this district. For example, the Census of 1881 (page 43, Vol. IV) shows that there were, in round numbers, 500,000 persons in the Manchester district engaged in the cotton industry, or 17 per cent. of the total population of the district at that time, being just half of the number, 34 per cent. (Census, Vol. IV, page 101), engaged in every kind of industry. Of the male adult emigrants who were sufficiently identified with the cotton industry to be classified as such, viz, as "spinners and weavers," the table just given above shows that from 1877 to 1885 there were but 2,707. Assuming that all of these went from this district, and that all the weavers were cotton weavers—an assumption in excess of the truth, of course—we have an average of but 300 of such persons out of a total of 9,431 of all occupations, or 3 per cent., or, including the females, an average of but 315 out of a total of 15,533, or 2 per cent. While, therefore, as Mr. Giffen is quoted in an earlier part of this report to have said, it would be difficult to draw inferences based upon the minute correctness of the classifications of occupations, the difference between the 2 or 3 per cent. thus liberally obtained and the 17 per cent. above is so great that a wide margin is left after making all allowance for such of the 1,612 male and 4,487 female emigrants whose occupations are not stated as may have been of those classified by the census as connected with the cotton industry.

Again, the Lancashire people, who constitute the bulk of the population of the district, are not a migratory people, as is evident from the fact (Census, Vol. IV, page 101) that of every 1,000 natives of the county enumerated in England and Wales 904 were still resident in the county, whereas of the 44 "registration counties" in England and Wales none other had as many as 900, and but two had over 800 of such residents.

Further, Lancashire has a larger proportion of its population engaged in industrial occupations, and a smaller proportion in agricultural, than any other of the forty-four registration counties—the percentage of the former being 34 against 24 for the whole kingdom, and of the latter 1.8 against 5.3 for the whole Kingdom. In the forty-five registration districts, including London, it has, also, next to London, the highest percentage in the "commercial class," and, except Bedfordshire, the lowest percentage (5½) in the "unoccupied class." And it is the industrial and commercial classes that the peculiar economic laws of England—which, by the way, had their origin here in Manchester—most favor.

Again, taking the attraction of London to provincial people as the chief cause of migration from the counties—15 per cent. of all the extra-metropolitan natives of the United Kingdom having settled in London—an approximately correct idea may be formed of the resistance which

the advantages of life in this consular district would naturally offer to the inferior temptations of America and the colonies. The Census Report (Vol. IV, page 59-60) shows that Lancashire and Cheshire have contributed but 1 per cent. of their natives to London, which is a smaller percentage than that contributed by any other counties. After explaining that propinquity is the chief factor in determining this migration from the counties to London, the report proceeds to say that the small contributions of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Durham, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire resulted not merely from the fact that "those counties were far off, for there were counties quite as far off that made larger though still small contributions. An additional cause was that the counties mentioned had attractions of their own; they were centers of industry and retained a more than average proportion of their natives at home."

And, finally, the people of Lancashire have a greater pride in their county—without doubt resting upon more than a sentimental foundation—than the people of other sections of England, so far as my observation extends, and, other things being equal, would hesitate larger before leaving it.

On the other hand, the Irish resident in Lancashire constitute 6 per cent., and in Cheshire $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the populations of these counties respectively, while the percentage of the Irish residents for the whole of England and Wales is but a little over 2. And the Irish, as we have seen, emigrate in larger numbers in proportion to population than the British.

Such are the indications of theory, which, it will be observed, with exception of the last mentioned, all point in one direction.

Local information, so far as, by diligent inquiry, I have been able to command it, supports the theory.

For example, Miss Emily Faithful, who has charge of the Manchester branch, for the northern and midland counties, of the Colonial Emigration Society, writes in reply to my inquiries:

I do not think the people of Lancashire emigrate in proportion [to those of the rest of the Kingdom], certainly not as far as the women are concerned.

Miss Faithful's efforts, before coming to Manchester, had been chiefly directed towards the emigration of women, but the distinction she suggests is in harmony with the fact that while of the total number of adults emigrating from England and Wales 40 per cent. only are females, 60 per cent. of all the persons engaged in Lancashire's chief industry are females.

Mr. J. T. Jordan, who enjoys opportunities for extensive and accurate information, writes:

As regards Lancashire, the emigration of cotton-factory operatives has been very small during the past two years, owing to their being well employed and earning good wages, the low cost of provisions and low rents for their cottages, provisions being very much lower than ten years ago, and rents fully 30 per cent. less. The iron trade having been in a depressed condition the last two or three years, there has been a comparatively large emigration of operatives in this department of trade, and many of this class travel very often backwards and forwards according to the state of trade in this department in the two countries. The same may be said of stone masons and builders. As regard paupers, you may put them down as an unappreciable quantity, as they cannot go from hence if they wished. Farm laborers are an increasing quantity every year lately as emigrants, and if the farming industry does not improve soon, of which there is no immediate prospect, the exodus will increase considerably. Trades people, capitalists, and gentlemen may be put down as almost *nil*, or rather to an extent not appreciable. As regards the silk manufacturing industry of Macclesfield, about 14 miles from here, concerning which you inquire, the operatives are constantly emigrating to Paterson, N. J., owing to the continued depressed trade in that district. Of cotton operatives, calico printers, dyers, and bleachers, the largest number of those who go make their way to Lowell, Lawrence, and Fall River, Mass.;

Philadelphia, Pa., and Cohoes, near Troy, N. Y. There has been no emigration so far to the cotton-mills in South Carolina and Georgia, although I expect in the future an exodus to some small extent in that direction. There is a sufficient quantity of labor to be found at present among the poor whites in those two States; yet it only requires a beginning to start the outflow in that direction, the operatives here being of a gregarious nature and only requiring a bell-wether to lead the way.

To measure the bearing of the foregoing statements upon the point under consideration, it will be necessary to keep in view the proportion of the population of this district engaged in the several pursuits enumerated. As nearly all of the population of the district is comprised within the Lancashire part of it, and the Lancashire part of the district is that part of Lancashire which is most densely populated and which otherwise, except, possibly, as to the commercial class, chiefly determines the peculiarities of Lancashire, the figures for the whole of Lancashire will be found to be as nearly accurate for the Manchester district as need be, the small Cheshire and Derbyshire rural contingents being thus more than offset. Taking, therefore, the figures for Lancashire, the "unoccupied" class (largely composed of women having no definite "occupation", and of children under five years of age) is smaller in Lancashire, as has already been stated, than in any other county with the single exception of the small county of Bedford, being 53 per cent. of the total population. Of the remaining 47 per cent., 5 per cent. are enumerated in the "commercial" class, 4.7 per cent. in the "domestic" class, 1.8 per cent. in the "agricultural" class, 1.7 per cent. in the "professional" class, and 34 per cent. in the industrial class.

Of all this industrial army, between a third and a half (quite half in the Manchester consular district) are engaged in the cotton industry; while the iron and steel trade claims but one-twentieth part of it (Census, Vol. III, p. 356); and, giving the silk industry the benefit of the addition of the whole number engaged therein in its stronghold, Cheshire, its quota is little over one-fiftieth part. It will be seen, therefore, that a comparatively large emigration from the last named two classes would exert but a small influence upon the general result. To take an extreme illustration: There were connected with the silk industry in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire in 1881, 10,000 persons less than in 1871. If the whole of this loss, or 1,000 per annum, occurred from emigration (which of course is not the fact), it would make little difference one way or another with the total emigration of 20,000 adults per annum from those counties, or with the 15,000 per annum from the Manchester district.

[It may be observed with respect to the above calculations that the census figures for the four counties which contribute to make the area of this consular district could not be combined to any useful purpose, so widely do those counties differ in many characteristics and in the extent of their respective contributions to the total population of the district. The figures for Lancashire very fairly represent the district; for the district contains over three-fourths of the population of Lancashire, and seven-eighths of the population of the district are in Lancashire. The general effect of the figures, however, would be heightened were the same statistics accessible for the district. For example, there would be found more of the industrial element here than in the Liverpool end of the county, and less of the Irish—the census showing that Liverpool contains 1,262 out of every 10,000 Irish persons enumerated in England and Wales, and Manchester (including Salford) but 686. I have used the figures for Lancashire, therefore, on the principle of *a fortiori*.]

Finally, from a mass of letters and information in response to my letters of inquiry, given entirely without concert, of course, and yet all

substantially to the same effect, I select a letter from Mr. Samuel Andrew, secretary to the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association. Mr. Andrew gave evidence of very great importance before the royal commission on the depression of trade, and is probably the best authority in England on the subjects of which he writes as below :

As to the condition of the people of the cotton spinning and manufacturing district of which Oldham is the center, it may be said that, generally speaking, during the last quarter of a century it has considerably improved up to the present year. The working classes have generally become better off on account of having regular work and receiving good wages. At present a dark cloud overhangs the cotton trade and this is causing some irregularity in the working of some of the cotton-mills, but the amount of actual distress from this cause is only small compared with the number of people engaged in the cotton trade. The cost of living in recent years has been very moderate compared with that of former periods in the history of the trade. Add to this fact that the savings of the working classes have generally been invested in undertakings which as a rule have returned good interest, say in loans to cotton and other companies and building and money clubs. The iron trade of the district, though not so brisk as in some former years, has for the most part found regular employment for those engaged in it. To show the industrial nature of the population which surrounds Oldham, it has been estimated that the earnings of the whole population are about 7s. per week for every man, woman, and child, so that it may be said that every one gets his or her own living, and perhaps something to spare. The higher class of the population which lives on independent means seems to get smaller every year, while the class which includes the working population, or what has been at one time the working population, seems to have taken the place for the most part of what was called the higher class of former days.

In recent years there has not been much emigration among the working classes of Oldham. In former years, before the period I am now speaking of, there was considerable emigration, and the few emigrants who now leave Oldham for America do so, as a rule, to join members of the family who have succeeded well in America and have sent for their relatives left here behind. The reason alleged why working people do not emigrate is that, as a rule, a workingman can do better in England than in America, taking cost of living into account. The few who do emigrate, otherwise than as above described, are chiefly of the Irish element, many of whom are verging on pauperism and are neither well housed, well fed, nor as a rule well clad, and for the most part are unskilled laborers.

THE SMALL EMIGRATION FROM THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

I conclude, therefore, that emigration from this consular district is not so great in proportion to population as in the rest of England, and that the figures as given in my tables, constructed on the basis of Mr. Giffen's tables for the whole country, require reduction to a greater or less extent. The difference appears to be chiefly the result of the preponderating influence in this district of the cotton industry, in which, it would seem, the laborer manages to extract a larger share of the joint earnings of capital and labor than his fellow in America.

Inquiry into the cause of the difference which it would seem exists between the ratio of emigration from the cotton, iron, and silk trades respectively—a subject too long for discussion here—may well engage the attention of students of political economy. Briefly, however, it may be pointed out that the agreement between the facts as they have been discovered to exist here and certain general facts well known to exist on our side of the Atlantic is so obvious and complete that they seem to bear the relation to each other of cause and effect. For example, the cotton industry in America some time since reached the point of over-production—that is to say, we make more cotton goods than the people within our walls can consume. The strain of competition for possession of the neutral markets has begun, therefore, with England, which has long been manufacturing for the world.

The statistics and information here gathered indicate that in such competition the English laborer is, thus far, left free to enjoy, and in an increasing degree, the benefit of the cheapening of the cost of living, which is taking place, as well as the benefit of the increased power of

This suggests an important restriction of the term "industrial," and I have accordingly subdivided the "industrial" class into "general laborers," and the "industrial class exclusive of general laborers."

And, finally, assuming that the Scotch and the Irish censuses would not strictly follow the same method of classification as the English census, I have added to the figures in the English census the percentage (35.7) by which the population of the United Kingdom exceeds that of England and Wales. This is rendered necessary by the fact that the nationality of the emigrant is not distinguished in Mr. Giffen's tables of "occupations." Doubtless the relative proportions of the six census classes differ somewhat in Scotland and Ireland from those of the same classes in England and Wales. But the natives of the several nationalities are intermingled to a considerable extent—1 per cent. of the population of England and Wales being Scotch, and 2 per cent. Irish born, while the English and Welsh born supply 2 per cent. of the population of Scotland, Ireland, and the islands in the British seas; and the population of England and Wales so predominate (74 per cent.) in the total for the United Kingdom that the divergence from the actual facts cannot be very great.

With this exception, and the trifling exception to be noted later in the report, the comparison shown in the following table is believed to be as accurate as the census and the emigration tables from which its figures are deducted :

XXXI.—*Distribution of the population of England and Wales, according to sex, in several classes as distinguished in the census of 1881; the distribution of the population of the United Kingdom in the same classes reckoned upon the basis of the classification for England and Wales, and the amount and rates of British and Irish adult emigration from each class as averaged for the past nine years.*

Sex and class.	Population of England and Wales in 1881 as distributed in several classes.	Population of United Kingdom in 1881 as distributed in the same classes on the basis of their distribution in England and Wales.	Average number per annum during the past nine years of British and Irish adults emigrating.	Ratio of adult emigration to population.
MALES.				
Industrial class (including general laborers).....	4,795,178	6,505,980	60,010	Per cent. 0.9
General laborers (included in industrial class*)..	559,769	759,481	42,599	0.8
Industrial class exclusive of laborers*.....	4,235,409	5,746,499	17,411	0.3
Agricultural class.....	1,318,344	1,788,667	10,715	0.6
All other occupied classes.....	1,670,124	2,265,983	16,150	0.7
Unoccupied class, or those whose occupation was not stated on emigrating.....	4,856,256	6,588,849	17,911	0.3
Total.....	12,639,002	17,149,509	104,795	0.6
FEMALES.				
Domestic class.....	1,545,302	2,096,028	17,030	0.8
Industrial class.....	1,578,189	2,141,248	427	0.0
All other occupied classes.....	250,427	360,478	483	0.1
Unoccupied class, or those whose occupation was not stated on emigrating.....	9,930,619	13,473,621	49,854	0.4
Total.....	13,334,537	18,091,973	17,791	0.1
Grand total.....	25,974,439	35,241,482	172,591	0.5

* The figures in this line of course are not to be included in the addition for the totals, as they are included in the figures for the industrial class.

This table brings out very clearly the broad facts stated by Mr. Giffen, viz, that the majority of adult male emigrants are laborers, and of [single] adult female emigrants domestic servants. It also shows that while the "industrial" class, including the general laborers, contributes, in proportion to its numbers, 50 per cent. more than the "agricultural" class, it contributes, excluding the general laborers, but half as many in proportion; and the general laborers not only constitute three times as many as either of the other classes of male emigrants, but they contribute of their home population the great proportion of 6 per cent. Again, if the number of children under twelve years of age who emigrate (about 20 per cent. of the number of adult emigrants) be added to the number of adults, making the total 207,000, it will be seen that the general laborers constitute 20 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants. In conformity with this fact, the census shows that had the laboring class, including agricultural laborers, increased in the ten years 1871-'81 in the same ratio as the general population, there would have been 239,000 more of them than were enumerated in 1881.

So, of the females, twice as many of the "domestic" class emigrate, in proportion, as of the "unoccupied" class, though the actual number of emigrants of the latter is three times as great as that of the former. As before suggested, however, many of the female emigrants, whose occupations were not stated, and whom I have compared with the "unoccupied" class of the census, are doubtless wives and daughters of male emigrants, and go to swell the number of domestic servants upon arriving at their destination.

For those who care for a more detailed explanation of the classifications in the foregoing table it may be added that I have grouped the subdivisions in Mr. Giffen's tables under the larger classes of the census as follows:

MALES.

Census classification.	Classification in emigration tables.
Industrial class.....	Bakers, confectioners, &c.; blacksmiths and farriers; boot and shoe makers; braziers, tinmiths, &c.; brick and tile makers, potters, &c.; bricklayers, masons, &c.; builders; butchers, poulterers, &c.; cabinet-makers and upholsterers; carpenters and joiners; clock and watch makers and jewelers; coach makers and trimmers; coopers; engine drivers, stokers, &c.; general laborers; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c.; mechanics; millers, maltsters, &c.; miners and quarrymen; painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, &c.; printers; saddlers and harness-makers; shipwrights; general smiths; spinners and weavers; tailors; tanners and curriers; turners; wheelwrights and millwrights; other trades and professions.
Agricultural.....	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c.; farmers and graziers.
All other occupied classes	Clerks and agents; domestic servants; engineers; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c.; lawyers; seamen; shop-keepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c.; army and navy.
Unoccupied class.....	Those whose occupations are not stated.

FEMALES.

Domestic class.....	Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.
Industrial class.....	Milliners, dress-makers, needlewomen, &c.; shopwomen; spinners and weavers.
All other occupied classes.	Gentlewomen and governesses; other trades and professions.
Unoccupied class.....	Those whose occupations are not stated.

The grouping of the emigration subdivisions, as above, follows the census classification, with the undermentioned exceptions: In my grouping for males, the "other trades and professions" are included in the "in-

dustrial" class, whereas the "professions" belong to the "all other occupied classes." On the other hand, "gentlemen" are included in the "all other occupied classes," whereas some of these may belong to the "unoccupied" class; and "shopkeepers" are included in the same class, though, if they had been distinguished from "warehousemen" in the emigration tables, they would have been included, as the "general shopkeepers" of the census, in the "industrial" class.

So, of the females, "other trades and professions" are not separated in the emigration tables, and therefore the "other trades" do not go under the "industrial" head, as otherwise they would.

An examination of the relatively small figures for these mixed classifications, however, will show that the confusion in respect of them can have no appreciable effect upon the result.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

Having ascertained with sufficient accuracy the classes of the population which supply the greatest number of emigrants, the solution of the question of the causes of emigration is comparatively easy. And in considering the latter it will be seen that much light in turn is thrown upon the condition of the particular portion of the several classes which supplies the emigration.

Of the four chief supposed causes of emigration—compulsory military service, onerous taxation, strikes, and surplus population—the first two in no wise affect emigration from the United Kingdom. There is practically no compulsory military service here of any kind, the statute which authorizes the selection of militiamen by ballot, in cases where the militia quota of a particular county or district is not voluntarily filled, being temporarily suspended, and the regular army being raised entirely by voluntary enlistments. So, also, in the matter of taxation, the people of this country enjoy unusual immunity. Comparative tables* for the different civilized nations, recently published, show that the ratio of national and local taxation to gross earnings is less than 9 per cent. in England, considered apart from Scotland and Ireland; 9 per cent. in Denmark; 10 per cent. in the United Kingdom, Holland, and Sweden and Norway; 11 per cent. in the United States, Russia, and Belgium; 12 per cent. in Germany and Austria; 15 per cent. in France; 18 per cent. in Portugal; 21 per cent. in Spain; and 25 per cent. in Italy. So that, if we consider England alone, taxation is here lighter in comparison with the earnings of the people than in any of the countries named; while in the United Kingdom, considered as a whole, it is next to the lightest.

Again, if we consider the incidence of taxation upon the class which supplies emigration in comparison with that upon the upper classes, it will be seen that the laws of this country very greatly favor the former. A table derived from the same source as the figures just given shows the incidence of taxation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the United Kingdom, upon the rich, the middle class, and the working class, respectively, per capita, and in comparison with income. The numbers of each class, says the compiler, Mr. Mulhall, are determined according to the results of legacy returns for 1877 in the three kingdoms, though the other figures are for 1881.

* By M. G. Mulhall, Fellow of the Statistical Society and of the Society of Arts, &c.

XXXII.—Incidence of taxation in the United Kingdom on the three classes of the population.

Classes of population.	Numbers.	Taxes.	Income.	Ratio taxes.	
				Per head.	On income.
Incidence on the rich:					
England.....	966,000	£14,190,000	£236,000,000	\$71 54	4.98
Scotland.....	121,000	1,816,000	30,000,000	73 01	8.05
Ireland.....	72,000	1,175,000	14,000,000	79 44	8.40
Total.....	1,159,000	17,181,000	380,000,000	72 06	5.16
Incidence on middle classes:					
England.....	7,654,000	25,324,000	381,000,000	15 09	6.70
Scotland.....	967,000	3,980,000	49,000,000	19 78	8.02
Ireland.....	860,000	3,405,000	34,000,000	19 26	10.02
Total.....	9,481,000	32,659,000	464,000,000	16 74	7.03
Incidence on working classes:					
England.....	17,490,000	21,802,000	374,000,000	5 03	5.81
Scotland.....	2,648,000	4,244,000	48,000,000	7 80	9.23
Ireland.....	4,228,000	3,995,000	38,000,000	4 56	11.10
Total.....	24,366,000	30,041,000	460,000,000	5 97	6.63

STRIKES.

Strikes affect emigration from this country to some extent, but my information leads me to believe to a degree hardly worth taking into account. In the first place, as Mr. Giffen has clearly shown, it is not bad times (if we take strikes as evidence of bad times) in England which swells the tide of emigration; it is good times on our side of the Atlantic. And, in the next place, as strikes, in this district at least, are merely business contentions between two kinds of capitalists, the individually big and the individually little, the effect of a prolonged strike is chiefly to shove down the upper classes of unskilled laborers, whose places are thereupon occupied by the lower classes of the laboring small capitalists, and the movement proceeds downwards until a certain portion of the lowest orders of the "general laborers" is driven from the field of labor and into the ranks of the paupers. The bulk of the strikers, on the contrary, are abundantly able to endure the consequences of their action, which after all is deliberate and generally not an altogether unfriendly passage at arms. To such an extent was this true of the great strike last year of the Oldham spinners, which lasted thirteen weeks, that a number of the strikers, as I am informed, took advantage of the holiday to make pleasure trips across the Atlantic to visit their less fortunate brethren in America. The statistics of emigration, it will be observed, are altogether in conformity with this statement of the case; while the statistics of pauperism for last year show an increase of paupers throughout England and Wales as the result of the depression of trade which provoked the strikes.

Again, as the benefits of good trade are disproportionately manifested in this citadel of trade, so it would be natural to expect greater distress here when trade is bad; and such, indeed, proved to be the fact, the returns showing a somewhat greater increase of pauperism in Lancashire and Cheshire than in the rest of the country. Whatever may be the fluctuations in the number of paupers from time to time, however, the burden of pauperism has steadily declined since 1850, being in

1880, in comparison with the national income, but 67 per cent. of what it was in 1850.

PRESSURE OF THE POPULATION.

The incidental pressure upon the laboring class, occasionally caused by strikes among those above them in the industrial scale, which I have just described, illustrates that irresistible pressure of increasing population which, after all, is both the cause of modern British emigration and determines its character. The only wonder is that the emigration is so small. For, other things being equal, the pressure of rapidly increasing population upon an area to which the sea sets immovable limits, would increase, not in arithmetical, but in geometrical, progression. A familiar illustration will make this plain. If there are one hundred vacant houses in the community and ninety-nine applicants for houses, the applicants command their own terms. But if the number of applicants be increased to one hundred and one, the increase of rental demanded is not as 101 to 99, but is abnormally greater. In such case, however, the building of two more houses relieves the pressure. In the case of the newly-born Briton, not an acre can be added to the land.

The decrease in the emigration from Ireland is also in conformity with the view just stated, and the readiness with which the movement from the United Kingdom has responded to the influence mentioned, in conformity with the varying degrees of pressure of population in its several parts, is—making due allowance for such disturbing causes as the continuing effects of the Irish famine and the late war in our country—remarkably exhibited in the following table:

XXXIII.—Ratio to population of British emigration in the three past decennial periods, and the rate of increase of population in those periods.

United Kingdom.	Emigrants.			Ratio of emigration to population.		
	1851-'60.	1861-'70.	1871-'80.	1851-'60.	1861-'70.	1871-'80.
England	640,000	660,000	971,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 3.4	<i>Per cent.</i> 3.0	<i>Per cent.</i> 4.0
Scotland	183,000	158,000	166,000	6.1	4.9	4.7
Ireland	1,231,000	867,000	548,000	20.1	15.5	10.2
Total	2,054,000	1,675,000	1,679,000	7.8	5.5	4.8

United Kingdom.	Increase of population.			Inhabitants per square mile.			
	1851-'61.	1861-'71.	1871-'81.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
England	<i>Per cent.</i> 11.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 13.2	<i>Per cent.</i> 14.4	307	344	390	446
Scotland	6.0	9.7	11.1	94	100	110	122
Ireland	*11.8	*6.7	*4.4	205	181	169	161
Total	5.6	8.8	10.8	227	240	261	289

* Decrease.

In the above table the figures under the first two heads are taken from Mr. Mulhall's tables. Those for the percentages of increase of

population from the census; those for the number of inhabitants per square mile, for England, from the census; for Scotland and Ireland, the census giving none, from Mr. Mulhall; for the United Kingdom, the census and Mr. Mulhall giving none, they are calculations based on Table 47 of the census, Vol. IV, page 112.

As will be seen, the ratio of emigration to population in the United Kingdom has steadily declined during the thirty years, notwithstanding the greatly increased pressure of the population, which was 227 to the square mile in 1851 and 289 in 1881. In the case of Ireland, the ratio of emigration to population fell off 50 per cent. in the thirty years. At the same time a reduction of only 25 per cent. in the apparent pressure of population took place—from 205 to the square mile, in 1851, to 161 in 1881. But this disparity is entirely in keeping with the theory of a proportionate progression in the pressure, as already explained. When, however, the case of England is considered, whose area would in long ago to have reached the limit of endurance, supporting a greater population to the square mile, twenty years ago, by 10 per cent. than any other of the nations of Christendom, except Belgium, supports today, and now containing nearly double that of Italy and more than double that of Germany and France, it is cause for astonishment that the rate at which it throws off its population has scarcely increased at all.

The laws of the land for the United Kingdom, but especially for overcrowded England, must have been adjusted to the needs of the working man with consummate skill to produce such a result. The result, however, is altogether in conformity with the large number of like ports to which attention has been already drawn.

DECLINE IN THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LABORING MAN.

It is the unskilled laborer, as we have seen, whom this country chiefly sends to us, the better class to the United States, and an inferior class to those colonies which find need for tempting immigration with assisted passages, the unskilled laborer who, within the limit of ability to support himself, is furthest removed from partaking of the benefits which the remarkable economic system of this country seems to confer upon industrial merit. Under the pressure of the overcrowded population it is the survival of the fittest in the struggle to stay at home, and not the unfittest leave. These also remain as paupers. Fortunately the emigrant laborer, whatever be the effect upon those with whom he comes into competition, the laws of most of the lands to which he turns his face, unlike those of the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, which impose a heavy tax upon his tools of trade, welcome him free of duty. But so they do his superior in industrial skill who refuses to emigrate. That is to say, it is commonly supposed they do. Perhaps, after all, the spinners and weavers in America pay a duty without owing it. Manifestly, either the profits of manufacturing in America are much less than here, which ought not to be, seeing it is the land of raw material, or something in the laws or other forces controlling the American laborer, keeps down his share of the profits to such an extent that his industrial brother in England, though offered free entry, refuses to take advantage of it. The fact is the more significant when it is recalled that of all the imported elements which enter into the cost of the manufacturer's product the human element is the only one admitted by us duty free. Yet it is only when the laborer's grade of skill

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In the above table the figures under the first two heads are taken from Mr. Mulhall's tables. Those for the percentages of increase of

population from the census; those for the number of inhabitants per square mile, for England, from the census; for Scotland and Ireland, the census giving none, from Mr. Mulhall; for the United Kingdom, the census and Mr. Mulhall giving none, they are calculations based upon Table 47 of the census, Vol. IV, page 112.

As will be seen, the ratio of emigration to population in the United Kingdom has steadily declined during the thirty years, notwithstanding the greatly increased pressure of the population, which was 227 to the square mile in 1851 and 289 in 1881. In the case of Ireland, the ratio of emigration to population fell off 50 per cent. in the thirty years. At the same time a reduction of only 25 per cent. in the apparent pressure of population took place—from 205 to the square mile, in 1851, to 161 in 1881. But this disparity is entirely in keeping with the theory of a disproportionate progression in the pressure, as already explained. When, however, the case of England is considered, whose area would seem long ago to have reached the limit of endurance, supporting a greater population to the square mile, twenty years ago, by 10 per cent. than any other of the nations of Christendom, except Belgium, supports to-day, and now containing nearly double that of Italy and more than double that of Germany and France, it is cause for astonishment that the rate at which it throws off its population has scarcely increased at all. The laws of the land for the United Kingdom, but especially for overcrowded England, must have been adjusted to the needs of the laboring man with consummate skill to produce such a result. The fact, however, is altogether in conformity with the large number of like import to which attention has been already drawn.

DECLINE IN THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LABORING MAN.

It is the unskilled laborer, as we have seen, whom this country chiefly sends to us, the better class to the United States, and an inferior class to those colonies which find need for tempting immigration with assisted passages, the unskilled laborer who, within the limit of ability to transport himself, is furthest removed from partaking of the benefits which the remarkable economic system of this country secures only upon industrial merit. Under the pressure of the overpopulation it is the survival of the fittest in the struggle to stay afloat, and yet not the unfittest leave. These also remain as paupers. For once, after all, he comes into competition, the laws of most of the lands to which he turns his face, unlike those of the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil, which impose a heavy tax upon his tools of trade, whereas here the duty. But so they do his superior in industrial skill who refuses to emigrate. That is to say, it is commonly supposed that the American after all, the spinners and weavers in America are not ignorant of knowing it. Manifestly, either the profits of manufacturing in America are much less than here, which ought not to be, or something in the laws of the American laborer, keeps down his share of the profits to such a degree that his industrial brother in England, however inferior, refuses to take advantage of it. The fact is the same everywhere, and it is recalled that of all the important manufactures which were introduced by the manufacturer's product the duties were not only not paid but were admitted by us duty free. Yet it is only when the laborer is free

consigns him to work upon the cruder materials and in the cruder ways that the workingman can ever afford to avail himself of the imitation, and we have seen how even he would refuse it were it not that the fecundity of his race somewhat outruns the fertility of its industrial resource.

It will be interesting in this connection to compare the statistics of immigration into the United States from the two nations which contribute two-thirds of all our immigration, viz, the United Kingdom and Germany, with the insignificant numbers contributed by another of the chief nations of Europe, viz, France. The subjoined figures, extracted from Table No. 22 of the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the three months ending March 31, 1886, make the comparison very striking:

XXXIV.—*Summary of aliens and immigrants of British, German, and French origin, respectively, carried in the United States by decades from 1821 to 1880.*

Nationality.	1821-1830.	1831-1840.	1841-1850.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.
United Kingdom.....	75, 803	283, 191	1, 047, 763	1, 398, 098	1, 106, 970	929, 163
Germany.....	6, 761	152, 454	434, 626	951, 667	822, 007	787, 696
France.....	8, 497	45, 575	77, 262	76, 358	37, 749	73, 301

Using Mr. Mulhall's tables of populations, another table may be constructed which will show the ratio of the above figures to population, as averaged for three double decades from 1821 to 1880, as follows:

XXXV.

Nationality.	Average population, 1821-1840.	Ratio of 20 years' emigration to population.	Average population, 1841-1860.	Ratio of 20 years' emigration to population.	Average population, 1861-1880.	Ratio of 20 years' emigration to population.
United Kingdom.....	23, 625, 000	1. 50	27, 635, 000	8. 63	31, 690, 000	6. 61
Germany.....	28, 315, 000	. 56	33, 500, 000	4. 14	43, 835, 000	3. 87
France.....	32, 241, 000	. 17	35, 696, 000	. 43	37, 360, 000	. 36

The percentages in the above table, given under the head of "ratio of twenty years' immigration to population," represent the proportion which the total emigration for twenty years bears to the average population during those years. The ratio of annual emigration will be found by dividing the percentages by 20. The figures are so small that this is not convenient. Besides, the result of such division would not affect the purpose of the table, which is to show the relative progress of emigration from the three countries named during three representative periods. The extent of these periods has been made long enough, it is thought, to minimize, if not entirely to obliterate, the effect of transient causes. A glance, however, at the figures by decades, as well as at the figures by years, as given in the table appended, would suggest that the indication shown in the table of double decades would become only the more pronounced the more minute the comparison of figures:

XXXVI.—Immigrants arrived in the United States during each year ending June 30, from 1877 to 1885, inclusive, of British, German, and French origin, respectively.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1877	38, 150	29, 296	6, 856
1878	38, 062	29, 313	4, 159
1879	49, 968	34, 002	4, 655
1880	144, 876	84, 638	4, 313
1881	158, 718	210, 485	5, 227
1882	179, 428	250, 680	6, 003
1883	158, 092	194, 786	4, 821
1884	129, 294	179, 676	3, 608
1885	109, 508	124, 443	3, 493
1886	112, 548	84, 403	3, 318
Total	1, 118, 669	1, 222, 274	46, 453
Average per annum	111, 866	122, 227	4, 645

It will be convenient, however, to confine the comparison to that which is made in the table of double decades.

There are three general conditions upon which emigration depends, under one or other of which heads all the specific causes of emigration must fall. These (of importance inversely to the order of mention) are: (a) Dissatisfaction of the emigrant with his own country. (b) Facility of means for relief from such dissatisfaction, chiefly the comfort, cheapness, and speed with which his destination can be reached, but, also, measurably, the attitude of the Government which he abandons, and that of the Government which he proposes to adopt. (c) The attractions of the country of destination.

Considered with reference to these conditions, the figures of the table show a very remarkable uniformity in the response which the emigrant makes to the prevailing condition of the period, whether he be British, German, or French. The uniformity, however, is not remarkable at all, but only natural, if it be borne in mind how universal is the application of the great laws which govern human action. The figures show that the Briton, the German, and the Frenchman instantly availed himself of the remarkable increase of the facilities of ocean transit which began to be developed in the early part of the double decade 1841-1860, in which period he found at the same time increasing benefit from the attractions of America. The figures also show that the Briton expressed his appreciation of the suddenly developed advantages of this period by increasing his emigration nearly 500 per cent. over his emigration in the preceding period 1821-1840. The German by increasing his emigration over 600 per cent.; and even the Frenchman, whose emigration is so small as scarcely to be expected to sympathize with the general movement, by increasing his emigration 150 per cent.

Coming to the next period, 1861-1880, the first two conditions of emigration—viz: (a) Dissatisfaction with home, arising, in modern times, as has been abundantly demonstrated, chiefly from pressure of population; and (b) facility of transit—exist in this period with so much greater force than in the preceding period, that unless conditions (c) (attraction of the country of destination) be changed, it should be found that emigration from the United Kingdom and Germany, at least, had increased to an almost incredible degree.

(a) With respect to the pressure of population, the following table will show how intensely that has increased in England; how greatly in

the United Kingdom and in Germany, and what contrast the increase in these three presents to the almost stationary condition of France:

XXXVII.—*Inhabitants per square mile.*

Countries.	1820.	1840.	1860.	1880.
England and Wales.....	208	270	340	446
United Kingdom.....	172	221	240	280
Germany.....	124	145	174	217
France.....	148	165	175	180

(b) With respect to the increase of facility of transit it is unnecessary to do more than allude to the vast changes that occurred during the period under consideration, 1861–1880; the greater speed and safety with which the ocean could be crossed as compared with the preceding period; the smaller outlay required, and the better fare in return, law-ordered comfort substituted for the ancient horrors of the steerage; the arrangements for reception on landing in keeping with the advancing civilization of the age.

(c) But since, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the motives of emigration as dependent upon pressure of population and facility of transit, the figures show that the ratio of emigration, instead of greatly increasing actually declined, it follows that a great and unfavorable change has occurred in condition *c* (the attractions of the United States).

The figures further show that while the attractions of the United States had declined in the ways of both nations, the Briton was able to express his sense of the decline by decreasing the ratio of his emigration 23 per cent., whereas some counteracting force in Germany compelled the German to content himself with expressing his sense of the decline by decreasing his ratio of emigration only 6 per cent.

Why the United States should have become so much less attractive to the kind of people who emigrate, viz, the laboring classes, in the period from 1861 to 1880, as compared with the period from 1841 to 1860, is a subject which need not be entered upon here. Attention being called to the evident fact, the incentive to remove the cause will be greater to those who have the power to do so.

It may be observed that “pressure of population,” as used in this connection, is not altogether a uniform standard by which to draw comparisons between different nations. For example, one nation may have greater natural capacity for supporting a dense population than another. But if a certain long-past period is taken as the starting point for each nation, and the population of each increases in the same proportion, then the increase or decrease of the dissatisfaction of the laboring classes will depend upon the capacity of the governing powers to offset with wholesome laws the burden of increased competition. Some qualifications of this may be made, however.

Thus, in the case of England, the same rate of increase would cause a much greater intensity of pressure (as more fully explained further on under the head of “health”) than in Germany; for the density of population in England alone (446 in 1881 to the square mile) is almost at the limit of endurance, while Germany’s (less than half that of England and 25 per cent. less than that of the United Kingdom) shows a wide margin still at its disposal. On the other hand, in comparing England alone, allowance would have to be made for the greatly increased percentage of the total emigration from the United Kingdom contributed

by England. Again, the attitude of Government in Great Britain is most favorable to emigration, while the demands of great military establishments in Germany and France permit emigration in a grudging way which finds its extreme manifestation in Russia and Turkey, where no subject can emigrate without the Czar's or the Sultan's permission.

The general conclusion from the foregoing is plain: That the population of France increases so slowly (it has been stationary since 1860) that the law-makers of that country find no difficulty in meeting the small additional burden imposed upon French productive power; and that the wisdom of the German law-makers in endeavoring to meet a much greater burden is vastly inferior to that of the law-makers of Great Britain, who more successfully dispose of a very much greater burden still.

It may be added that the uniformity that characterizes the fluctuations of the emigration of different nations to the United States confirms Mr. Giffen's conclusion that emigration depends not so much upon the state of affairs at home as upon prosperity or the reverse in the country of destination.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The social condition of the people of this district is, in its general features, that of the people of England. The district contains its share of the upper classes, titled and untitled, and of the middle and lower classes. But, as would be anticipated from what has gone before, the predominance of the industrial and commercial interests tends to produce a condition of society more like that of our Eastern States—other sections, particularly in the south of England, presenting many features in common with the Southern States as they were before the late war.

Here, of all England, is to be seen the supreme effect of those extraordinary devices of economic legislation which have so changed in late years the relation which the income from trades and professions bears to that derived from lands, tenements, and titles, public dividends and annuities, Government offices and pensions. And Manchester, which, in the same period, has come to rank among the first cities in wealth and population, is the very embodiment of those forces which maintain this little island, against such odds, easily at the head of the world's commerce. As if to commemorate the triumph of these principles, the people have built them a great town hall at an expense of over \$5,000,000; and in this, perhaps the finest municipal building extant, the mayor of Manchester holds a sort of plutocratic court, more brilliant in some respects than that of some of the political capitals. Within the city are public buildings and private warehouses of huge proportions and great cost, and its wealth spreads out over the land for many miles around in the homes of its merchant princes. .

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The new Domesday Book, published in 1873, contains the following information, which does not appear in any later form:

Lancashire in 1872-73 was divided among 88,735 proprietors, possessing 1,011,769 acres with an annual valuation of £13,878,277. Of the owners, 76,177 or 87 per cent., possessed less than 1 acre, and the average (annual) value, including minerals, was £13 14s. 4d. [\$66.74] per acre. Nineteen proprietors owned upwards of 5,000 acres, the largest proprietor being the Earl of Derby, who possessed 47,260 acres, with a rental of £156,735 [\$762,750]. Among other large proprietors are the Duke of Bridgewater's trustees, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis de Castija, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Lilford, and Lord Skelmersdale.

The annual valuation rose from the amount stated above to £18,623,910 in 1885, or about \$90 per acre.

During the past quarter of a century the number of owners of land in Lancashire, and especially within this consular district, has very considerably increased. There is an extensively prevailing custom by which buyers of land purchase in fee-simple, but subject to the payment of a small rent (called a chief rent) to the original owner in perpetuity. This custom is peculiar to this part of England, the purchases in the south and other districts being affected by means of leases for long terms (usually 999 years), the fee-simple remaining in the original owner.

The purchaser under this latter system is to all intents and purposes the owner of the land, but his property is personalty and not realty, as is the case with the Lancashire purchaser. The importance of this distinction will be evident when it is remembered that the English law varies very considerably in relation to the two classes of property.

The purchase of small plots of land and the building of rows of workmen's cottages thereon has been a favorite form of investment with successful operatives and small capitalists. Large numbers of the dwellings of the working classes in the manufacturing towns are owned by their fellow-workmen or by small shop-keepers, working or retired; and the assistance afforded by land and building societies, large numbers of which have been formed, has contributed greatly to this result.

STATISTICS INDICATING THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

The figures of the census of 1881 indicate the urban character of this consular district, which then contained five towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; five of over 50,000, but less than 100,000; two of over 40,000; four of over 30,000; thirteen of over 20,000; and twenty of over 10,000. There were at the same time but twenty towns in all England containing over 100,000 inhabitants.

Taking the figures for Lancashire, which supplies nearly all the population of this district, and which will in its general features pretty accurately represent the district, I find that the average number of children attending school last year was 465,656, or 12 per cent. of the population at that time—the proportion for England and Wales being the same.

The number of paupers in Lancashire on January 1, 1886, was 77,287, or 2 per cent. of the population, the proportion for England and Wales being nearly 3 per cent.; the cost of their maintenance per head of the population was 52 cents, against 82 cents in England and Wales; and the proportion of such cost to the yearly ratable value of real estate was 2.08 per cent., against 3.8 per cent. in England and Wales in 1875, (the figures for the latter are not to be had for a later date.) The proportion of paupers would be smaller for this consular district, as distinguished from Lancashire. For example, Liverpool and Manchester show one pauper to 28 of the population, whereas in the large industrial town of Oldham it is but one to 63, and so on throughout the district.

Each acre in Lancashire supports nearly three persons—the density of population being four times as great as in England and Wales, and more than twice as great as in any other county outside of London itself.

The number of illegitimate children in Lancashire averaged during the ten years, 1874 to 1883 inclusive, 4.5 per cent. of the births. In 1884 (the last return to hand) the percentage was 4.6 in Lancashire and 4.7 in all England.

There are no returns of divorces in the different countries. The rate for England, which was 1 to every 1,000 marriages in 1870, rose to 2 to every

1,000 marriages in 1880. In England 116 divorced persons were married in 1880; and the rate of such marriages to the total number of marriages was as 6 to 10,000. A statement of the present divorce law of this country is transmitted herewith.

Of the 192 verdicts of murder returned by coroners' juries in 1884, 163 were for infanticide, against 87 in 1883; 45 per cent. of the number for 1884 were returned in the county of Middlesex, which contains two-thirds of London. There was no verdict of this character in 1884 in Liverpool, and but 3 in Manchester.

The following comparative tables will further illustrate the several subjects to which they relate:

XXXVIII.—*Number of persons in chief Lancashire industries engaged in such industries in 1881 in England and Wales and in Lancashire.*

Industries.	England and Wales.*		Lancashire.†	
	Persons engaged.	Per cent. of population.	Persons engaged.	Per cent. of population.
Cotton	530,261	2	432,146	12
General laborers	559,769	2.16	74,050	2.15
Coal and mining	407,873	1.6	64,546	1.9
Iron and steel trade	361,343	1.4	55,728	1.6
Makers of machines	160,797	0.6	35,216	1

* Population, 1881, 25,974,439.

† Population, 1881, 3,485,819.

XXXIX.—*Houses and population of England and Wales and of Lancashire in 1881.*

Items.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Houses:		
Inhabited	4,831,519	655,307
Uninhabited	386,676	68,929
Building	46,414	5,687
Population:		
Males	12,639,902	1,669,864
Females	13,334,537	1,784,577
Total	25,974,439	*3,454,441

* This is the population of the county proper, as distinguished from the "registration county." The population of the latter, as chiefly used in this report, is, as will be seen, 31,978 greater. But the census uses the population of "registration counties," for records of occupation, &c., while it uses the population of the counties proper for records of the character here tabulated.

XL.—*Average number of persons to a family, persons to an inhabited house, families to an inhabited house, persons to a square mile, inhabited houses to a square mile, and acres to an inhabited house in England and Wales and in Lancashire in 1881.*

Political divisions.	Area in statute acres.	Persons to a family (separate occupiers).	Persons to an inhabited house.	Families to an inhabited house.	Persons to a square mile.	Inhabited houses to a square mile.	Acres to an inhabited house.
England and Wales	37,239,351	4.61	5.38	1.17	446	83	7.7
Lancashire	1,208,154	4.76	5.27	1.11	1,830	347	1.8

XL I.—Distribution by sex and age of the population of England and Wales and of Lancashire in 1881.

Ages.	Proportion, males to 100,000.		Proportion, females to 100,000.	
	England and Wales.	Lancashire.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Under 5 years.....	6,767	6,944	6,788	7,000
5 to 15 years.....	11,437	11,192	11,461	11,363
15 to 25 years.....	9,165	9,281	9,605	10,055
25 to 45 years.....	12,472	13,400	13,455	14,482
45 to 65 years.....	6,760	6,187	7,514	7,185
65 years and upwards.....	2,062	1,882	2,514	7,700
Total.....	48,663	48,336	51,337	51,684

XLII.—Unmarried, married, and widowed in 100,000 of each sex, in England and Wales and Lancashire in 1881.

Social condition.	Proportion males to 100,000.		Proportion females to 100,000.	
	England and Wales.	Lancashire.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Unmarried.....	61,932	62,041	59,226	59,255
Married.....	34,621	34,641	33,262	33,086
Widowed.....	3,440	3,318	7,492	7,679

XLIII.—Births, deaths, and marriages, 1884.*

Items.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Population, 1881.....	25,974,439	3,485,819
Births.....	908,584	129,515
Deaths.....	531,951	84,308
Marriages.....	204,205	29,659

* Registrar-general's report (1885) for 1884.

XLIV.—Annual death rate per 1,000 living, at all ages, and at eleven groups of ages, in England and in Lancashire.*

Ages.	England.	Lancashire.
All ages.....	21.27	25.17
Under 5 years.....	63.12	82.22
5 to 10 years.....	6.43	8.47
10 to 15 years.....	3.70	4.34
15 to 20 years.....	5.33	6.06
20 to 25 years.....	7.04	7.86
25 to 35 years.....	8.93	10.44
35 to 45 years.....	12.62	15.64
45 to 55 years.....	17.72	23.57
55 to 65 years.....	31.49	42.62
65 to 75 years.....	64.85	83.65
75 years and upwards.....	161.50	176.88

* Registrar-general's report (1885) for 1884.

XLV.—Persons returned as blind, deaf and dumb, and insane in 1,000,000 of the population of England and Wales, and of Lancashire.*

Physical and mental condition.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Blind:		
From birth	75	79
Others	804	654
Total	879	733
Deaf and dumb	512	460
Insane:		
Idiots	1,280	1,064
Lunatics	1,908	1,572
Total	3,258	2,636

* Census of 1881.

It may be observed that the census report points out the unmistakable general rule, so far as it can be judged from the returns, that agricultural districts produce a much larger proportion of idiots and imbeciles than industrial districts. The manner in which the returns are made, however, is referred to as rendering such returns of much less value than in the United States, where specialists were employed in making them.

XLVI.—Public schools, 1885.

Items.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Population, 1881	25,974,439	3,485,819
Number of schools	19,063	1,712
Number of children who can be accommodated	5,061,503	*630,571
Average number in attendance	3,406,076	485,656
Present at annual inspection	3,992,074	566,628

* Number on the register.

The cost per pupil in England, in the board schools, is £2 6s. 2½d. = \$11.22.

XLVII.—Statistics of crime in 1884.

Items.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
Population, 1881	25,974,439	3,485,819
Committed for trial:		
Males	11,952	2,083
Females	2,455	703
Total	14,407	2,786
Convicted	11,184	2,242
Acquitted	3,220	540

XLVIII.—*Savings banks (not including postal savings banks), 1884.*

Political division.	Population, 1881.*	No. of banks.	Total amount invested with the commissioner for the reduction of the public debt.†	Total amount owing to depositors.	Amount of deposit per capita.	No. of receipts from depositors in year ending November, 1884.	No. of payments to depositors for same year.	Average amount of receipts.	Average amount of payments.	Average rate of interest paid to depositors.
England and Wales	25,974,439	329	\$171,855,726	\$172,498,382	\$6 64	1,376,264	839,854	\$21 52	\$37 27	\$13 95
Lancashire ...	3,485,816	21	32,695,316	32,777,433	9 40	439,675	262,581	19 16	29 40	13 33

* For purposes of comparison with the population in 1884, per capita, it may be noted that the rate of increase of population during the decennial period, 1871-'81, was 1.44 per cent. per annum for England and Wales, and 2.2 per cent. per annum for Lancashire.

† This represents the capital of the banks.

Besides the savings banks deposits, the last post-office savings bank return shows \$207,999,212.76 to the credit of open accounts in England and Wales on the 31st of December, 1885, of which \$14,335,682.16 was due Lancashire depositors. But the chief depositories of the Lancashire workmen's savings are the co-operative companies, whose records are understood to show a very remarkable degree of prosperity on the part of the people of this district, and which, as further on intimated, will appear in a future report on the "co-operative movement" in Lancashire.

MANNER AND COST OF LIVING.

I am indebted to Mr. Samuel Andrew for the following account of the manner and cost of living of the average workingman in this district.

Housing.—The housing of the average workingman in Lancashire is good, cheap, healthy, and for the most part pleasant.

Passing through Lancashire towns on the railway one is struck with the long rows of dwellings built of brick or stone, according as brick or stone may be more plentiful or cheap in the neighborhood. These are the houses of the Lancashire workingman. They are generally four roomed tenements built two stories high, with back and front door, back yard, and conveniences at the rear. The two lower rooms consist of a living part (fronting a main street) some 15 feet square, communicating with a back kitchen some 15 feet by 12. The floors are flagged for the most part where the houses are not cellared, the stairs ascending from the back apartments. The living part is provided with fire-grate, oven, and boiler. The oven is adapted to general culinary purposes as well as for baking the household bread, for the quality of which the Lancashire house wife enjoys a high and well-merited reputation. The back room is used as a laundry and lavatory, being fitted up with boiler, slop stone, and small pantry. The sleeping apartments up stairs are, as a rule, fairly lofty and airy. The rental of such a house, modern built, would be 4s. to 4s. 6d. per week according to position and quality. Smaller cottages of an older type may be found ranging in rental from 2s. 6d. to 3s., but they are fast giving place to the better class described. These rentals generally cover all national taxations and for the most part the poor's rate, but as a rule the cottager contributes to local taxation for lighting, police, road repairs, school board, &c., at so much in the pound sterling on the annual rental, or a portion of it. In the thriving town of Oldham, this rate is 2s. in the pound (10 per cent.) on the rack rent, payable by three installments. The furnishing of the cottages is neat and substantial, and in recent years the better class work-

man has been able to possess himself of a piano-forte and to give his children somewhat of a musical education in addition to the ordinary schooling. The ordinary Lancastrian has a great appreciation of music. Workmen's cottages, such as described above, of the better class cost £120 to £140 per cottage for erection, but in most cases a chief rent of 3d. to 4d. per yard per year is paid by the owner.

Eating.—The Lancashire workman is perhaps the best fed of his class in Great Britain. It is alleged that this is necessary to enable him to endure the hot temperature of the mills and workshops. Leaving home between 5 and 6 in the morning with a crust in his hand, he gets breakfast at 8 to 8.30, often at the mill, generally consisting of bread and butter, tea or coffee, sometimes with a couple of eggs or a rasher of ham or bacon. His dinner, 12.30 to 1.30, is a wholesome meal, almost always in part of meat and pudding or pie, his favorite dishes being a potato pie and a flesh pudding, which on working days form his alternate prandial meals, while on Sundays his dinner is of beef or mutton with pastry.

His third meal is generally his lightest, consisting of bread, butter, cheese, tea, salad, &c., while his supper consists of oatmeal porridge, milk, bread, jam, &c. He generally smokes or chews a vile strong tobacco called "twist," and drinks beer sometimes brewed from harmless herbs, but generally from malt and hops.

Since American beef and Australian mutton began to be so abundantly imported into England, the English workman has found more employment for his knife and fork. There was at first a conceit against foreign meat, but it is generally dying away. Good beef can be bought at 6d. to 8d. per pound, good mutton at 4d. to 7d. A preference is given to English-fed meat, and as a rule 2d. per pound more will be paid for beef and perhaps in some cases 3d. per pound more for mutton, than for foreign meats. American ham and bacon can be bought at 4d. to 7d. per pound, and American cheese at 4d. to 6d. The cost of living, on the style above mentioned, of an ordinary workman's family of five persons is said to be something less than 17s. to 18s. per week. The unskilled laborer with same family has sometimes to live on less than this cost; but perhaps he takes less meat and more tobacco, sometimes chewing and sometimes smoking.

Clothing.—The Lancashire workman in his holiday dress could hardly be distinguished from his employer, so far as dress goes. Clothing was perhaps never so cheap as at present. Huddersfield represents the manufacture of imitation woolen cloths, with a great mixture of shoddy and mungo, suitable for workmen's clothing. Ready-made men's suits can be had made up from these imitation cloths at any price between 18s. to 38s. and children's suits anywhere from 3s. to 18s. each. An excellent tweed suit can be bought fit for any man to wear at 50s. to 55s., and beautiful worsted or woolen suits of the best quality at £3 3s. to £4 4s.

Women's garments are as cheap in proportion, and the factory girls dress well when away from the factory, with a tendency to be a little loud. Moleskins and fustians are less used than they used to be as factory gear by the British workman, who as a rule adopts his cast-off Sunday clothes for the purpose. The wearing of clogs is still a great institution in Lancashire, as well in the interest of health as of cheapness.

WAGES.

Wages in cotton factories are at present 15 per cent. below the standard list, but this does not mean that the hands are earning 15 per cent. less than the standard. Indeed, factory hands are now earning

more than they did in 1870. The producing power of the operative has been increased by about 10 to 15 per cent., but he has an allowance for increased speed to the extent of one-half, and when it is considered that the machines have been increased in spindles and improved in structure it is doubtful whether he is not receiving more wages to-day than ever he did before. When the cost of provisions is taken into account, the position of the factory operative in full work is at least 20 per cent. better than it was in 1870.

This estimate refers to hands in full work. Many of those who have been thrown out of work have suffered severely. There is not much short time in the mills. The idea seems to prevail that it pays best for a mill to run full time or to stop altogether.

WEALTH AND THE LIBERAL ARTS.

While Lancashire contains 13.3 per cent. of the population of England and Wales, the latest tax returns to be had (1883-'84) show that it pays 14.1 per cent. of taxes. The difference, however, is much more striking when the returns for the profits of business and industry only are considered, in which Lancashire's share is 16 per cent. This will more fully appear from the following comparative table:

XLIX.—*Gross amount of property and profits assessed, 1883-'84.*

Sources of income, &c.	England and Wales.	Lancashire.
From the ownership land, tenements, and titles.....	£154,044,183	£18,708,453
From occupation of lands and tenements.....	44,780,800	1,857,443
From trades and professions.....	243,747,555	38,962,343
Tax, 5d. in the pound.....	7,839,316	1,197,672

NOTE.—The incomes from public dividends and annuities and from Government offices and pensions are not applicable to statistics of the separate counties.

The difference would be even more striking if similar returns could be had for the Manchester district as distinguished from the county.

Very substantial people, therefore, are the Manchester men, as their general characteristics, no less than their income returns, demonstrate; yet they have not disdained those lighter accomplishments which follow in the train of wealth. In art,* architecture, music, and the drama they have pushed their city to the first rank in the Kingdom after London itself. What position they held in literature and science may be inferred from the establishment here, in 1880, upon the foundation of Owens College, of the only university in the north of England. This seat of higher education exercises academical jurisdiction over the "University College" of Liverpool, and will probably eventually extend over the "Yorkshire College" of Leeds. Naturally the first free library in England (1653) was established in Manchester, and the free libraries of the city (including Salfra) now contain 200,000 volumes. In the Owens College the department of physical sciences, under Sir H. E. Roscoe (president of the British association for next year), probably supplies the best instruction to be had in the United Kingdom in those branches of education which are the handmaids of industrial advancement.

* It is understood that leaving out the collections in the Royal Academy (London), the country within a radius of 20 miles from the town hall in Manchester contains works of art of greater value than a similar area about the Mansion House in London.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

So much may be said for the greater folk. Under the same influences that have produced this vast wealth for the wealthy, the middle and the humbler classes have advanced to a degree of comfort never known by them before. Indeed there is not the same difference between the very rich and the lower classes which exists in many communities of the same wealth in our own country. The "line between the employing class and the employed" is perhaps "harder and sharper" than with us; but within the limits of this restriction, the great body of the people are more nearly on an equality than in similar communities in America, or, perhaps, it would be more exact to say that there is not so wide a social range as in such communities in America. Whatever may be the cause, the efforts of the laboring class to secure its share of the joint earnings of capital and labor, and of each class as against its superior in the social scale, so far as the capacity for earning a livelihood goes, seem to be more efficacious here than in similar communities in America.

So evident to a transatlantic visitor who takes the pains to look beneath the surface is the view I have expressed of this matter, that Prof. Goldwin Smith, on revisiting England the other day, was led to say, speaking of the whole country:

Nothing seems more certain than that the largest portion of the newly-made wealth has gone to the class which lives by wages, and that this class has suffered least by depression. Profits have fallen and wages have risen, as political economy, now so much despised, said that they would. Low profits and reduced rents to the people mean cheap clothing and cheap bread. Articles of popular consumption are very cheap, while the range of popular consumption is evidently growing larger. Economic laws have done, and are doing, what the labor agitator wants to do by industrial war. The thrifty artisan, so far as I can see, is just as well off here as he is in the United States, saying that the line is harder and sharper here between the employing class and the employed. That "the rich are always growing richer and the poor poorer" seems to be the reverse of the truth.

So, also, it is the rapid growth of population in the northern industrial centers which offers the one barrier to that sucking of the life of the provinces into London, which Lord Roseberry deplored, the other day, at Linlithgow. This industrial concentration, away from London, does not restore the English country life which Lord Roseberry lamented the decline of, but it gives many millions of toiling men and women better lives than otherwise would be possible for them.

The vast improvements constantly making in labor-saving machines, which have reduced the number of persons engaged in agriculture from 1,657,138 in 1871 to 1,383,184 in 1881, have imposed an additional burden upon the industries, already sufficiently taxed, one would think, in supplying employment for the increasing population. A like decrease has occurred in the numbers engaged in the shipping business, notwithstanding an enormous increase in the carrying capacity of its fleets, and this adds still further to the burden upon the remaining industries. "A workingman," discoursing upon last winter's distress among the laboring classes, recently wrote to one of the newspapers as follows:

When I said that economic forces are operating against the unskilled laborers, it was meant that the rough work of the world is being put more and more upon the shoulders of machinery. * * * The constant stream of laborers which is flowing from the agricultural districts to the towns is due to the increasing application of machinery to agriculture. Our roads are kept in repair by machinery, and the very stones are broken by the same means. Masons are supplied with mortar which was prepared by machinery, and the manufacture of bricks is almost entirely accomplished by machinery. Mechanical contrivances for the loading and unloading of ships are coming more into use, and an apparatus has been devised which performs the duties

of cash-boys in large shops. These are only a few obvious instances. The same process is going on in the mines and factories. Society as a whole derives benefit from these changes, and skilled laborers derive a special benefit on account of the demand thus created for the labor they have to dispose of. But the employment of the unskilled laborers is taken from them, and their lot, already too hard, is made harder still.

Harder, without doubt, but harder only for the particular individual whom these appliances have displaced. Not harder for the class which he now ceases to represent, on the contrary, incomparably easier, as the statistics of paupers, who are the final residuum from the overcrowding of the ranks of the unskilled laborers, and whose fluctuating numbers measure the sufferings of this class, plainly show. As will be seen, the table given further on exhibits the percentage of pauperism for five periods since 1850, which has steadily declined from 5.11 per cent. in that year, to 3 per cent. on the 1st of January of the present year.

Without pursuing the subject further a notable illustration of what I mean, viz, that the forces, whatever they may be, that control the relations of capital and labor here favor the laborer more than such forces do in similar communities in our country is to be found in the extent and degree of success attained by the co-operative movement in this district. This is not short of astonishing; and in a future report I shall endeavor to make plain how much our workmen have to learn in this respect from their more fortunate brethren here.

INCREASE OF LEISURE.

The people of all classes here enjoy much more leisure than the same classes with us; and notwithstanding the increasingly heavy odds at which the Lancashire laborer contends with those who live in newer countries, where the raw material upon which his own labor is expended is produced, and where pressure of population, the heaviest handicap upon wages in the industrial race, is entirely wanting, he scores a continued gain in this respect on his employer. Comparing the condition of the working classes, especially those of the Manchester district, with their condition forty years ago, Mr. Jacob Bright recently said that they now had practically two Sundays in the week, and a considerable portion of Saturday besides.

DECLINE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Examiner and Times newspaper of this city abridges from the last report of the inland revenue commissioners the following tables:

L.—Consumption of wine, beer, and spirits, tea, coffee, and cocoa, per capita, in each of five years named, beginning with 1852.

Date.	British spirits.	Foreign and colonial spirits.	Foreign wines.	Beer.	Tea, per head.	Coffee, per head.	Cocoa, per head.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Barrels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1852 .....	.916	.177	.231	.608	1.909	1.207	.121
1862 .....	.644	.177	.334	.661	2.094	1.178	.124
1872 .....	.844	.285	.527	.885	4.010	.976	.245
1882 .....	.809	.236	.406	.766	4.076	.885	.233
1885 .....	.733	.221	.379	.746	5.022	.898	.403

It appears from these figures that the people of England consume less of spirits and coffee, and more of beer, wine, tea, and cocoa, than they did a third of a century ago.

IMPROVEMENT IN MORALS AND DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.

The registrar-general's report for 1885 shows that in England and Wales a great and steady improvement is taking place in the percentage of illegitimate births. In 1845 they were 7 per cent.; in 1855, 6.4; in 1865, 6.2; in 1875, 4.8; and in 1884, 4.7—the last being the lowest figure ever known.

The following table is compiled, for the first four dates from Mr. Mulhall's tables, for the last from the registrar-general's report:

L.I.—Decline in pauperism since 1850 in England and Wales.

Years	Number of paupers.	Ratio to population.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
1850	921,000	4.11
1860	851,000	4.28
1870	1,079,000	4.69
1880	808,000	3.09
1886	813,000	3.00

L.II.—The decrease in the burden of pauperism from 1702 to 1880.

[As shown in another of Mr. Mulhall's tables.]

Period.	Annual expenditure.	Per inhabitant.	National income.	Percentage of burden.
		<i>Pence.</i>		
1702-'14	£ 910,000	41	£65,000,000	1.40
1760-'75	1,520,000	58	122,000,000	1.24
1783-'93	2,050,000	66	145,000,000	1.41
1815-'20	7,100,000	152	220,000,000	3.23
1830-'35	6,742,000	114	385,000,000	1.75
1841-'50	5,250,000	74	490,000,000	1.07
1851-'60	5,510,000	69	580,000,000	.95
1861-'70	6,740,000	77	720,000,000	.94
1871-'80	7,710,000	75	935,000,000	.82

Not less marked was the increase in thrift among the laboring classes as indicated by the increase in the deposits in savings banks since 1830, as shown (for the United Kingdom) in the following table:

L.III.—Deposits in savings banks from 1830 to 1881.

Years.	Amount.	Per inhabitant.
1830	£12,600,000	£4 38
1840	30,700,000	6 08
1850	27,680,000	7 30
1860	36,700,000	9 00
1870	46,230,000	9 78
1881	69,000,000	13 13

PRISON STATISTICS—DECREASE OF CRIME.

The Courier of this city prints the subjoined review of the official criminal statistics for England for 1885, just published (November).

sons living on a square mile, yet it can scarcely make any difference, so far as health goes, whether in rural districts there be 2 acres or 3 acres on an average to each inhabitant.

The differences in the death rates in these sparse populations are determined by other conditions than aggregation.

There seem to be no natural causes for the comparatively high death rate in the case of Lancashire. The climate, taking it all in all, is healthy, the drainage good, the water supply abundant and pure, and the attention given by the authorities to sanitary matters generally, very great. I have no statistics upon which to base a comparison in this respect with the rest of England; but I should say, from the general character of municipal work in this district, and the large proportion of the district which is urban, that the people of Lancashire are at least as well cared for, in the matter of health, as any of their neighbors. The explanation must be sought, therefore, in the artificial conditions of life of the people. The density of population which, as has been pointed out, is twice as great as that of any other county outside of London, is, without doubt, one of the chief causes. But this does not account for all the difference, for London shows a lower death rate than either of the five districts enumerated above. These, however, are all industrial districts, and it would appear that there is something in the nature of the work done which tries the health in one way or another; for example, the muscular strain required in boiler and machine working; the dangers as well as the lung-destroying dusts of many kinds of mining and metal-working; the overheat of the weaving sheds and the cotton and mineral dust given off therein; the dense fog of steam in which the dyers, bleachers, and printers work; the noxious fumes from the great chimneys that fill the air.

Says Dr. Ogle:

The direct consequences of close aggregation are probably as nothing in comparison with its indirect consequences or concomitants. * * * Moreover, and perhaps more than all, it is in these crowded communities that almost all the most dangerous and unhealthy industries are carried on. It is not so much the aggregation itself, as these other factors which are associated with aggregation that produce the high mortality of our great towns or other thickly-populated areas.*

Speaking of the cotton industry, he says:

In the cotton factories the temperature of the weaving sheds is described in a recent report by Dr. Bridges to the home secretary as "tropical and relaxing," and dust, composed partly of filamentous particles of cotton and partly of mineral substances used for sizing, is stated to be a notable feature in most of the sheds.

In harmony with these facts, the statistics of the causes of death show that the deaths in Lancashire from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system averaged, during the years 1870-'80, 30 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

Applying Dr. Ogle's rules, viz, that the direct consequences of close aggregation are as nothing in comparison with its indirect concomitants, and that more than the direct and all the other indirect effects of aggregation combined are the dangerous and unhealthy industries which exist in such communities, it does not seem difficult to draw the general conclusion that it is a combination of the two causes, aggregation in its simpler form and aggregation as the forerunner and concomitant.

*The indirect effects of aggregation omitted from this quotation and represented by asterisks, are "abject want, filth, crime, drunkenness, and other excesses, keener competition, and feverish and exhausting conditions of life." These would doubtless be greater in London than in Lancashire. On the other hand, London attracts a larger proportion of the leisured classes, and, being all urban, its sanitation should be more effective.

ment of dangerous and unhealthy industries, which produces the high death rate in London and in Lancashire; and that it is the greater death-causing power of that element which predominates in Lancashire (viz, the industrial) than that which predominates in London (viz, excessive aggregation leading to commercial rather than industrial development) which produces a higher death rate in sparser-settled Lancashire.

A new life table, based on the returns from 1871-'80, is given in Dr. Glogue's report, which shows the average expectation of life of a male English infant at birth to be 41.35 years, against 39.91 years by the old table (1838-'54) a gain of 1.44 years, or nearly a year and a half. For females the new table shows 44.62 years against 41.85 in the old, a gain of 2.77 years.

In his inaugural address at the opening of the sanitary congress at York, in September, Sir T. Spencer Wells, the president of the congress, said:

When they spoke of the prolongation of life, they thought chiefly of the advantage to individuals, their better health, and their augmented power of enjoyment. That was a great deal, but it meant more for the state. During the forty-nine years that registration had been in force, about 8,000,000 had been added to the population of the United Kingdom.

They would not be far away if they put the average duration of life in Great Britain before a century ago at about thirty years; now, according to the healthy life table, it was forty-nine years, and each individual of the 8,000,000 increase in the population was worth to the state £150; and if only 2,000,000 of the increased number was the fruit of sanitary and medical work, their economical value was at least a clear gain of 300,000,000 since the foundation of the sanitary institute.

INCREASED CONTENTMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

After writing the foregoing portion of this report it occurred to me that the conclusions to which the facts and figures therein contained had irresistibly forced me, were so completely at variance with information hitherto furnished to the Department that I determined to test them by an appeal to eminent authority. I accordingly addressed identical notes to Sir J. C. Lee and Mr. Provand, M. P., containing a request for the favor of a reply to these two questions:

(1) In your opinion, do not the people of the Manchester district emigrate to a less extent than those of the rest of England in proportion to population? My investigations lead me to believe that such is the case.

(2) If so, is it not due, in your opinion, to the fact that such a large proportion of the population of the district is engaged in the cotton industry, and that the operatives in this industry are increasingly contented to remain at home because they are getting a larger share than formerly of the joint earnings of capital and labor?

Following are the replies of these gentlemen:

Sir J. C. Lee to Consul Hale.

56 MOSLEY STREET, Manchester, November 12, 1886.

DEAR MAJOR HALE: In reply to your note of the 9th instant, I have great pleasure in making the following statements, from which I think you will be able to deduce the information you desire.

I should class the various grades of labor in our community under five heads:

	Per cent.
1) First-class skilled labor	10
2) Second-class skilled labor	15
3) Third-class skilled labor	25
4) Unskilled labor	40
5) Useless people	10

Those in the first and second classes are in receipt of good wages, and rarely emigrate. Being good workmen they can obtain steady employment, have few taxes to pay, their house rent is very moderate, and their food exceptionally cheap.

Those in the third class, being younger men, are inclined to ramble, but not to a great extent, as they have all the advantages of their more skilled brethren, with the one exception that they cannot depend upon such steady employment.

The fourth class is the one that supplies the largest quota to the emigration returns, but so long as they can get employment they do not go away in large numbers for the reason that their food and rent are cheap, and in hard times they can get assistance from the union and from private charity.

The fifth class does not emigrate. It consists of aged and impecunious persons—mostly paupers, many of whom eke out a living in a desultory way by a little occasional work, and are more or less chargeable to the union, when by idleness or want of thrift they are brought within a measurable distance of starvation.

As a whole the people of this district do not look upon emigration with favor, and I do not think we supply any large number of emigrants—certainly not in proportion to our population. The industries in the Manchester district are very varied, *e. g.*, cotton, iron, and chemical branches of trade, and there is always a good demand for good work people, who are in receipt of relatively higher average wages than has ever been known in my time.

Trusting that this brief expression of my opinion on this point may be of any use to you,

Believe me, very faithfully yours,

JOSEPH C. LEE.

Major HALE,
United States Consul, Manchester.

Mr. A. D. Provand, M. P., to Consul Hale.

38 LLOYD'S HOUSE, ALBERT SQUARE,
Manchester, November 12, 1866.

DEAR MR. HALE: On my return from London I received your note of the 9th instant. I have to reply to your two questions as follows:

(1) It is the case that the Lancashire people emigrate less than those of most of the other counties in England. So far from emigrating the increase of the population of Lancashire has for a long time past been added to by immigration, the increase as shown by census returns having been greater than would have been the natural increase. For the ten years ending 1861 the average increase throughout England (I am not now speaking of any other part of the United Kingdom) was 15 per cent., but the increase in Lancashire was 22½ per cent. West Yorkshire, which is also a manufacturing district, and contiguous to Lancashire, has likewise increased in population at a higher rate than would have been the case without immigration. The increase for the whole of Yorkshire has been 18½ per cent., but this has been chiefly in the western districts, and if the figures for this part of the county were separately obtained the increase of population would no doubt be as high, if not higher, than in Lancashire.

(2) The foregoing is due to the fact of the continued extension of the manufacturing industries in Lancashire during the past fifty years, and also to the fact that this extension has taken place away from the seaboard, for, notwithstanding that Liverpool is in Lancashire, almost the whole of the industries are carried as in the interior of the county. This prevents the growing up of maritime tastes, which lead to emigration. Another point to be noted is that the earnings of the cotton operatives are in some departments higher to-day than they ever were at any previous time, and in no departments are they less than they were. I use the word "earnings" and not wages because, although the nominal wages are less in many districts on account of the speeding of the machinery and other causes, the earnings, as I have said, are in some cases greater, and in all other cases as great as they have ever been.

I am yours faithfully,

A. D. PROVAND.

Maj. E. J. HALE,
Consul of the United States, Manchester.

It is not necessary to point out the complete coincidence of the statements of these two gentlemen with the deductions already made in this report, even in several important particulars outside the immediate scope of the inquiry addressed to them.

Sir J. C. Lee, who was knighted in 1882 for his eminent services in connection with the negotiations for renewal of the French treaty, is probably the highest authority on commercial matters in the Kingdom.

Mr. Provand is the very able member of Parliament whose opinion was sought (together with that of Sir J. C. Lee and some others) by the British foreign office, and embodied in the official memorandum on the subject of the character of consular reports, which the Department of State has recently issued for the information and guidance of the consuls of the United States.

CAUSES OF THE GROWING CONTENTMENT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The shifting of the wealth of the nation, as indicated by the income-tax returns, more and more towards the industrial and commercial classes is not a less marked feature of the past forty years than the vast accumulation of wealth* itself which has taken place in those years. It is not possible also to determine from the returns what class of the beneficiaries just mentioned has received the greater proportionate share of the benefit. But the statistics and testimony here adduced tend to the conclusion that the advantage rests with the employed; and this conclusion, while probably true as to the whole country, is more certainly true as to this district.

The following tables, for the United Kingdom, extracted by Mr. Mulhall from the official "statistical abstract," throw further light upon the causes of the growing contentment of the people:

LV.—*Paupers.*

Year.	Number.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
1850.....	1,308,000	48
1860.....	978,000	34
1870.....	1,279,000	41
1880.....	1,016,000	29
1885.....	982,000	27

LVI.—*Criminals.*

Years.	Committals per annum.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
1850-'59.....	41,424	151
1860-'69.....	27,605	92
1870-'79.....	22,812	69
1880-'85.....	20,763	59

LVII.—*Children at school.*

Political division.	1875.	1885.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.	
			1875.	1885.
England.....	1,863,200	3,371,300	76	123
Scotland.....	312,300	455,700	89	117
Ireland.....	389,900	502,450	74	102
United Kingdom.....	2,565,400	4,329,450	78	120

* The growth of wealth in England and Wales can be inferred with sufficient accuracy for the present purpose by a comparison of the assessments for the income tax, which were £227,863,182 in 1848, and more than double, or over £500,000,000, in 1884.

† The number in 1850 was but 197,578.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

LVIII.—*Annual average of letters posted.*

Period.	Millions of letters.	Letters per inhabitant.
1841-'50	277	19
1851-'60	466	17
1861-'70	724	25
1871-'80	982	29
1881-'85	1,319	37

Compared with population, the number of letters last year was forty-three per head in England, thirty-two in Scotland, and eighteen in Ireland. During the past ten years the number of telegraphic messages has risen from twenty-one to thirty-nine millions, an increase of 86 per cent.

LIX.—*Bankruptcy.*

Period.	Number of bankrupts.	Amount.	Ratio of assets.
1871-'76	8,088	£20,200,000	Per cent. 21
1877-'82	11,167	25,400,000	29
1883-'85	6,072	18,100,000	21

LX.—*Consumption of alcoholic drink.*

Year.	Gallons per inhabitant.			Equivalent in alcohol
	Beer.	Spirits.	Wine.	
1875	34.2	1.29	0.53	2.35
1881	28.6	1.08	0.44	1.82
1885	26.8	0.97	0.38	1.79

The consumption was 30 per cent. higher in 1875 than it is at present. It is still higher in England than in the sister kingdoms, the average of alcohol consumed being 1.90 in England, 1.67 in Scotland, and 1.23 in Ireland, per inhabitant.

LXI.—*Food.*

Articles.	1875.	1885.
Meat	pounds..	95 100
Sugar	do	63 74
Tea	ounces..	72 80

LXII.—*Thrift.*

	1875.	1885.
Savings banks	£67,000,000	£94,000,000
Mutual societies	20,000,000	62,000,000
	87,000,000	156,000,000

The accumulations of the working class under the above two heads have averaged seven millions sterling per annum.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Up to this point only that portion of the emigration from this country which proceeds voluntarily and without aid has been commented upon. The statistics given include, of course, all emigration; but my comments have been restricted, as just stated. As there is practically no deportation from the United Kingdom of chronic paupers, or insane or other helpless persons, it will be necessary now simply to consider the question of "assisted emigration."

It has been shown elsewhere that the laws of this country have succeeded for some forty years past in counteracting the motive to emigration in a steadily increasing degree, and that this has occurred notwithstanding the enormous increase of the motive, so far as it depends upon natural causes. But consummate as the Briton's economic genius has been shown to be, it has not yet been able quite to overcome its adversary's start. As soon as hard times increase the pressure of surplus population, attention is more earnestly directed to this cause of labor competition. The continued depression of trade, which existed, without serious check, up to a few months ago, redoubled the efforts of those who look to relief from emigration. The effect of these efforts, as made by those who were chiefly interested, whether from philanthropic or personal motives, in reducing the competition, may be thus stated:

There was a debate in the House of Lords on the subject of emigration to Canada, in March, 1884. Subsequently there was formed a "national association for promoting state-directed colonization," under high patronage and with a powerful executive committee. The national council connected with this association embraces the names of many representatives of several trades in various parts of the Kingdom, among them representatives from thirteen of the principal towns in this district. In March last a deputation from this association, headed by Lord Brabazon, its president, waited upon Earl Granville, then secretary of state for the colonies. And in April a debate ensued in the House of Lords, from the published accounts of which the following extracts will be interesting:

Debate in the House of Lords April 2, 1886.

"In the course of ten years, from 1871 to 1881," said the Earl of Harrowby, "about 3,250,000, or nearly the population of London, had been added to England and Wales alone, and since the last census nearly 1,500,000 more must have come into existence. There was every reason to fear that agriculture must provide less and less occupation every year. Between 1871 and 1881, 1,000,000 acres had been converted from arable to pasture, and in 1881 the number of proprietors and attendants on agricultural machines had increased to 4,200 from 2,100 in 1871. Then in 1861 there were 172 dwellers in towns to every 100 in the country, but in 1871 the proportion had risen to 192 and in 1881 to 212; and there was no reason to hope that the extension of small holdings and allotments, desirable as this was, could furnish anything like an effective counteraction to this tendency. The fact that there was not yet apparent much suffering among the higher class of our operatives was only evidence of the reluctance of this class to make its privations known. Then there was a keen competition with foreign immigrants who are content with worse fare than our own artisans. The prospect of our manufacturers being able to supply means for this growing population was anything but promising."

Lord Harrowby then looked "to see how far emigration was affording the relief required at the present time. The figures were very curious and surprising. The English emigrants numbered 63,000 persons in 1877, 183,000 in 1883, 147,000 in 1884, and 126,000 persons in 1885. The figures relating to Scotch and Irish emigration told

exactly the same tale. The number of Scotch emigrants was 8,000 in 1877, 32,000 in 1882, and 21,000 in 1885, while the number of Irish emigrants was 22,000 in 1877, 105,000 in 1883, and 60,000 in 1885. The diminished number of emigrants last year might be accounted for partly by the state of the labor market abroad and in the colonies; but however that might be he contended that emigration had not afforded that relief which the state of our labor market required. The returns relating to net emigration were still worse than those to which he had just referred. Taking British and Irish emigration only, after deducting immigrants and emigrants, the numbers were 31,000 persons in 1877, 246,000 persons in 1883, and 122,000 persons in 1885. These were the numbers of persons who had been actually deducted from the labor market of this country. He feared that instead of voluntary emigration being in our hour of need a great resource, it was more and more ceasing to supply our need. This question had been brought forward on two occasions within the last twelve months. An important meeting was held at the Mansion House, and since then the noble earl who presided over the colonial office received in February an important deputation headed by Lord Brabazon. That deputation represented 170,000 workmen, and they made two requests. The first was for state-directed emigration, viz, state-planned new settlements with special arrangements, and state loans to enable settlers to go out. He believed that boards of guardians were now empowered to use the rates for emigration. But this was a very grave and serious matter, and he would like to know more about the details of it before he gave a decided opinion in favor of it. At all events the subject was clearly worthy of consideration. The second great point pressed upon the Government was that information should be given to every part of the country as to the colonial opening; that is to say, that the colonial office should get the best information together and forward it to many centers throughout the country. He believed a great deal of good would be done if that suggestion were acted upon."

The Earl of Iddesleigh said, "I hope that the inquiries we have heard of to be made by the colonial office, in conjunction with other departments, will not be limited to the prospects of workmen or emigrants going out of this country, but that they will lead to the furnishing of information likely to be useful, bringing before the manufacturers and people of the country the position and prospects of the colonies themselves."

THE EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.

The final result of the efforts described above was the establishment of an "emigrants' information office" in London, on the 11th of October. In the *Guardian* newspaper of this city there appeared, shortly before, a history of state-directed emigration from 1834 down to the establishment of the "information office," and a statement of the character and functions of the latter, as follows:

State interference in emigration began in the reign of William the Fourth, taking the form of an act "to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British province or provinces, and to provide for the colonization and government thereof." The preamble recites that "divers of His Majesty's subjects possessing among them considerable property are desirous to embark," and that "it is highly expedient that His Majesty's said subjects should be enabled to carry their said laudable purpose into effect;" and the act provides that three or more "colonization commissioners for South Australia" shall be appointed to provide for the sale or letting of waste lands, and to apply all moneys so received to the purpose of an "emigration fund," to be employed "without any deduction whatever" (except for working expenses and colonial charges) in conveying "poor emigrants" from the United Kingdom to the colony. There is little doubt that considerable jobbery took place under this scheme, and a further development was forced on the Government six years later by the formation of the emigration board in 1840. This consisted of three commissioners with £1,000 each, whose expenditure was met by an imperial "emigration vote" of £1,000, supplemented by proportionate contributions from the proceeds of the sales of land in the several colonies. Reckless sales of land and an unwise policy of selection of "poor emigrants" shortly reduced the majority of the colonial land funds to so low an ebb that in 1843-'44 the tax-payers at home were called upon to provide the whole cost of the emigration board and its staff of agents at the ports. These latter were generally half-pay officers, and their traditional bias to extravagance in expending public money may be traced in the growing proportions of the vote of Parliament they administered. It exceeded £25,000 for 1851-'52, but appears to have gradually dwindled as the colonial governments showed a willingness to resume the expense of shipping their own emigrants. In 1878 the old board of emigration disappeared, but £100 a year has since appeared

on the colonial office vote for one of the clerks then transferred to that department "for emigration business." It is this gentleman who will have the chief share in the direction of the new office described below.

Since 1878 there has been an entire cessation of action on the part of the home Government in assisting emigration, whether pecuniarily or otherwise. Strangely enough, however, the establishment of the new "emigrants information office" was due to a movement started during the distress prevalent last winter with a view to obtain state help in furthering a great scheme of colonization. It is true that the National Association for State-directed Labor would indignantly repudiate any idea of state help, but after the interview of Lord Brabazon and his friends with Lord Granville at the colonial office in March last, the representative of the tax-payers could hardly share their views. Their scheme, briefly, was to establish a permanent colonization board under the colonial office, on which should serve, with other persons, the agent general of such colonial governments as should be disposed to co-operate. This board was to obtain grants of land from those colonial governments, and by loan from the Imperial Government to transport to such lands pioneer emigrants, at fixed wages, to prepare the soil for the advent of the detachments of selected emigrant colonists, who were to be located on 80-acre allotments, to be mortgaged to the colonization board for the expenditure to be incurred on behalf of the emigrants. In addition to transport, this expenditure was to cover furniture, implements, and maintenance, until the first harvest, plus administrative and pioneer expenses. The mortgage was to be repaid within a maximum period of ten years, with 4 per cent. interest. It was estimated that two millions sterling would be required in the first year. This scheme, so far as it was connected with the direction of emigration on the credit of the imperial exchequer, met with little sympathy from the government of the day, even though it had the support of Mr. Froude and Mr. Arnold White, and was painted in glowing colors alike by Mr. Alfred Simmons, the secretary to the Kent and Sussex Laborers' Union, and by Mr. Maudsley, representing the Manchester Trades Council. It was urged that there was no margin for possible failures, and there was neither a prospect that the colonies would contribute to the expenditure nor a certainty that they would allot the requisite lands to the proposed board.

On the other hand, it had long been felt by successive Governments that adequate measures were not being taken to spread among the working classes trustworthy information on the subject of emigration. Laborers anxious to emigrate were unable for the most part to obtain a simple statement of the prospects open to them even in a single colony, and there nowhere existed a systematic digest, periodically issued, of the comparative facilities for emigration and of the demand for labor in the several colonies. Whilst, therefore, a distinct objection was raised against pledging the credit of Great Britain in support of a scheme of state-directed emigration, Lord Granville readily adopted the idea of an "emigrants' information office." Considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced in overcoming the traditional reluctance of the treasury to incur new expenditure, but in the end the colonial office carried its point, and the treasury consented to find the money required for the new undertaking. The emigrants' information office thus originated is not a Government department. It is merely a subsidized institution having relations with the colonial office. It is managed by an unpaid committee of management, to be nominated by the secretary of state for the colonies, which will include gentlemen prominent in promoting emigration, together with representatives of the laboring classes.

* * * * *

The committee will be responsible for their expenditure, but they will receive £650 a year as a grant from votes of Parliament towards such expenses, together with franking privileges from the post-office for all correspondence, whether to or from their office. The stationery office will also undertake the committee's printing and supply all stationery free of charge. Taking into consideration, the subsidy from public funds may roughly be estimated at £1,000 a year.

The functions of the emigrants information office will be to collect information through the agents-general from the various colonies, and to tabulate the returns obtained. The publications embodying this information will be of three kinds, to be revised quarterly or more often if requisite. In the first place there will be a general circular, which will be hung up in every post-office in the Kingdom, containing general information for intending emigrants to Canada and the Australasian, and South African colonies. This will give succinct particulars of the full cost of passage at steerage rates to the colonies in question, together with the length of passage in each instance. The various rates of free and assisted passages will then appear, and the arrangements made for receiving and temporarily accommodating emigrants on landing. It would seem that emigrants' "homes" exist at nearly all ports of arrival. The intending emigrant will next be advised as to the time most favorable for his appearance in the respective colonies, according to his occupation, and particulars are given as to the colonial demand for the several trades and occupations. It is interesting to note that agricultural laborers and female domestic servants are everywhere in

request, as are farmers with some capital; whilst New South Wales makes a special appeal for navvies and men connected with the building trades. The general circular will conclude by giving the names and addresses of the colonial representatives in England to whom, or to the authorities of the emigrants' information office, application should be made for further particulars. In the second place there are special circulars, dealing in greater detail with the facts respecting each of the colonies referred to in the general circular. Each is divided into two parts, the first dealing with passages and the local demand for labor, and the second furnishing important particulars as to the climate, population, products, religion, education, cost of living, and land system. The two latter heads are fully treated, and will be worthy of general perusal by all interested in colonial matters, as well as by intending emigrants. The above two forms of circular will be issued gratis to applicants, but the moderate sum of a penny is chargeable for the third series of the committee's publications, styled "handbooks," in which fuller attention will be given to the points dealt with in the circulars. These handbooks will be procurable through booksellers in the usual way, or from the office direct. It is in contemplation, it is understood, to distribute the special circulars freely to all clubs and associations of the working classes, and to such philanthropic bodies as may seem likely to circulate them among those classes. At the head of each publication issued will be the notice that "the emigrants' information office has been established under the supervision of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British colonies. The information issued by the office to the public is mainly obtained from the various colonial governments and their representatives in this country. No pains are spared to make the information as correct as possible, but the committee of management cannot undertake to hold themselves responsible for the absolute correctness of every detail.

* * * * *

With such unrivaled opportunities of information furnished to them by the two new departments, the wage-earning classes will be in a most favorable position to dispose of their labor to the best advantage; they will know where their services are in request, and there will be no longer any reason why ignorance concerning England's colonial possessions should place intending emigrants at the mercy of the sharks who have fattened on an earlier generation. The great difficulty experienced hitherto has been to select suitable emigrants. Of the unskilled and of ne'er-do-weels there has at all times been a supply far in excess of the colonial demand, but the men that a young colony needs to develop its resources must above all be practical—men acquainted with agriculture and handy with simple tools. For the skilled artisan also, especially if belonging to the building and allied trades, there is an increasing demand. The emigrants' information office should reach these men; and when we say men, it should not be forgotten that female emigration is more urgently needed than male.

There are some three-quarters of a million of women in the United Kingdom in excess of the total male population, but it is calculated that even this immense number would scarcely make up the opposite deficiency in the colonies. There is nothing, however, in the emigrants' information office which will justify any expectations of imperial contributions to the cost of emigration. It will be a center of imparting information and its functions will be strictly defined by its title.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From what has gone before, it will be readily understood that the British Government favors emigration, but preferentially to its own colonies. The idea of "imperial federation," to which the display at the late Colonial Exposition gave impetus, accentuates the preference. Otherwise its attitude and the present state of the law on the subject of emigration, is set forth in a memorandum issued in September by the local government board, as follows:

Expenditure for emigration has, in the case of unions, become a common-fund charge, and where the guardians of a union expend money on emigration the written concurrence on the part of the guardian or guardians of any particular parish in the union is not required. Except in the case of orphan or deserted children under sixteen years of age, guardians of unions can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing therein, whether actually in receipt of relief or not, but in cases of orphan or deserted children, chargeability is necessary. The guardians of a sep-

arate parish can expend money in the emigration of any poor person residing in such parish who is settled therein, or irremovable therefrom, whether in receipt of relief or not. They can also expend money in the emigration of orphan or deserted children who have no settlement, or the place of whose settlement is not known, provided they are chargeable. The local government board have no wish to discourage boards of guardians in the discretionary exercise of their powers of aiding the emigration of poor persons, providing due regard is had to the wishes of the colonies or of foreign countries, and such arrangements are made as are required for the welfare of the proposed emigrants. Strong objections have from time to time been urged on behalf of the colonies against the emigration from England of adult paupers. The colonists are unwilling to run the risk of thus receiving persons of bad character, or those who, from weak intellect or other causes, might become burdensome to them. As regards Canada, the board are informed that assisted passages are only given to farmers, farm laborers, and domestic servants. In consequence of representations which have been made by the Government of the United States, the board feel themselves precluded from sanctioning emigration to that country at the cost of the poor rates. The only cases in which the board consider themselves justified in departing from their general rule in this respect are those in which the emigrants are going to join a relative who is in a position to assist in maintaining them on their arrival, and who have given evidence of willingness and ability to do so by remitting the whole or a part of the passage-money. In cases of this kind the board are willing to consent to the payment of a small sum to cover the cost of conveyance to the port of embarkation, but in no such instance do they sanction the payment of any part of the passage-money or the cost of the outfit. It may be mentioned that, under an act of Congress passed in 1882, passengers arriving in the United States are required to be examined, and if on such examination there is found to be any person unable to take care of himself without becoming a public charge he is not permitted to land. The board are in communication with the Canadian Government with regard to the inspection of orphan and deserted children sent out to the dominion by boards of guardians, and pending the receipt of reports on such inspections, the board are not sanctioning the emigration of orphan and deserted children to Canada. Before deciding to issue an order authorizing expenditure in respect of any proposed emigration, the board require to be furnished with a copy of the resolution of the guardians and with a list and description of the persons desirous of emigrating.

The statistics of emigration are obtained by the Government chiefly from the records of the ship-masters of such vessels as come under the "passengers acts," (section 4, act of 1855, and section 4, act of 1863). The records are prepared in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of the act of 1855, as amended by section 6 of the act of 1863. Copies of these acts, which, as will be seen, contain very complete regulations for the comfort and safety of emigrants, will be found herewith.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OR RATES OF FARE.

Emigration from the United Kingdom to other countries than the United States and the British possessions is so insignificant in extent that this division of the subject may be confined to considering the special privileges and rates of fare offered by the latter. There was published in 1877 an official statement—"No. 34, Colonization Circular"—which contained a digest "of nearly all the statutes of states and colonies with which the emigration of the United Kingdom is related," but I have failed to find any one who possessed a copy, and Mr. Giffen writes me that "the board [of trade] regrets that they are unable to supply you [me] with a copy of the colonization circular referred to, every effort to obtain the required number having been without success." By the courtesy, however, of the officials of the new "information office" I am enabled to transmit herewith very late and complete statements concerning each of the British colonies, as regards passages, demand for labor, arrangements for reception on landing, cost of living, rate of wages, general description of the country, land grants, and cost of improved lands.

This information will be found in circulars Nos. 1 to 10, inclosed herewith.

DIGEST OF EMIGRATION—OFFICE CIRCULARS.

The following is an abridgement of the information contained in the circulars :

The time ordinarily taken on voyage, and the lowest rate of unassisted passages to Canada and the Australasian and South African colonies, is as follows :

LXIII.—Length and cost of passage.

Colonies.	By steamer.		By sailing vessel.	
	Average time.	Lowest fare.	Average time.	Lowest fare.
	<i>Days.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Canada	10	4 0 0		
New South Wales	52	16 16 0	About 3 months	12 13 0
Victoria	49	16 16 0	Nearly 3 months.	13 13 0
South Australia	42	16 16 0	do	12 13 0
Queensland	55	17 0 0	About 3 months.	12 13 0
Western Australia	49	16 16 0	do	14 14 0
Tasmania	40 to 50	16 0 0	do	15 0 0
New Zealand	45	16 16 0	do	13 13 0
Cape	20	15 15 0		
Natal	26 to 28	18 18 0	70 days	*16 16 0

* Second-class.

PASSAGES.

Free passages.—The only colony to which free passages are given at the present time is Queensland, and the system in that colony applies only to single female domestic servants and to agricultural laborers.

Assisted passages, Canada.—Assisted passages cost £3 to each adult—the system applies only to agriculturists, farm laborers, and their families, and to female domestic servants.

Western Australia.—Assisted passages cost £4 to each adult—the system applies mainly to farmers and agriculturists, and a deposit of £100 (to be refunded on arrival in the colony) is required before any assistance is given.

New Zealand.—Assisted passages cost £10 to each adult—the system applies only to farmers and agriculturists with small capital. Before any one of this class receives such assistance he must show that he is possessed of £100, and an additional £50 for each member of his family over 12 years of age.

No assisted passages are given at the present time to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, or Natal; and in the case of the Cape they are given only to certain emigrants under contract with employers in colony.

Nominated passages.—Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Residents in these colonies can nominate their friends for free passages on making payments in the colony, as under :

Queensland.—Males, 12 to 40 years of age, £2; 40 to 55, £4. Females, 12 to 40 years of age, £1; 40 to 50, £4.

Passages at low rates are also provided for laborers engaged by Queensland employers for a term of years (for particulars see circular relating to Queensland).

Western Australia.—Without payment, to a limited number of nominees, approved by the Crown agents for the colonies.

Tasmania.—Adult males, not over 40 years of age, £5; females, not above 40 years of age, £5; married couples, not above 45, £6.

New Zealand.—Over 12 years of age, £10. As a rule, confined to agricultural laborers and female domestic servants.

No nominated passages are at present given to Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, the Cape, or Natal.

ARRANGEMENTS ON LANDING.

Canada.—Temporary houses or stations for emigrants are provided at the ports of Quebec and Halifax and the other principal towns in the Dominion, and the arrangements made are very complete.

New South Wales.—At times when assisted passages are granted by the colonial government, a home is opened at Sydney for the temporary reception of government-assisted female domestic servants on first landing.

Queensland.—There are stations at the principal ports and in various parts of the colony in which government-assisted emigrants are received free of charge for a few days after arrival.

Western Australia.—There is a station at Fremantle for the reception of government-assisted emigrants.

New Zealand.—There is a station at every principal port for the reception of government-assisted emigrants.

None at present in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, the Cape, or Natal.

BEST TIME OF ARRIVAL.

Canada.—April to June (for agricultural laborers); not the winter months.

New South Wales.—Any month; September for preference.

Victoria.—Any month; September for preference.

South Australia.—May to October.

Queensland.—April to October, inclusive.

Western Australia.—September.

Tasmania.—October.

New Zealand.—October to February, inclusive.

Cape.—About July (for agricultural laborers).

Natal.—Any month; August for preference.

PRESENT DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Canada.—There is an opening for tenant farmers with capital, for male and female farm servants, and for female domestic servants.

New South Wales.—There is some opening for persons connected with the building trades, for railway and agricultural laborers, and for female domestic servants.

Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia.—There is a demand for agricultural laborers and female domestic servants.

Little or no demand in Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and Natal, except for female domestic servants.

In all the colonies there is an opening for farmers with capital.

EFFECT UPON EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

I am not disposed to think that the special privileges or rates of fare now offered, or which have been offered, by the colonies, materially affect emigration from this country to the United States, except that portion which is contributed by the agricultural classes. Under the heading "the dispersed abroad," the large emigration from Canada to the United States of persons of British origin who had first emigrated to Canada, was noticed. How many of these, if any, may have received assistance in the first instance from the Canadian Government or corporations, there is probably no means of knowing. The juxtaposition of the two countries and the large numbers of recently arrived emigrants, who pass over the border from Canada into the United States, make it necessary, as will have been observed, to consider many questions of emigration from the common standpoint of the two countries. No material error results from this, both because the main features of emigration to the two countries coincide and because the emigration to Canada is so small in comparison with that to the United States that any variation in detail would produce an insignificant effect upon the general result. With Australasia the case is different. It will be remembered that Mr. Giffen's conclusions, as quoted in the first division of this report, which seem to be altogether justified by the statistics, are to the effect that emigration to Australasia "varies not quite in accordance with the emigration to the United States, and appears to be less exclusively determined by natural causes." I have sought to follow out this idea and to ascertain the cause of the difference noted, in a more particular way, as a method likely to disclose also the measure of the effect upon emigration to the United States of the special privileges offered by other governments—chiefly those of the Australasian colonies. By selecting from Mr. Giffen's tables of occupations from 1877 to 1885 the two classes of agriculturists therein distinguished, and comparing them for the United States, Canada, and Australasia, with the number of "general laborers," and with the total number of male adults emigrating to those countries for a series of years, a very fair idea may be had of the disturbing effect of the causes now under consideration.

The subjoined tables seem to show very plainly in what direction the effect is felt.

LXIV.—Table showing the total number of male adult emigrants of British origin, and the numbers of several classes of such emigrants, who left the United Kingdom for the United States, British North America, and Australasia, respectively, in each of the nine years from 1877 (the first year in which nationalities and occupations were both distinguished) to 1885, and the average number per annum of each such class during that period.

[U. S. is used to designate the United States; B. A., British North America; A., Australasia and all other places, "all other places" including the East Indies, British West India, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, and Central and South America. The numbers for all these, however, are small compared with that for Australasia, under which general head it is convenient to classify them.]

Year.	Description.	U. S.	B. A.	A.
1877	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	53	11	4,012
	Farmers and graziers	1,415	145	917
	Total agricultural class	1,470	156	4,929
	General laborers	6,435	920	2,411
	Total male adults	22,790	4,131	23,180

LXIV.—Table showing the total number of male adult emigrants, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Description.	U. S.	B. A.	A.
1878	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	96	65	5,936
	Farmers and graziers	2,008	221	1,067
	Total agricultural class	2,104	286	7,003
	General laborers	8,960	1,828	2,913
	Total male adults	28,114	5,977	24,761
1879	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	144	82	3,923
	Farmers and graziers	3,186	256	1,940
	Total agricultural class	3,330	288	5,863
	General laborers	18,584	6,261	3,659
	Total male adults	48,552	10,666	28,583
1880	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	1,007	1,214	1,700
	Farmers and graziers	5,596	428	1,188
	Total agricultural class	6,603	1,642	2,888
	General laborers	42,805	5,085	2,114
	Total male adults	80,475	11,579	20,459
1881	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	336	169	2,168
	Farmers and graziers	3,186	274	714
	Total agricultural class	3,522	443	2,882
	General laborers	50,164	8,115	1,544
	Total male adults	86,239	13,244	23,185
1882	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	812	322	4,504
	Farmers and graziers	3,564	505	797
	Total agricultural class	4,376	827	5,301
	General laborers	52,103	15,418	2,216
	Total male adults	86,283	21,877	29,133
1883	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	190	495	7,409
	Farmers and graziers	4,363	433	1,462
	Total agricultural class	4,553	928	8,871
	General laborers	50,636	16,053	4,145
	Total male adults	86,995	21,534	40,465
1884	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	5,871	355	2,886
	Farmers and graziers	3,023	553	1,550
	Total agricultural class	8,894	908	4,586
	General laborers	33,002	11,086	3,226
	Total male adults	73,498	16,251	28,029
1885	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	5,450	351	3,286
	Farmers and graziers	3,518	285	1,420
	Total agricultural class	8,968	636	4,706
	General laborers	28,506	4,144	3,157
	Total male adults	67,465	10,616	26,140
AVERAGE.				
	Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c	1,496	335	3,992
	Farmers and graziers	3,318	344	1,228
	Total agricultural class	4,814	679	5,220
	General laborers	32,123	7,656	2,820
	Total male adults	64,929	12,875	26,992

From the foregoing table another may be constructed which will more completely define the difference between the emigration to North America and that to Australasia, and serve to measure the effect of the causes which produce that difference, as follows:

LXV.—Table showing the proportions which the "agricultural laborers," the "farmers and graziers," the "total agricultural class," and the "general laborers," severally constitute of the total British male adult emigration to the United States, to British North America, and to Australasia and "other places," respectively, as averaged during the nine years from 1877 to 1885.

Items.	Destination.		
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia and other places.
Total number of male adults.....	64,929	12,875	26,802
Agricultural laborers, &c.....	1,496	335	2,902
Per cent. of total.....	2.3	2.6	14.5
Farmers and graziers.....	3,318	344	1,250
Per cent. of total.....	5.1	2.7	4.7
Total agricultural class.....	4,814	679	5,290
Per cent. of total.....	7.4	5.3	19.3
General laborers.....	32,123	7,656	3,850
Per cent. of total.....	49.5	59.5	14.4

It thus appears that agricultural laborers constitute only a small portion of the male adult emigration to the United States and Canada, being but about 2½ per cent. of the total; whereas the emigration of the same class to Australasia reaches the large figure of nearly 15 per cent. But in the case of a better class, farmers and graziers, the proportions are quite different, being 5 per cent. for the United States, 2½ per cent. for Canada, and 4½ per cent. for Australasia. But if we combine all agriculturists under one head the proportions are 7 per cent. for the United States, 5 per cent. for Canada, and 19 per cent. for Australasia. The general laborers, on the other hand, show a very great preference for North America, constituting 60 per cent. of all the adult male emigration to Canada, and 50 per cent. of that to the United States, while they contribute but 10 per cent. of such emigration to Australasia.

These figures, then, show a very marked difference between the character of the emigration to the United States and that to Australasia, in certain important particulars. By turning to the circulars of the information office it will be seen that there is a more uniform demand in Australasia for farm laborers than for other classes of emigrants, and, as these get good wages there, ranging from \$200 to \$375 per annum, in addition to board and lodging, it would be reasonable to suppose that they would be largely induced to emigrate by assisted or "nominated" passages. The statistics are therefore in harmony with what might be expected.

During the years when free passages or assisted passages were most easily had it would be reasonable also to expect this class to contribute in an unusual degree to the volume of emigration to the countries offering them. I have not been able to procure reliable or complete information concerning such privileges during a series of years, but a comparison of these with the fluctuations in the emigration of agriculturists would doubtless be interesting.

No inducements are held out to the general laborers and, these, as the figures show, proceed in the natural way and seek the most accessible countries.

CONCLUSION.

The information gathered under the foregoing seven titles of this report has been freely commented upon as the instructions of the Department seemed to justify or require. It will hardly have escaped notice, however, that there is a class of facts running through the whole, which point with such persistence in one direction, as to require a more serious and comprehensive consideration.

The question of the wages of laborers on the one hand, and of the amount of the necessaries and comforts of life which those wages can purchase, on the other, has long commanded the attention of economic writers, who seem by such a comparison to measure the relative advantages conferred by the laws of different nations upon the earners of wages within their respective domains. Without doubt, in the absence of a more comprehensive guide, these factors are of great value in the solution of the problem. There is no difficulty in bringing the currencies in which wages in different countries are paid to a common standard, and the efforts referred to then proceed upon the assumption that if only the cost of the articles for which the wages are expended can be ascertained, the other factor becomes determinate, and consequently the value of the wages determinable. This, however, by no means ends the difficulty, for the different conditions under which wage-earners work in different countries, difference in the number of hours of labor per week, difference in the machinery and the speeding of machinery, difference in the kind of housing, clothing, and food which supplies the greatest amount of comfort under the varying conditions of climate and other peculiarities of the places where their several lots are cast, so complicate the terms of this factor that the writers referred to are never able to write in the same language. The confusion is not less real because frequently it is not perceived that the language is not the same. On the contrary a much more perfect synonymy than is yet within reach is needed to reconcile the barbarous voices in which the laborers in widely separated countries describe what satisfies them in meat and drink, clothing and shelter, leisure and enjoyment. So it comes about that we are constantly multiplying oranges by apples, and never cease to quarrel over which kind of fruit rewards the effort.

It has been said that the ablest commissary-general who ever lived could not feed London for a day; yet the law of supply and demand, operating through the forces of individual self-interest, directed by no concert of action, but following the rut and concentrated in their final effect, delivers to the great city each day just what it needs of corn and meat and drink. By an unerring law of like kind the laborer who is able to avail himself of the opportunity to sell his labor in the market of the world, sells it where his wit, quickened by the first law of nature, tells him he can get most for it.

It seems to me that the decision of many hundreds of thousands of such people, as arrived at by considering their action through long periods of time, and by a comparison of their action in different periods of sufficient length to remove the effect of transient causes, is not only the best, but a very perfect standard by which to determine what is best for those who render the decision.

It is thus that the prices of commodities are settled throughout the world, which prices are what they are, and not what we might compute that they ought to be by reckoning the value of the elements that enter into their production.

It is proposed, therefore, to recapitulate what, we have seen, the emigrant laborer has been doing with himself, and to come to the conclusion that he has come to.

We have seen, in the first place, that there is a law of emigration which regulates the flow of emigrants—not in accordance with the state of trade in the countries whence the emigration proceeds, but in accordance with the state of trade and of the labor market in the countries to which it is destined. We have seen that the volume of emigration rises and falls, in response to the changes of condition just stated, with singular regularity; and that such rise and fall is coincident in the two countries, the United Kingdom and Germany, which chiefly supply emigration to the United States.

We have seen, in the second place, that it is the unskilled laborers who supply the chief portion of emigration; that the increasing pressure of population seeks to relieve itself by throwing off those of this class who are least able, within the limit of ability, to transport themselves, to resist the intense competition which results from such pressure; and that these, obeying the law of supply and demand, strike a balance for themselves between competition at home and that which the last resort of emigration subjects them to in the countries to which they might emigrate. We have seen, in the third place, that the United States, directly and indirectly through Canada, absorb nearly all of the unskilled laborers thrown off in the process just described; and that, while all grades of laborers are admitted to the United States duty free, only, or almost only, those take advantage of this exemption who are furthest removed by want of skill from ability to work in the industries which do not enjoy a like exemption.

We have seen, in the fourth place, that as soon as facility of transit between 1840 and 1860 opened the way to relief from pressure of population, the British and the Germans, whose population rapidly increases, instantly availed themselves of the opportunity of relief thus afforded, by increasing their ratios of emigration at a bound—the British by 500 per cent., the Germans by 600 per cent.

And we have seen, in the fifth place, that notwithstanding both the pressure of population and the facility of transit for relief of such pressure enormously increased in the United Kingdom and in Germany between 1860 and 1880, the ratio of emigration to the United States to population fell off in each country during that period; but that it fell off 23 per cent. in the United Kingdom and only 6 per cent. in Germany, notwithstanding the intensity of the pressure became greater in the former country than in the latter.

In a word, it appears that the United States have not presented the same attractions to the class that lives by wages since 1860 that they did before that time, and that the wage-earner has governed himself accordingly.

In harmony with these facts we have also seen that during the past forty years the wealth of the people of the United Kingdom has vastly increased, and that, in the process, that portion of the population which lives by trades and professions has gotten the lion's share of the increase; that of this class the employed have been especially benefited, and have consequently advanced to a degree of comfort never known by them before; and that during periods ranging from ten to forty years, and in each of such periods, the wage-earners of this country have progressed in every respect by which the moral, intellectual, and material progress of a people can be gauged—in abstention from crime and immorality; in increasing thrift and decreasing pauperism; in the

enjoyment of better food, housing, and clothing, and these as the result of higher wages; in better health and longer life; and, while lighter burdeued by taxes than any other of the civilized nations, in gaining more leisure and securing a greater increase of the benefits of diffused education than the people of any other portion of the world; and, finally, that these changes, as a rule, have taken place in greater degree in the Manchester district—which, as the chief center of industrial development, has also to provide for the greatest increase of population—than in the rest of the Kingdom.

From all which it is to be concluded that the British workingman has not ignored the law of supply and demand, which governs all other such transactions, nor rebelled against his own interest in choosing the market for his labor. With such precision, indeed, has he seemed to adjust his movements to the fluctuations of the labor market as to suggest that he is guided by a price-current like his more learned brother in commerce. Perhaps the price-current exists, though it may not come to him in the tabulated form which serves the merchant so well.

Among Mr. Giffen's tables—which are a mine of wealth to the industrious searcher therein—is one which has been continued since 1848, showing the amount, so far as ascertained, of money remitted by settlers in the United States and Canada to their friends in this country. A comparison of these remittances during the period in which the British workingman has been showing an increasing aversion to the United States, with so much as the record admits of of the period which seemed so attractive to his emigration, would appear to supply such a price-current; and one which, it will be seen, singularly confirms the correctness of the ruder information that he must have acted upon.

Statement extracted from Mr. Giffen's Table VII and XII of the number of British subjects emigrating from the United Kingdom to the United States and British North America from 1853 (before which year the nationalities were not distinguished) to 1880; of the total amount remitted by settlers in those two countries to their friends in the United Kingdom in each year and in certain groups of years, and of the amount per capita in each such year and group of years—calculated in sterling and in its equivalent in United States gold coin.

Years.	Number of emigrants.	Amount remitted.		
		Total.	Per capita.	
			£. s. d.	
1853.....	222,731	£1,489,000	6 9 2	\$31 48
1854.....	189,306	1,730,000	9 3 9	44 45
1855.....	102,349	887,000	8 10 7	41 50
1856.....	106,230	951,000	8 19 0	48 55
1857.....	122,319	563,165	4 17 0	23 59
1858.....	55,860	472,610	8 0 5	39 08
1859.....	59,565	520,019	8 14 7	42 47
1860.....	70,644	534,476	7 11 2	36 77
1853 to 1860	929,004	7,113,270	7 13 1	37 24
1861.....	42,118	374,061	8 17 7	42 20
1862.....	57,054	360,578	6 6 5	30 76
1863.....	140,193	383,286	2 14 7	18 27
1864.....	141,536	332,172	2 7 0	11 42
1865.....	132,887	481,580	3 12 5	17 62
1866.....	141,828	498,028	3 10 2	17 07
1867.....	138,211	543,029	3 18 5	19 08
1868.....	120,822	530,554	4 7 10	21 76
1869.....	167,658	639,335	3 16 2	18 53
1870.....	180,634	727,408	4 0 7	19 60
1861 to 1870	1,262,936	4,870,041	3 17 0	18 73

force, "the passengers act, 1852," shall be repealed, except so far as the said act repeals any former act or enactment; and except as to existing passage brokers' licenses, which shall continue in force as mentioned in section 68 of this act; and except as to any ship which shall have cleared out from any colonial port under the said act, and before this act shall have come into operation in such colony; and except so far as may be necessary for supporting or continuing any proceeding heretofore taken or hereafter to be taken upon any bond given under the said act, or upon any other civil process; and except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offense committed against the said act before the commencement of this act; and except also as to an order in council made by Her Majesty, with the advice of her privy council, on the 16th day of October, 1852, in pursuance of the powers given by the fifty-fifth section of the said act, which said order in council shall remain in force until altered or revoked by any order in council to be made under the provisions of this act.

II. In citing this act in other acts of Parliament, or in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The passengers act, 1852"; and in any process for enforcing the remedies or penalties given or imposed by this act it shall be sufficient, without specifying more particularly the cause of complaint or offense, to refer by number, according to the copies of the act printed by the Queen's printer, to the section or sections under which the proceeding is taken.

III. For the purposes of this act the following words and expressions, whenever they occur, shall respectively have the following significations, if not inconsistent with the context or subject-matter (that is to say): Words of one number or gender shall import both numbers and all genders respectively; the expression "Her Majesty" shall include her heirs and successors; the expression "consular officer" shall signify and include Her Majesty's consul-general, consul, and vice-consul; the expression "United Kingdom" shall signify Great Britain and Ireland and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, Scilly, and Man; the expression "North America" shall signify and include the Bermudas and all ports and places on the eastern coast of the continent of North America, or in the islands adjacent or near thereto, or in the Gulf of Mexico north of the Tropic of Cancer; the expression "West Indies" shall signify the West India Islands, the Bahamas, British Guiana, and Honduras; the expression "governor" shall signify the person who for the time being shall be lawfully administering the government of any British colony in which he may be acting; the expression "statute adult" shall signify any person of the age of twelve years or upwards, or two persons between the ages of one and twelve years; the expression "passage" shall include all passages except cabin passages; the expression "passengers" shall include all passengers except cabin passengers, and except laborers under indenture to the Hudson's Bay Company, and their families, conveyed in ships the property of or chartered by the said company; and no persons shall be deemed cabin passengers unless the space allotted to their exclusive use shall be in the proportion of at least 36 clear superficial feet to each statute adult, nor unless they shall be messed throughout the voyage at the same table with the master or first officer of the ship, nor unless the fare contracted to be paid by them respectively shall be in the proportion of at least 30s. for every week of the length of the voyage as computed under the provisions of this act for sailing vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place south of the equator, and of twenty shillings for such vessels proceeding to any place north of the equator, nor unless they shall have been furnished with a duly signed contract ticket according to the form in schedule (K) of this act; the expression "upper passenger deck" shall signify and include the deck immediately beneath the upper deck, or the poop or round-house and deck-house when the number of passengers and cabin passengers carried in such poop, round-house, or deck-house shall exceed one-third of the total number of passenger which such ship can lawfully carry on the deck next below; the expression "lower passenger deck," the deck next beneath the upper passenger deck, not being an orlop deck; the expression "ship" shall signify any description of sea-going vessel, whether British or foreign; the expression "passenger ship" shall signify every description of such ship carrying upon any voyage to which the provisions of this act shall extend more than thirty passengers, or a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 50 tons of the registered tonnage of such ship if propelled by sails, or of one statute adult to every 25 tons if propelled by steam; the expression "master" shall signify the person who shall be borne on the ship's articles as master, or who, other than a pilot, shall for the time being be in charge or command of any such ship or "passenger ship"; and the expression "emigrant runner" shall signify every person other than a licensed passage broker or his *bona fide* salaried clerk, who within any port or place of shipping, or within 5 miles of the outer boundaries thereof, for hire or reward, or the expectation thereof, shall directly or indirectly conduct, solicit, influence, or recommend any intending emigrant to or on behalf of any passage broker, owner, charterer, or master of a ship, lodging house or tavern or shop keeper, money-changer, or other dealer or chapman, for any purpose connected with the prep-

arations or arrangements for a passage, or shall give or pretend to give to such intending emigrant any information or assistance in any way relating to emigration.

IV. This act shall extend to every "passenger ship" proceeding on any voyage from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, and on every colonial voyage as hereinafter described, and, in the particulars mentioned or referred to in sections 100, 101, and 102, to every ship bringing passengers into the United Kingdom from any place out of Europe and not being within the Mediterranean Sea; but shall not extend to any of Her Majesty's ships of war, nor to any ships in the service of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the United Kingdom, nor to any ship of war or transport in the service of the East India Company, nor to any steam vessel regularly employed in the conveyance of the public mails under an existing contract with the Government of the state or colony to which such steam vessel may belong, provided the master thereof shall, on demand, produce to the emigration officer at the port of clearance or port of departure a certificate of exemption, in the form given in schedule (A) hereto annexed, under hand of the postmaster-general of the United Kingdom, or of some person deputed by him for the purpose, or in the case of a colony, under the hand of the governor thereof, or in the case of a foreign state, under the hand of the postmaster-general or other competent Government officer whose signature shall be authenticated by the signature of a British consular officer in such foreign state.

V. Such certificate of exemption shall be issuable at the discretion of the officer authorized to grant the same as hereinbefore mentioned, and shall remain in force for the period specified therein, unless sooner revoked, or unless the vessel for which it shall have been issued shall sooner cease to be employed in carrying the public mails; and if any person shall make or attempt to make any fraudulent use of any such certificate, or shall forge, counterfeit, alter, or erase the whole or any part thereof, or shall use or attempt to use any spurious or fraudulent certificate, the person so offending, and every person aiding and abetting in such offense, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £500 sterling, and the vessel for which the exemption is claimed shall not be cleared out until all the requirements of this act have been complied with.

VI. And whereas by a warrant under Her Majesty's sign manual, bearing date on the 27th day of November, 1847, Her Majesty was pleased to appoint certain persons therein named under the style of "the colonial land and emigration commissioners," to be, during Her Majesty's pleasure, commissioners in the United Kingdom for the sale of the waste lands of the Crown of Her Majesty's colonies, and for superintending the emigration of the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects to such colonies; and whereas it is expedient that such commissioners should be empowered to carry this act into execution: Be it therefore enacted, that the said commissioners, and their successors for the time being, shall and they are hereby empowered to carry this act into execution; and that for all legal and other purposes it shall be sufficient to describe such commissioners by the style of "the emigration commissioners."

VII. The said emigration commissioners for the time being may sue and be sued in the name of their secretary, or of any one of such commissioners for the time being, and legal or equitable proceedings taken by or against the said commissioners in the name of any one of them or of their secretary shall not abate nor be discontinued by the death or removal of such secretary or commissioner, but the secretary for the time being, or any one of such commissioners, shall always be deemed to be the plaintiff or defendant (as the case may be) in any such proceedings: *Provided always*, That the said commissioners and their secretary, and the emigration officers hereinafter mentioned respectively, shall in no case be personally liable, nor shall the private estate and effects of any of them be liable, for the payment of any moneys or costs or otherwise in respect of any contract made or hereafter to be made by them or any of them, or in respect of any legal or equitable proceedings taken against them or any of them, or for any act, deed, or matter done or executed by them or any of them in their or his official capacity and on the public service.

VIII. In the United Kingdom the said commissioners, acting under the sanction of one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in Her Majesty's possessions abroad the respective governors thereof, may from time to time appoint, and the said commissioners and governors may at pleasure from time to time remove, such emigration officers and assistant emigration officers as they may respectively think necessary, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, under the direction of the said commissioners or governors, as the case may be: *Provided, nevertheless*, That all existing appointments of emigration officers or immigration agents and of their assistants, as well in the United Kingdom as in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, shall continue in force under this act until duly revoked.

IX. All powers, functions, and duties to be exercised or performed by any such emigration officer may be exercised and performed respectively by his assistant, or, at any port where there shall be no such emigration officer or assistant, or in their absence, by the chief officer of customs for the time being at such port.

X. The master of every ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, fitting or intended for the carriage of passengers, or which shall carry passengers upon any voyage to which this act extends, shall afford to such emigration officer as aforesaid at any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, and, in the case of British ships, to Her Majesty's consular officer at any foreign port or place at which such ship shall be or arrive, every facility for inspecting such ship, and for communicating with the passengers, and for ascertaining that the provisions of this act, so far as the same may be applicable to such ships, have been duly complied with; the master of any ship who shall omit or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

XI. No ship fitted or intended for the carriage of passengers as a "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea until the master thereof shall have obtained from the emigration officer at the port of clearance a certificate of clearance under his hand that all the requirements of this act, so far as the same can be complied with, before the departure of such ship, have been duly complied with, and that such ship is, in his opinion, seaworthy, in safe trim, and in all respects fit for her intended voyage, and that her passengers and crew are in a fit state to proceed, nor until the master shall have joined in executing such bond to the Crown as required by the sixty-third section of this act: *Provided*, That if such emigration officer shall refuse to grant such certificate, and the owner or charterer of such ship shall appeal in writing to the emigration commissioners, such commissioners shall appoint any two other emigration officers, or any two competent persons, at the expense of the appellant, to examine into the matter, and if the persons so appointed shall grant a certificate under their joint hands to the purport hereinbefore required, such certificate shall be held to be of the same effect as if granted by the emigration officer of the port of clearance.

XII. If any "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea without the master's having first obtained such certificate of clearance, or without his having joined in executing such bond, as by this act is required, or if such ship after having sailed shall put into any port or place in the United Kingdom in a damaged state, and shall put to sea again without the master having first obtained such certificate of clearance as required by section 50 of this act, such ship shall be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty, and may be seized by any officer of customs, if found, within two years from the commission of the offense, in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions; and such ship shall thereupon be dealt with in the same manner as if she had been seized as forfeited under any of the laws relating to the customs for an offense incurring forfeiture under those laws.

XIII. No ship shall carry passengers or cabin passengers on more than two decks: *Provided*, That cabin passengers in a proportion not exceeding one cabin passenger for every 100 tons of the ship's registered tonnage, or sick persons placed in a hospital, as hereinafter provided, may be carried in a poop or deck-house, notwithstanding that passengers are carried on two other decks, and if passengers are carried under the poop or in any round-house or deck-house, such poop, round-house, or deck-house shall be properly built and secured to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance; for any breach of this enactment the master of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £500 nor less than £20.

XIV. For determining the number of passengers to be carried in any "passenger ship" the following rules shall be observed:

- (1) No ship propelled by sails only shall carry a greater number of persons (including every individual on board) than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 2 tons of her registered tonnage.
- (2) No ship shall carry under the poop, or in the round-house or deck-house, or on the "upper passenger deck," a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 15 clear superficial feet of deck allotted to their use.
- (3) No ship shall carry on her lower passenger deck a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 18 clear superficial feet of deck allotted to their use: *Provided*, nevertheless, That if the height between such lower passenger deck and the deck immediately above it shall be less than 7 feet, or if the apertures (exclusive of side scuttles) through which light and air shall be admitted together to the lower passenger deck shall be less in size than in the proportion of 3 square feet to every 100 superficial feet of the lower passenger deck, no greater number of passengers shall be carried on such deck than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 25 clear superficial feet thereof.
- (4) No ship, whatever be her tonnage or superficial space of "passenger decks," shall carry a greater number of passengers on the whole than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 5 superficial feet, clear, for exercise, on the upper deck or poop, or (if secured and fitted on the top with a railing or guard to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance) on any round-house or deck-house.

- (5) In the measurement of the passenger decks, poop, round-house, or deck-house, the space for the hospital and that occupied by such portion of the personal luggage of the passengers as the emigration officer may permit to be carried there shall be included.

If there shall be on board of any ship at or after the time of clearance a greater number, either of persons or passengers (except by births at sea) than in the proportions respectively hereinbefore mentioned, the master of such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £5 sterling for each passenger or person constituting such excess.

XV. *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing in this act contained shall extend to repeal or vary an act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 84, intituled, An act to amend the passengers act, 1852, so far as relates to the passages of natives of Asia or Africa, and also passages between the Island of Ceylon and certain parts of the East Indies.

XVI. The master of every ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, carrying passengers on any voyage to which this act extends, shall, before demanding a clearance for such ship, sign two lists, made out according to the form contained in schedule (B) hereto annexed, correctly setting forth in the manner therein directed the name and other particulars of the ship, and of every passenger on board thereof, and the said lists, when countersigned by the emigration officer, where there is one at the port, shall be delivered by the master to the officer of the customs from whom a clearance of the said ship shall be demanded, and such officer shall thereupon also countersign and return to the said master one of such list, hereinafter called "the master's list"; and the said master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional lists to be made out as next hereinafter provided, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die, and the date of birth and sex of any child who may be born on the voyage, and shall exhibit such last-mentioned list, with any additions which may from time to time be made thereto, as hereinafter directed, to the chief officer of customs at any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions, or to Her Majesty's consular officer at any foreign port at which the said passengers or any of them shall be landed, and shall deposit the same with such chief officer of customs or such consular officer, as the case may be, at the final port or place of discharge, and such officer of customs or consular officer shall thereupon forthwith transmit the particulars respecting any passenger who may die, or of any child who may be born on the voyage, to the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages in England, who shall file the same, and enter a copy thereof under his hand, in the "marine register book," which entry shall be dealt with and be of the same value as evidence as any other entry made in such book under the provisions of an act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, An act for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section on the part of the master, or if such lists shall be willfully false, the master shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £5 sterling.

XVII. If at any time after such lists shall have been signed and delivered as aforesaid any additional passenger shall be taken on board, in every such case the master shall, according to the form aforesaid, add to "the master's list" the names and other particulars of every such additional passenger, and shall also sign a separate list, made out according to the form aforesaid, containing the names and other particulars of every such additional passenger, and such last-mentioned list, when countersigned by the emigration officer, where there is one at the port, shall, together with "the master's list" to which such addition shall have been made, be delivered to the chief officer of customs as aforesaid, and thereupon such officer shall countersign "the master's list," and shall return the same to the said master, and shall retain the separate list, and so on in like manner whenever any additional passenger or passengers may be taken on board; or if no officer of customs shall be stationed at the port or place where such additional passenger or passengers may be taken on board, the said lists shall be delivered to the officer of customs at the next port or place at which such vessel shall touch or arrive and where any such officer shall be stationed, to be dealt with as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided,* that when any additional passengers shall be taken on board the master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the emigration officer of the port that all the requirements of this act have been duly complied with before the ship shall proceed to sea: In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of such ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XVIII. If any person shall be found on board any passenger ship with intent to obtain a passage therein without the consent of the owner, charterer, or master thereof, such person, and every person aiding and abetting him in such fraudulent intent, shall respectively be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding

three calendar months; and such person so found on board may be taken before any justice of the peace, without warrant, and such justice may summarily hear the case, and on proof of the offense convict such offender as aforesaid.

XIX. No "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea unless she shall have been surveyed, under the direction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, but at the expense of the owner or charterer thereof, by two or more competent surveyors to be appointed by the said emigration commissioners for each port at which there may be an emigration officer, and for other ports by the commissioners of customs, nor unless it shall be reported by such surveyors that such "passenger ship" is in their opinion seaworthy, and fit for her intended voyage. The survey shall be made before any part of the cargo is taken on board, except so much as may be necessary for ballasting the ship, and such portion of cargo if laden on board shall be shifted, if required by the emigration officer or surveyors, so as to expose to view successively every part of the frame of the ship. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £5 sterling: *Provided always*, That in case any "passenger ship" shall be reported by any such surveyors not to be seaworthy, or not fit for her said intended voyage, the owner or charterer, if he shall think fit, may require, by writing under his hand, the emigration officer, or in his absence the chief officer of customs, to appoint three other competent surveyors, of whom two at least shall be shipwrights, to survey the said ship, at the expense of the said owner or charterer; and the said officer shall thereupon appoint such surveyors, who shall survey the said ship, and if they shall, by an unanimous report under their hands (but not otherwise), declare the said ship to be seaworthy, and fit for her intended voyage, the said ship shall then, for the purposes of this act, be deemed seaworthy for such voyage.

XX. In every "passenger ship" the beams supporting the "passenger decks" shall form part of the permanent structure of the ship: They shall be of adequate strength in the judgment of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and shall be firmly secured to the ship to his satisfaction. The "passenger decks" shall be at least one inch and a half in thickness, and shall be laid and firmly fastened upon the beams continuously from side to side of the compartment in which the passengers are berthed. The height between that part of any deck on which passengers are carried and the deck immediately above it shall not be less than 6 feet. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXI. There shall not be more than two tiers of berths on any one deck in any "passenger ship," and the interval between the floor of the berths and the deck immediately beneath them shall not be less than 6 inches, nor the interval between each tier of berths and between the uppermost tier and the deck above it less than 2 feet 6 inches. The berths shall be securely constructed, and of dimensions not less than 6 feet in length and 18 inches in width for each statute adult, and shall be sufficient in number for the proper accommodation of all the passengers contained in the lists of passengers hereinbefore required to be delivered by the master of the ship. No part of any berth shall be placed within 9 inches of any water-closet erected in the between-decks. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXII. In every "passenger ship" all the male passengers of the age of fourteen years and upwards who shall not occupy berths with their wives shall, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, be berthed in the fore part of the ship, in a compartment divided off from the space appropriated to the other passengers by a substantial and well-secured bulkhead, without opening into or communication with any adjoining passenger berth, or in separate rooms if the ship be fitted with inclosed berths. Not more than one passenger, unless husband and wife, or females, or children under twelve years of age, shall be placed in or occupy the same berth. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXIII. No berths in a "passenger ship," occupied by passengers during a voyage, shall be taken down until forty-eight hours after the arrival of such ship at the port of final discharge, unless all the passengers shall have voluntarily quitted the ship before the expiration of that time. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of such ship shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXIV. In every "passenger ship" there shall be a sufficient space, properly divided off to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, to be used exclusively as a hospital or hospitals for the passengers. This space shall be under the poop, or in the round-house, or in any deck-house which shall be properly built

and secured to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, or on the upper passenger deck, and not elsewhere, and shall in no case be less than 18 clear superficial feet for every fifty passengers which the ship shall carry. Such hospitals shall be fitted with bed places and supplied with proper beds, bedding, and utensils, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and throughout the voyage kept so fitted and supplied. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXV. No "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea unless fitted, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, with at least two privies, and with two additional privies on deck for every one hundred passengers on board, and in ships carrying as many as fifty female passengers with at least two water-closets under the poop, or elsewhere on the upper deck, to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, for the exclusive use of the women and young children; all of which privies and water-closets shall be firmly constructed and maintained in a serviceable and cleanly condition throughout the voyage, and shall not be taken down until the expiration of forty-eight hours after the arrival of the ship at the port of final discharge, unless all the passengers sooner quit the ship: *Provided*, That such privies shall be placed in equal numbers on each side of the ship, and need not in any case exceed twelve in number. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master shall be liable to a penalty for each offense not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXVI. No "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea without such provision for affording light and air to the passenger decks as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, require; nor, if there are as many as one hundred passengers on board, without having an adequate and proper ventilating apparatus, to be approved by such emigration officer and fitted to his satisfaction. The passengers shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of each hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each such hatchway there shall be erected such a booby-hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such emigration officer, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from wet as the case will admit. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £20.

XXVII. Every "passenger ship" shall carry throughout the voyage a number of boats according to the following scale (that is to say): Two boats for every ship of less than 200 tons; three boats for every ship of 200 and less than 400 tons; four boats for every ship of 400 and less than 600 tons; five boats for every ship of 600 and less than 1,000 tons; six boats for every ship of 1,000 tons and less than 1,500 tons; seven boats for every ship of 1,500 tons and upwards: *Provided*, That no "passenger ship" shall be required to carry a greater number of boats than are sufficient, in the judgment of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, to carry all the persons on board of such ship.

One of such boats shall in all cases be a long boat, and one shall be a properly fitted life-boat, which shall be carried in such a manner as to be, in the opinion of the emigration officer, most available for immediate service. Each of such boats shall be of a suitable size and description, to be approved by the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and shall be seaworthy, and properly supplied with all requisites, and kept clear at all times for immediate use at sea. There shall likewise be on board each "passenger ship," if proceeding to any place to the southward of the equator, at least two chronometers, and if to any place to the northward of the equator at least one chronometer, and on board of all "passenger ships" at least three steering and one azimuth compass, four properly fitted life-buoys, kept ready at all times for immediate use, and some adequate means, to be approved by the emigration officer at the port of clearance, of making signals by night and in fogs; also a fire-engine, in proper working order, and of such description and power and either with or without such other apparatus for extinguishing fire as such officer may approve; and not less than three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables in such length, size, and material, as in the judgment of such emigration officer shall be sufficient for the size of the ship. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXVIII. Every "passenger ship" shall be manned with an efficient crew for her intended voyage, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer from whom a clearance of such ship may be demanded, and the strength of the crew shall not be diminished, nor any of the men changed when once passed by such emigration officer, without his consent in writing, or that of the shipping master of the port of clearance, as required by the laws then in force regulating the shipping of seamen on board merchant vessels. Where the consent of the shipping master is obtained, it shall, within

twenty-four hours thereafter, be lodged with such emigration officer. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50: *Provided*, That if the emigration officer shall consider the crew inefficient, and the owner or charterer of the ship shall thereupon appeal in writing to the said emigration commissioners, such commissioners shall, at the expense of the appellant, appoint two other emigration officers or two competent persons to examine into the matter, and the unanimous opinion of the persons so appointed, expressed under their hands, shall be conclusive on the point.

XXIX. No "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea if there shall be on board, as cargo, horses, cattle, gunpowder, vitriol, lucifer matches, guano, or green hides, nor if there shall be on board any other article or number of articles, whether as cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of stowage thereof, shall, either singly or collectively, be deemed by the emigration officer at the port of clearance likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the ship. No part of the cargo, or of the passengers' luggage, or of the provisions, or stores, whether for the use of the passengers or of the crew, shall be carried on the water, upper deck or on the "passenger decks," unless, in the opinion of such emigration officer, it shall be so placed as not to impede light or ventilation nor interfere with the comfort of the passengers, nor unless the same be stowed and secured to the satisfaction of such emigration officer; and the space occupied thereby or rendered, in the opinion of such officer, unavailable for the accommodation of the passengers, shall (unless occupied by passengers' luggage) be deducted in calculating the space by which, under the provisions of this act, the number of passengers is regulated. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the owner, charterer, or master, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £300 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXX. For the purposes of this act, the length of the voyage for a "passenger ship" proceeding from the United Kingdom to the under-mentioned places respectively shall be determined by the following scale (that is to say):

	If the ship be propelled by sails alone or by steam-power not sufficient, without the aid of sails, to propel the ship after the rate of 5 statute miles an hour.	If the ship be propelled either wholly or in aid of sails by steam-engines of not less power than sufficient, without the aid of sails, to propel the ship after the rate of 5 statute miles an hour.
	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
To North America (except the west coast thereof):		
For ships clearing out between the 16th day of January and the 14th day of October, both days inclusive	70	40
For ships clearing out between the 15th day of October and the 17th day of January, both days inclusive	80	45
To the West Indies, and any part of the east coast of Central or South America north of the equator	70	40
To any part of the east coast of South America lying between the equator and the twenty-fifth degree of south latitude	84	50
To the west coast of Africa north of the equator	84	50
To the coast of Africa south of the equator, or to the Falkland Islands, or to any part of the east coast of South America southward of the twenty-fifth degree of south latitude	105	65
To the Mauritius and to the western coast of America south of the equator	126	75
To Ceylon	140	85
To Western Australia	120	85
To any other of the Australian colonies	140	90
To New Zealand and to the western coast of America between the equator and the fortieth degree of north latitude	150	90
To the western coast of America north of the fortieth degree of north latitude and the islands adjacent thereto	182	95

For the like purposes, the said emigration commissioners, acting by and under the authority of one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from time to time, by any

notice in writing issued under the hands of any two of such commissioners, and published in the London Gazette, may nevertheless declare what shall be deemed to be the length of voyage from the United Kingdom to any of the said hereinbefore mentioned places, or to any other port or place whatsoever, and may fix such different lengths of voyage as they may think reasonable for such different descriptions of vessels as aforesaid.

XXXI. Before any "passenger ship" shall be cleared out the emigration officer at the port of clearance shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person the provisions of water by this act required to be placed on board for the consumption of the passengers, and shall satisfy himself that the same are of a good and wholesome quality, and in a sweet and good condition, and are in quantities sufficient to secure throughout the voyage the issues hereinafter prescribed: In addition to the allowance of pure water for the use of each passenger there shall be shipped for cooking purposes an additional supply of pure water after the rate of at least 10 gallons for every day of the prescribed length of voyage for every one hundred statute adults on board; and also for the use of the crew and all other persons on board an ample supply of wholesome provisions and pure water, which shall not be inferior in quality to the supply of the same articles provided for the consumption of the passengers. All such water, provisions, and stores shall be provided and properly towed away in accordance with the requirements of the twenty-ninth section of this act, by and at the expense of the owner, charterer, or master of the ship; and if a clearance be obtained for any "passenger ship" which shall not be then stored with the requisite quantities of such water, provisions, and stores as are required by this act, the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £300 sterling.

XXXII. If such emigration officer shall consider that any of the provisions or stores or water are not of a good and wholesome quality, or are not in sweet and good condition, it shall be lawful for him to reject and mark the same, or the packages or vessels in which they are contained, and to direct the same to be landed or emptied; and if such rejected provisions or stores or water shall not thereupon be forthwith landed or emptied, or if, after being landed, the same or any part thereof shall be re-shipped in such ship, the owner, charterer, or master thereof, or any of them, or if re-shipped in any other "passenger ship," the person causing the same to be re-shipped, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 sterling.

XXXIII. In every "passenger ship" the water to be laden on board as hereinbefore required shall be carried in tanks or in casks to be approved by the emigration officer at the port of clearance. When casks are used, they shall be sweet and tight, of sufficient strength, and if of wood properly charred inside, and shall not be capable severally of containing more than 300 gallons each. The staves of the water casks shall not be made of fir, pine, or soft wood. In case of noncompliance with any requirements of this section the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

XXXIV. If any "passenger ship" shall be intended to call at any intermediate port or place during the voyage, for the purpose of taking in water, and if an engagement to that effect shall be inserted in the bond mentioned in the sixty-third section of this act, then there shall be sufficient to place on board at the port of clearance such supply of water as may be requisite, according to the rate hereinafter mentioned, for the voyage of the said ship to such intermediate port or place, subject to the following conditions; (that is to say)—

First, that the emigration officer signify his approval in writing of the arrangement, to be carried amongst the papers of the ship, and exhibited to the chief officer of customs, or to Her Majesty's consular officer, as the case may be, at such intermediate port or place, and to be delivered to the chief officer of customs, or to Her Majesty's consular officer, as the case may be, on the arrival of the said ship at the final port or place of discharge.

Secondly, that if the length of either portion of the voyage, whether to such intermediate port or place, or from such intermediate port or place to the final port or place of discharge, be not prescribed in or under the provisions of this act, the emigration officer at the port of clearance shall in every such case declare the same in writing, to be carried among the papers of the ship:

Thirdly, that the ship shall have on board at the time a clearance is demanded tanks or water casks, of the description hereinbefore mentioned, sufficient for stowing the quantity of water required for the longest of such portions of the voyage as aforesaid.

XXXV. The master of every "passenger ship" shall, during the voyage, including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or, where the passengers are divided into messes, to the head man for the time being of each mess on behalf and for the use of all the members thereof, an allowance of pure water and sweet and wholesome provisions, of good quality, according to the following dietary scale; (that is to say,) if the length of the voyage, computed as here-

inbefore mentioned, shall not exceed eighty-four days for ships propelled by sails only, or fifty days for ships propelled by steam, or steam in aid of sails, then according to the dietary scale marked "A.;" but if the length of the voyage, computed as aforesaid, shall exceed eighty-four days for ships propelled by sails only, or fifty days for ships propelled by steam, or steam in aid of sails, then according to the dietary scale marked "B."

WATER.

Three quarts of water daily to each statute adult, exclusive of the quantity hereinbefore specified as necessary for cooking the articles hereinafter required to be issued in a cooked state.

Provisions, weekly, per statute adult—

	Scale A.—For voyages not exceeding eighty-four days for sailing vessels, or fifty days for steamers.		Scale B.—For voyages exceeding eighty-four days for sailing vessels, or fifty days for steamers.	
	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.
Bread or biscuit, not inferior quality to navy biscuit	3	8	3	8
Wheaten flour	1	0	2	0
Oatmeal	1	8	1	0
Rice	1	8	0	8
Peas	1	8	1	8
Potatoes	2	0	2	0
Beef	1	4	1	4
Pork	1	0	1	0
Tea	0	2	0	2
Sugar	1	0	1	0
Salt	0	2	0	2
Mustard	0	4	0	4
Black or white pepper, ground	0	0	0	0
Vinegar	1	gill.	1	gill.
Lime juice	0	0	0	0
Preserved meat	1	0	1	0
Suet	0	6	0	6
Raisins	0	8	0	8
Butter	0	4	0	4

SUBSTITUTIONS.

Substitutions at the following rates may, at the option of the master of any "passenger ship," be made in the above dietary scales, that is to say: 1 pound of preserved meat for 1 pound of salt pork or beef; 1 pound of flour or of bread or biscuit, or half pound of beef or of pork for $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of oatmeal or 1 pound of rice or 1 pound of peas; 1 pound of rice for $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of oatmeal, or *vice versa*; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of preserved potatoes for 1 pound of potatoes; 10 ounces of currants for 8 ounces of raisins; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of cocoa or of coffee, roasted and ground, for 2 ounces of tea; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of treacle for $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar; 1 gill of mixed pickles for 1 gill of vinegar: *Provided*, That the substituted articles be set forth in the contract tickets of the passengers. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £50 sterling.

XXXVI. The messes into which the passengers in any passenger ship may be divided shall not consist of more than ten statute adults in each mess, and members of the same family, whereof one at least is a male adult, shall be allowed to form a separate mess. The provisions according to the above scale shall be issued, such of them as require to be cooked, in a properly cooked state, daily before two o'clock in the afternoon, to the head person for the time being of each mess on behalf and for the use of the members thereof. The first of such issues shall be made before two o'clock in the afternoon of the day of embarkation to or for such passengers as shall be then on board. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

XXXVII. The said emigration commissioners for the time being, acting under the authority of one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, may from time to time by any notice for that purpose, issued under the hands of any two of such commissioners, and published in the London Gazette, authorize the issue of provisions in

any "passenger ship" according to such other dietary scale (besides that hereinbefore prescribed) as shall in their opinion contain in the whole an equivalent amount of wholesome nutriment; and after the publication of such notice it shall be lawful for the master of any "passenger ship" to issue provisions to his passengers either according to the scale by this act prescribed, or according to the scale authorized by the said commissioners, whichever may have been set forth in the contract tickets of the passengers: *Provided always*, That the said commissioners acting under such authority and by such notice as aforesaid may revoke or alter any such dietary scale authorized by them, as occasion may require.

XXXVIII. Every "passenger ship" carrying as many as one hundred passengers shall have on board a seafaring person, who shall be rated in the ship's articles as passengers' steward, and who shall be approved by the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and who shall be employed in messing and serving out the provisions to the passengers, and in assisting to maintain cleanliness, order, and good discipline among the passengers, and who shall not assist in any way in navigating or working the ship. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XXXIX. Every "passenger ship" carrying as many as one hundred passengers shall also have on board a seafaring man, or if carrying more than three hundred "statute adults" two seafaring men, to be rated and approved as in the case of passengers' stewards, who shall be employed in cooking the food of the passengers. A convenient place for cooking shall also be set apart on deck; and a sufficient cooking apparatus, properly covered in and arranged, shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the said emigration officer, together with a proper supply of fuel adequate, in his opinion, for the intended voyage. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XL. In every foreign "passenger ship" in which as many as one-half of the passengers shall be British subjects, unless the master and officers or not less than three of them shall understand and speak intelligibly the English language, there shall be carried, where the number of passengers does not exceed two hundred and fifty, one person, and where it exceeds two hundred and fifty, two persons, who understand and speak intelligibly the language spoken by the master and crew and also the English language, and such persons shall act as interpreters, and be employed exclusively in attendance on the passengers, and not in the working of the ship; and no such ship shall clear out or proceed to sea without having such interpreter or interpreters on board; and the master of any such foreign ship clearing out or proceeding to sea without having such interpreter or interpreters on board as aforesaid shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XLI. Every "passenger ship" shall in the following cases carry a duly qualified medical practitioner, who shall be rated on the ship's articles: First, when the duration of the intended voyage, as hereinbefore computed, exceeds eighty days in the case of ships propelled by sails, and forty-five days in the case of ships propelled by steam, and the number of passengers on board exceeds 50; second, whenever the number of persons on board (including cabin passengers, officers, and crew) exceeds 300. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £20 sterling.

XLII. No medical practitioner shall be considered to be duly qualified for the purposes of this act unless authorized by law to practice in some part of her Majesty's dominions, or, in the case of a foreign ship, in the country to which such ship may belong, as a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, nor unless his name shall have been notified to the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and shall not be objected to by him, nor unless he shall be provided with proper surgical instruments to the satisfaction of such officer: *Provided nevertheless*, That where the majority of the passengers in any "passenger ship," or as many as 300 are foreigners, any medical practitioner who may be approved by such emigration officer may be carried therein. In case any person shall proceed or attempt to proceed as medical practitioner in any "passenger ship" without being duly qualified as aforesaid, or contrary to any of the requirements of this section, such person and all persons aiding or abetting therein shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £10 sterling.

XLIII. The owner or charterer of every "passenger ship" shall provide for the use of the passengers a supply of medicines, medical comforts, instruments, and other things proper and necessary for diseases and accidents incident to sea voyages, and for the medical treatment of the passengers during the voyage, including an adequate supply of disinfecting fluid or agent, together with printed or written directions for the use of the same respectively; and such medicines, medical comforts, instruments and other things shall, in the judgment of the emigration officer at the port of clear-

ance, be good in quality, and sufficient in quantity, for the probable exigencies of the intended voyage, and shall be properly packed and placed under the charge of the medical practitioner, when there is one on board, to be used at his discretion. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 sterling.

XLIV. No "passenger ship," except as hereinafter provided, shall clear out or proceed to sea until some medical practitioner, to be appointed by the emigration officer at the port of clearance, shall have inspected such medicines, medical comforts, and other articles as are required to be supplied by the last preceding section, and also all the passengers and crew about to proceed in the ship, and shall have certified to the said emigration officer that the said ship contains a sufficient supply of medicines, medical comforts, disinfecting fluid or agent, instruments, and other things requisite for the medical treatment of the passengers during the intended voyage, nor until such medical practitioner shall have certified and the said emigration officer shall be satisfied that none of the passengers or crew appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed, or likely to endanger the health or safety of the other persons about to proceed in such vessel. Such medical inspection of the passengers shall take place either on board the vessel, or, at the discretion of the said emigration officer, at such convenient place on shore before embarkation, as he may appoint; and the master, owner, or charterer of the ship shall pay to such emigration officer a sum at the rate of 20s. for every hundred persons so examined: *Provided also*, That in case the emigration officer on any particular occasion shall be unable to obtain the attendance of a medical practitioner, it shall be lawful for the master of any such ship to clear out and proceed to sea, on receiving from the said emigration officer written permission for the purpose. In case any "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea without having complied with all the requirements of this section, the master of such ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, nor less than £5 sterling.

XLV. If the emigration officer at any port shall be satisfied that any person on board or about to proceed in any "passenger ship" is by reason of sickness unfit to proceed, or is for that or for any other reason likely to endanger the health or safety of the other persons on board, the said emigration officer shall prohibit the embarkation of such person, or if embarked shall require him to be relanded; and if such emigration officer shall be satisfied that it is necessary, for the purification of the ship or otherwise, that all or any of the passengers or persons on board should be relanded, the said emigration officer may require the master of the ship to reland all such passengers or persons, and the master shall thereupon reland such passengers or persons with so much of their effects and with such members of their families as cannot in the judgment of such emigration officer be properly separated from them; and in case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, the master, owner, or charterer of the ship shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £200 nor less than £10; and any passenger or person, embarking after such prohibition, or refusing or neglecting to leave the ship when so directed to be relanded, shall be liable to be summarily removed, and to a penalty not exceeding 40s. for each day which he shall remain on board after the giving of such prohibition or direction.

XLVI. Any passenger so relanded on account of the sickness of himself or any member of his family who may not be re-embarked and finally sail in such ship, or any emigration officer on his behalf, shall be entitled to recover, by summary process, the whole of the moneys which may have been paid by or on account of such passenger for his passage, and that of the members of his family so relanded, from the party to whom the same may have been paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, at the option of such passenger or emigration officer.

XLVII. The master of any "passenger ship," from which the whole or any part of the passengers shall be relanded on account of any of the reasons mentioned in Section XLV, shall pay to each passenger so relanded (or if he shall be lodged and maintained in any hulk or establishment under the superintendence of the said emigration commissioners, then to the emigration officer at the port) subsistence money at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a day for each statute adult until he shall be re-embarked or decline or neglect to proceed, or until his passage money, if recoverable under the forty-sixth section of this act, be returned to him.

XLVIII. If any person by whom or on whose behalf any contract shall have been made for a passage in any ship proceeding on any voyage to which this act extends, shall be at the place of embarkation before 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of embarkation appointed in such contract, and shall, if required, pay the stipulated passage money, or the unpaid balance thereof, and if from any cause whatever, other than his own refusal, neglect, or default, or the prohibition of an emigration officer, as hereinbefore mentioned, or the requirements of any order in council, such passenger shall not be received on board before that hour, or if from any such cause as aforesaid any passenger who shall have been received on board shall not either obtain

a passage in such ship to the port at which he may have contracted to land, or, together with all the immediate members of his family who may be included in such contract, obtain a passage to the same port in some other equally eligible ship, to sail within ten days from the expiration of the said day of embarkation, and in the meantime be paid subsistence money from the time and at the rate hereinafter mentioned, such passenger, or any emigration officer on his behalf, shall be entitled to recover either from the party to whom or on whose account the same may have been paid, or (in case such contract shall have been made with the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or with any person acting on behalf or by the authority of any of them respectively) from such owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, at the option of such passenger or emigration officer, all monies which shall have been paid by or on account of such passengers for such passage, and also such further sum, not exceeding £10, in respect of each such passage, as shall, in the opinion of the justices of the peace who shall adjudicate on the complaint, be a reasonable compensation for the loss or inconvenience occasioned to such passenger by the loss of such passage.

XLIX. If any ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, shall not actually put to sea, and proceed on her intended voyage before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day next after the said day of embarkation, the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or his or their agent, or any of them, at the option of such passenger or emigration officer, shall pay to every passenger entitled to a passage (or if such passenger shall be lodged and maintained in any establishment under the superintendence of the said emigration commissioners, then to the emigration officer at the port of embarkation) subsistence money after the rate of 1s. 6d. for each statute adult in respect of each day of delay for the first ten days, and afterwards 3s. a day for each statute adult, until the final departure of such ship on such voyage, and the same may be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned: *Provided*, That if the passengers be maintained on board in the same manner as if the voyage had commenced, no such subsistence money shall be payable for the first two days next after the said day of embarkation, nor if they shall be maintained shall such subsistence money be payable if the ship be unavoidably detained by wind or weather, or by any cause not attributable in the opinion of the emigration officer to the act or default of the owner, charterer, or master.

L. If any "passenger ship" shall, after clearance, be detained in port for more than seven days, or shall put into or touch at any port or place in the United Kingdom, she shall not put to sea again until there shall have been laden on board, at the expense of the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, such further supply of pure water, wholesome provisions of the requisite kinds and qualities, and medical comforts and stores, as may be necessary to make up the full quantities of those articles hereinbefore required to be laden on board for the intended voyage, nor until any damage she may have sustained shall have been effectually repaired, nor until the master of the said ship shall have obtained from the emigration officer or his assistant, or, where there is no such officer, or in his absence, from the officer of customs at such port or place, a certificate to the same effect as the certificate hereinbefore required to enable the ship to be cleared out; and in case of any default herein the said master shall be liable, on conviction, as hereinafter mentioned, to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £50 sterling: And if the master of any "passenger-ship" so putting into or touching at any port or place as aforesaid shall not within twelve hours thereafter report, in writing, his arrival, and the cause of his putting back, and the condition of his ship, and of her stores and provisions, to the emigration officer, or, as the case may be, to the officer of customs at the port, and shall not produce to such officer the official or "master's list" of passengers, such master shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £2 sterling.

LI. If any "passenger ship" shall put into any port or place in the United Kingdom in a damaged state, and the master, charterer, or owner shall not give a written undertaking that the said ship shall be made sound and seaworthy, and shall within six weeks from the day of her so putting into such port or place again proceed with her passengers on her intended voyage, and if the said ship shall not accordingly be made seaworthy and proceed on her intended voyage within that period, or if any such ship shall after the commencement of her voyage be wrecked, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, or shall from any cause whatsoever not land her passengers at the place where they may have respectively contracted to land, the owner, charterer, or master thereof shall provide the passengers with a passage in some other eligible ship to sail within six weeks to the port or place at which they respectively may have originally contracted to land, and shall in the mean time, if the passengers be not lodged and maintained on board in the same manner as if the ship were at sea, pay to such passengers (or if such passengers shall be lodged or maintained in any hulk or establishment under the superintendence of the said emigration commissioners, then to the emigration officer at such port or place) subsistence money at the rate of 1s. 6d. sterling for each statute adult in respect of each day of delay until such passengers are

forwarded to their destination; and if default shall be made in any of the requirements of this section such passengers respectively, or any emigration officer on their behalf, shall be entitled to recover by summary process, as hereinafter mentioned, all money which shall have been paid by or on account of such passengers or any of them for such passage, from the party to whom or on whose account the same may have been paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, at the option of such passenger or emigration officer: *Provided*, That the said emigration officer may, if he shall think it necessary, direct that the passengers shall be removed from such "passenger ship" at the expense of the master thereof; and if after such direction any passenger shall refuse to leave such ship, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. or to imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month.

LII. If the passengers or cabin passengers of any "passenger ship" shall be taken off from any such "passenger ship" or shall be picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, it shall be lawful, if the port or place to which they shall be conveyed shall be in the United Kingdom, for one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, or if in any of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, for the governor of such colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or if in any foreign country, for Her Majesty's consular officer, at such port or place therein, to defray all or any part of the expenses thereby incurred.

LIII. If any passenger or cabin passenger of any passenger ship shall, without any neglect or fault of his own, find himself within any colonial or foreign port or place other than that at which he may have contracted to land, it shall be lawful for the governor of such colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or for Her Majesty's consular officer at such foreign port or place, as the case may be, to forward such passenger to his intended destination, unless the master of such ship shall, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such passenger, give to the governor or consular officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or carry on within six weeks thereafter such passenger or cabin passenger to his original destination, and unless such master shall accordingly forward or carry him on within that period.

LIV. All expenses incurred under the last two preceding sections, or either of them, by or by the authority of such secretary of state, governor, consular officer, as aforesaid, including the cost of maintaining the passengers until forwarded to their destination, and of all necessary bedding, provisions, and stores, shall become a debt to Her Majesty and her successors from the owner, charterer, and master of such ship, and shall be recoverable from them, or from any one or more of them, at the suit and for the use of Her Majesty in like manner as in the case of other Crown debts; and a certificate purporting to be under the hand of any such secretary of state, governor, or consular officer, as the case may be, stating the total amount of such expenses, shall in any suit or other proceeding for the recovery of such debt be received in evidence without proof of the handwriting or of the official character of such secretary of state, governor, or consular officer, and shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the amount of such expenses, and that the same were duly incurred: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in no case shall any larger sum be recovered on account of such expenses than a sum equal to twice the total amount of passenger money received by the owner, charterer, or master of such "passenger ship," or any of them, from or on account of the whole number of passengers and cabin passengers who may have embarked in such ship, which total amount of passage money shall be proved by the defendant, if he will have the advantage of this limitation of the debt; but if any such passengers are forwarded or conveyed to their intended destination under the provisions of the last preceding section, they shall not be entitled to the return of their passage money, or to any compensation for loss of passage under the provisions of this act.

LV. No policy of assurance effected in respect of any passages, or of any passage or compensation moneys, by any person by this act made liable, in the events aforesaid, to provide such passages or to pay such moneys, or in any respect of any other risk under this act, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the nature of the risk or interest sought to be covered by such policy of assurance.

LVI. If any passenger in any ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, shall be landed at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing shall be rendered necessary by perils of the sea, or other unavoidable accident, the master shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £10 sterling.

LVII. Every passenger in a "passenger ship" shall be entitled for at least forty-eight hours next after his arrival at the end of his voyage to sleep in the ship, and to be provided for and maintained on board thereof in the same manner as during the voyage, unless within that period the ship shall quit such port or place in the further prosecution of her voyage. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section the master shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 sterling.

LVIII. Nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge any right of action which may accrue to any passenger in any ship, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made or entered into between or on behalf of any such passenger or other person, and the master, charterer, or owner of any such ship, or his or their agent, or any passage broker.

LIX. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order in council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit, for the following purposes; that to say—

1. For preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of "passenger ships" proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.
2. For permitting the use on board of "passenger ships" of an apparatus for distilling water, and for defining in such case the quantity of fresh water to be carried in tanks or casks for the passengers.
3. For prohibiting emigration from any port or ports at any time when choleraic or any epidemic disease may be generally prevalent in the United Kingdom or any part thereof, or for reducing the number of passengers allowed to be carried in "passenger ships" generally, or from any particular ports under the provisions of this act.
4. For requiring duly qualified medical practitioners to be carried in "passenger ships" in cases where they would not be required to be carried under the provisions of this act.

Any such order in council may from time to time in like manner be altered, amended, and revoked, as occasion may require. Any copy of such order in council contained in the London Gazette, or purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, shall throughout Her Majesty's dominions be received in all legal proceedings as good and sufficient evidence of the making and contents of any such order in council.

LX. In every such "passenger ship" the medical practitioner on board, aided by the master thereof, or, in the absence of such medical practitioner, the master of such ship, is hereby empowered to exact obedience to all rules and regulations which may be prescribed by any such order in council to be observed on board passenger ships as aforesaid; and any person on board who shall neglect or refuse to obey any such rule or regulation, or who shall obstruct the medical practitioner or master of such ship in the execution of any duty imposed upon him by any such rule or regulation, or who shall offend against any of the provisions of this act, or who shall be guilty of riotous or insubordinate conduct, shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £2 sterling, and, in addition thereto, to be confined in the common jail for any period not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the justices who shall adjudicate on the complaint.

LXI. The said emigration commissioners shall from time to time prepare such abstracts as they may think proper of the whole or any part of this act, and of any such order in council as aforesaid; and four copies of such abstracts, together with a copy of this act, shall, on demand, be supplied by the principal officer of customs at the port of clearance to the master of every "passenger ship" proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad; and such master shall, on request made to him, produce a copy of this act to any passenger on board or his personal, and, further, shall post, previous to the embarkation of the passengers, and shall keep posted so long as any passenger shall be entitled to remain in the ship, at least two conspicuous places between the decks on which passengers may be carried, copies of such abstracts; and such master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. sterling for every day during any part of which by his act or default such abstracts shall fail to be so posted; and any person displacing or defacing such abstracts so posted shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. sterling.

LXII. If in any "passenger ship" any person shall, during the voyage, directly or indirectly, sell or cause to be sold any spirits or strong waters to any passenger, he shall be liable for every such offense to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £5 sterling.

LXIII. Before any "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea, the master, together with the owner or charterer of the ship, or, in the event of the absence of such owner or charterer, or if the master be the owner or charterer, one other good and sufficient person, to be approved by the chief officer of customs at the port of clearance, shall enter into a joint and several bond, in the sum of £2,000 to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, according to the form contained in schedule (C) hereto annexed. Such bond shall not be liable to stamp duty and shall be executed in duplicate.

LXIV. It shall be the duty of the chief officer of customs at the port of clearance of any "passenger ship" bound to any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, to certify on one part of such bond that it has been duly executed by the said master of such ship and the other obligor, and to forward the same by post to the colonial secretary of the colony to which such "passenger ship" may be bound; and such certificate shall,

in any colonial court of judicature in which the bond may be put in suit, be deemed conclusive evidence of the due execution of the bond by the said master and the other obligor; and it shall not be necessary to prove the handwriting of the officer of customs who may have signed such certificate, nor that he was at the time of signing it chief officer of customs at the port of clearance: *Provided*, That no such bond shall be put in suit in any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad after the expiration of three calendar months next after the arrival therein of the said ship, nor in the United Kingdom after the expiration of twelve calendar months next after the return of the said ship and of the said master to the United Kingdom.

LXV. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the owner shall be the party ultimately responsible, as between himself and the other persons hereby made liable, in respect of any default in complying with the requirements of this act; and that if any such last-mentioned person shall pay any moneys hereby made payable to or on behalf of any such passengers as aforesaid, the person so paying the same shall be entitled, in the absence of any such agreement as aforesaid, to sue for and recover from the owner the amount so paid, together with costs of suit.

LXVI. No person whatever shall, directly or indirectly, act as a passage broker in respect of passages from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, or shall sell or let, or agree to sell or let, or be in any wise concerned in the sale or letting of passages in any ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, proceeding from the United Kingdom to any such place as aforesaid, unless such person, with two good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the emigration officer at the port nearest to the place of business of such person, shall have previously entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of £1,000 to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, according to the form contained in schedule (D) hereto annexed, which bond shall be renewed on each occasion of obtaining such license as hereinafter mentioned, and shall be in duplicate, without stamps, and one part thereof shall be deposited at the office in London of the said emigration commissioners, and the other part thereof with the emigration officer at the port nearest to the place of business of such person; nor unless such person shall have obtained a license, as hereinafter mentioned, to let or sell passages, nor unless such license shall then be in force; and if any person shall offend in any particular against this enactment, every person so offending shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £20, to be sued for and recovered as hereinafter mentioned: *Provided*, That such bond shall not be required of any person who shall be one of the sworn brokers of the city of London: *Provided also*, That there shall be excepted from the operation of this section the said emigration commissioners, and any persons contracting with them or acting under their authority, and also any person acting as the agent of any passage broker in pursuance of an appointment made in the form prescribed by schedule (I) hereto annexed, signed by such passage broker and countersigned by such emigration officer as aforesaid: *Provided further*, That the acts and defaults of any person acting under the authority or as agent of any passage broker shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be also the acts and defaults of such passage broker: *Provided also*, That nothing hereinbefore contained shall be held or construed to prevent the said emigration officer from accepting the bond of a guarantee society, such bond and such guarantee society as shall have been approved by the lords commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, in lieu of the bond of two good and sufficient securities as aforesaid.

LXVII. Any person wishing to obtain a license to act as a passage broker in respect of passages from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being in the Mediterranean Sea, shall make application for the same to the justices at the petty sessions held for the district or place in which such person shall have his place of business; and such justices are hereby authorized (if they shall think fit) to grant a license for that purpose, according to the form in the schedule (E) hereunto annexed, which license shall continue in force until the 31st day of December in the year in which such license shall be granted, and for thirty-one days afterwards, unless sooner forfeited, as herein mentioned; and upon granting such license the justices shall cause a notice thereof, according to the form in schedule (F) hereto annexed, to be transmitted forthwith by the post to the said emigration commissioners at their office in London: *Provided always*, That no such license shall be granted unless the party applying for the same shall show to the satisfaction of the justices that he has given such bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as hereinbefore required, and has deposited one part thereof at the office in London of the said commissioners, or is a sworn broker of the city of London, and has in either case given notice to the said commissioners, fourteen clear days at least before such application, of his intention to apply for the same, which notice shall be transmitted by the post to the office in London of the said commissioners, and shall be according to the form contained in the schedule (G) hereto annexed: *Provided also*, That any justices of the peace who shall adjudicate on any offense against this act, or on any breach or non-performance of any of the requirements thereof, are hereby authorized, if they shall

think fit, and the offender is a passage broker, to order his license to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and the said justices making such order shall forthwith cause notice of such forfeiture, in the form contained in the schedule (H) hereunto annexed, to be transmitted by the post to the said commissioners at their office in London. In Scotland, where any person wishing to obtain such license shall make application for the same to the sheriff or steward, or sheriff substitute or steward substitute, in place of to such justices of the peace as aforesaid, the forms given in the said schedules (D), (E), (F), (G), and (H), respectively, shall still be adhered to, with such alterations as may be necessary.

LXVIII. Every passenger broker's license in force at the commencement of this act shall, unless adjudged to be forfeited, continue in force until the 1st day of February, 1856, but no longer; and all acts done under such license while in force shall be as valid as if done under any license granted under this act.

LXIX. No passage broker shall employ as an agent in his business of passage broker any person not holding from him the appointment of agent as hereinbefore mentioned; and every person holding such appointment shall produce the same, on the demand of any emigration officer, or of any person treating for a passage under this act. For any breach or violation of this enactment in any particular, the offender shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £20.

LXX. If any person shall by false representation as to the size of a ship or otherwise, or by any false pretense or fraud whatsoever, induce any person to engage a passage in any ship, the person so offending shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £5 sterling.

LXXI. Every person whatever, except the said emigration commissioners and persons acting for them and under their direct authority, who shall receive money from any person for or in respect of a passage in any ship, or of a cabin passage in any "passenger ship" proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, shall give to the person paying such money a contract ticket, signed by the owner, charterer, or master of the ship or "passenger ship" (as the case may be) in which the passage is to be provided, or by some person in their or his name, and on their or his behalf; such contract ticket shall be made out in plain and legible characters on a printed form, which in the case of cabin passengers shall be according to the form contained in Schedule (K), hereto annexed and in the case of all other passengers in the form contained in Schedule (L), hereto annexed, or according to such other form as in either case may from time to time be prescribed by the said emigration commissioners in any notice issued under their hands, or the hands of any two of them, and published in the London Gazette; and any directions contained on the face of such form of contract ticket shall be obeyed in the same manner as if herein set forth. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, or of any of the directions on such form of contract ticket not inconsistent with this act, the person so offending shall for each offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, nor less than £5 sterling: *Provided always*, That such contract tickets shall not be liable to any stamp duty.

LXXII. Any person who shall alter or cause to be altered, after it is once issued, or shall induce any person to part with, render useless, or destroy any such contract ticket, during the continuance of the contract which it is intended to evidence (except in the case of cabin passengers who may have consented thereto), shall be liable in each case to a penalty not exceeding £20 sterling.

LXXIII. Any question which may arise respecting the breach or non-performance of any of the stipulations in any such contract ticket may, at the option of any passenger or cabin passenger interested therein, be heard and determined in a summary way by the justices of the peace, magistrates, sheriffs, or other officers hereinafter authorized to adjudicate on offenses and complaints under the act, who are hereby authorized to try such questions, and if they shall find that a breach of contract has been committed, to award to the complainant such damages and costs as they may think fit, not exceeding in any case the amount of the passage money specified in such contract ticket and £20; and if such damages and costs be not at once paid, payment thereof shall thereupon be enforced in the same manner and by the same processes as the payment of subsistence money or the return of passage money may be enforced under this act: *Provided*, That if any passenger shall have obtained compensation or redress under any of the other provisions of this act, he shall not be entitled to sue under this section for damages for the same matter or cause of complaint.

LXXIV. If any cabin or other passenger shall, on demand of any emigration officer, refuse or omit to produce his contract ticket, or if any owner, charterer, or master of a ship shall, on like demand, refuse or omit to produce to any emigration officer in the United Kingdom the counterpart of any contract ticket issued by them, or on their behalf, for the inspection of such emigration officer, and for the purposes of this act, every person so offending against the requirements of this section shall for each offense be liable summarily to a penalty not exceeding £10.

complainant's claim (as the case may be), either by confession of the party offending or complained against, or upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses (and the justices are hereby authorized to summon and swear any witnesses who may be deemed necessary), it shall be lawful for such justices so acting as aforesaid to convict the offender, or to adjudicate upon the complaint (such conviction or adjudication to be drawn up according to one of the forms of conviction or adjudication contained in schedule (O) hereto annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit), and upon every such conviction to order the offender to pay such penalty as they may think proper, not exceeding the penalties herein before imposed, and upon every such adjudication to order the party complained against to pay to the party suing for the same the sum of money or damages sued for, or so much thereof as such justices shall think the complainant justly entitled to, together with, in every case, the costs of the proceedings; and if the moneys and costs mentioned in such conviction or adjudication be not paid immediately or within the time limited in the order it shall be lawful for any two of such justices so acting as aforesaid, by warrant (and although the written order of conviction or adjudication, or any minute thereof, may not have been served), to cause the party offending to be committed to jail, there to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, according to the discretion of such justices, for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless such moneys and costs be sooner paid and satisfied: *Provided always*, That in all proceedings taken under this act for which no form is herein expressly provided it shall be lawful to use forms similar, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to those contained in the schedule to an act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 43.

LXXXVI. Every police or stipendiary magistrate, and in Scotland every sheriff or steward and sheriff substitute or steward substitute of a county or stewartry, within his own county or stewartry, shall have such and the like powers, privileges, and functions, and be entitled to exercise such and the like jurisdiction under this act, as any justice or two justices, or justices at petty sessions, have or is or are entitled to exercise under the provisions of this act; and all acts, matters, and things competent to be done under the provisions of this act by or before any justice or two justices of the peace, or justices at petty sessions, or otherwise, may be done by and before any police or stipendiary magistrate, and in Scotland by and before any sheriff or steward or sheriff substitute or steward substitute within his own county or stewartry.

LXXXVII. No objection shall be taken or allowed to any complaint, information, summons, or warrant under this act, for any alleged defect therein, either in substance or in form, or for any variance between such complaint or information and the evidence adduced on the hearing thereof, but if any variance shall appear to the justice or justices present and acting at such hearing to be such that the party so summoned and appearing has been thereby deceived or misled, it shall be lawful for such justice or justices, upon such terms as he or they shall think fit, to adjourn the hearing of the case to some future day, and in the mean time to commit the defendant to such safe custody as the said justice or justices may think fit, or to discharge him upon his recognizance, with or without sureties, to appear at such time and place as may be appointed; no conviction, order, adjudication, or other proceeding under or in pursuance of this act shall be quashed or vacated for want of form.

LXXXVIII. All penalties imposed by this act shall, when recovered, and notwithstanding any local act of Parliament to the contrary, be paid to the emigration officer or officer of customs at whose suit the same shall have been recovered, for the use of Her Majesty and her successors, and if recovered in the colonies shall be paid over by the party receiving the same into the colonial treasury, and shall form part of the general revenue of the colony, and if recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid over to the said emigration commissioners, if the party at whose suit the same shall have been recovered be an emigration officer or his assistant, and to Her Majesty's commissioners of customs if the party at whose suit the same shall have been recovered be an officer of customs, to be by such emigration commissioners and commissioners of customs, respectively, duly accounted for; and all such penalties as may be recovered in the United Kingdom shall be appropriated to such purposes and in such manner as the lord high treasurer or the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury may from time to time direct and appoint: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace who shall impose any such penalty at the same time to direct, if they shall think fit, that a part, not exceeding one moiety thereof, be applied to compensate any passenger for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty or forfeiture shall have been imposed.

LXXXIX. If in any suit, action, prosecution, or other legal proceeding under this act any question shall arise whether any ship was or was not exempted from the provisions of this act or any of them, the burden of proving that such ship was so exempted shall lie on the party claiming the benefit of the exemption, and failing such proof it shall, for any such purpose as aforesaid, be taken and adjudged that the ship did come within the provisions of this act; and it shall not be necessary, in any informa-

complaint, or other process or proceeding, to negative any exemption, proviso, or condition contained in any section of this act on which such information, complaint, process or proceeding shall be framed, neither shall it be necessary for the plaintiff to prove the negative, but the defendant may prove the affirmative if he will have advantage of the same.

In any proceeding before any justice or justices of the peace under this act, in any action, suit, or other proceeding whatsoever, against any person, for any offence either contrary to or in pursuance of this act, a question should arise whether any person is an emigration officer or assistant emigration officer, or an officer of the ship, *viva voce* evidence may be given of such fact by the officer himself, and shall be deemed legal and sufficient evidence.

Any passenger suing under this act for any sum of money made recoverable by this act as passage money, subsistence money, or compensation or damages, shall be deemed an incompetent witness in any proceeding for the recovery thereof, and any sum of money standing the same, if recovered, shall be applicable to his own use and

No plaintiff shall recover in any action against any emigration officer, his assistant, government emigration agent, or officer of customs, or other person, for any offence done in pursuance of this act, if tender of sufficient amounts shall have been made before such action brought, or if, after action brought, a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court by or on behalf of the defendant.

No action or suit shall be commenced against any emigration officer, his assistant, government emigration agent, officer of customs, or other person, for any offence done in pursuance of or under the authority of this act, until ten clear days' written notice, specifying distinctly the cause of action, has been given to the defendant, or person as aforesaid against whom such action or suit is intended to be brought, nor after three calendar months next after the act committed and mentioned in such notice for which such action or suit shall be so brought; and every such action shall be brought, laid, and tried where the cause of action shall have been done in and not in any other place; and the defendant in such action or suit may plead not guilty, or give this act and any special matter in evidence, at any trial

all be had thereupon; and if the matter or thing shall appear to have been done by or by virtue of this act, or if it shall appear that such action or suit was brought before ten clear days' notice thereof given as aforesaid, or if any action or suit shall not be commenced within the time hereinbefore limited, or shall be brought in any other place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant therein; and if a verdict shall be found for such defendant, or if the plaintiff's action or suit shall become nonsuited or suffer a discontinuance of such kind, or if, upon any demurrer in such action, judgment shall be given for the defendant hereon, then and in any of the cases aforesaid such defendant shall recover his costs of suit as between solicitor and client, and shall have such remedy for recovery of the same as any defendant may have for his costs in any other case by law.

Where no time is expressly limited within which any complaint or information is to be made or laid for any breach or non-performance of any of the requirements of this act, the complaint shall be made or the information laid within twelve calendar months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information first arose, or in case the master of any ship is the offender or party complained against, within twelve calendar months next after his return to the country where the matter of complaint or information arose.

And whereas it is expedient to provide in certain cases for the carriage of passengers by sea from Her Majesty's possessions abroad: Be it therefore enacted as follows: For the purposes of this act the term "colonial voyage" shall signify any voyage from any place within any of such possessions (except the territories under the management of the East India Company and the Island of Hong Kong) to any other place, where the distance between such places shall exceed 400 miles, or the duration of the voyage, to be prescribed as hereinafter mentioned, shall exceed twelve calendar months.

This act shall apply, so far as the same is applicable, to all ships carrying passengers on any such "colonial voyage," except as to such parts of the act as relate to the following matters (that is to say): (1) To passage brokers and their agents, (2) to passengers' contract tickets, (3) to emigrant runners, (4) to the giving of tickets by Her Majesty, (5) to the keeping on board a copy of this act, (6) to orders in relation to the regulation of emigration from the United Kingdom, or prescribing rules for the preservation of health, cleanliness, order, and ventilation: *Provided*, That if the prescribed duration of any "colonial voyage" be less than three weeks, then, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore excepted, the provisions of this act shall not extend so far as they relate to the following subjects, namely: The construction or repair of the decks, the berths and berthing, the height between decks, privacy, light and ventilation, manning, passengers' stewards, passengers' cooks and galley, apparatus, the surgeon and medicine chest, the maintenance of passengers

for forty-eight hours after arrival: *Provided also*, That in the case of such "colonial voyages" whereof the prescribed duration is less three weeks, the requirements of this act respecting the issue of provisions shall not, except as to the issue of water, be applicable to any passenger who may have contracted to furnish his own provisions.

XCVII. It shall be lawful for the governor of each of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, by any proclamation to be by him from time to time issued for that purpose (which shall take effect from the issuing thereof), to declare what shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to be the length of the voyage of any ship carrying passengers from such possession to any other place whatsoever, and to prescribe such scale of diet for the use of the passengers during the voyage as he shall think proper, and also to declare what medicines, medical comforts, medical instruments, and other matters shall be deemed necessary for the medical treatment of the passengers during such "colonial voyage"; and the provisions and requirements of every such proclamation shall be enforced in all Her Majesty's dominions as if they were incorporated in this act, and in like manner as the provisions of this act may be enforced; and a copy of any such proclamation, purporting to be under the hand of the governor of the colony wherein the same may have been issued, and under the public seal of such colony, shall, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions wherein the same shall be produced, be received as good and sufficient evidence of the due issuing and of the contents of such proclamation, unless it shall be proved that such copy is not genuine.

XCVIII. It shall be lawful for the governors of any such possessions respectively to authorize such person or persons as they may think fit to make the like survey and examination of "passenger ships" sailing from such possessions respectively as is hereinbefore required to be made by two or more competent surveyors in respect of "passenger ships" sailing from the United Kingdom, and also to authorize in such cases, as to such governors may seem proper, any competent person to act as medical practitioner on board any "passenger ship" proceeding on a "colonial voyage."

XCIX. This act shall not apply to any of the territories or places under the government of the East India Company. It shall, however, be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, from time to time, by any act or acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this act or any part thereof shall apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage from any ports or places within such territories, to be specified in such act or acts, to any other places whatsoever, to be also specified in such act or acts; and also in like manner to authorize the substitution, as respects such voyages, of other articles of food and provisions for those hereinbefore enumerated; and to declare the rule of computation by which the length of any such voyage shall be estimated; and to determine the persons or officers who in such territories shall be entitled to exercise or perform the powers, functions, or duties hereinbefore given to or imposed upon the emigration officers and officers of customs in the United Kingdom; and to authorize the employment on board any ship of a medical practitioner duly qualified by law to practice as a physician, surgeon, or apothecary within such territories; and to declare for the purposes of this act the space necessary for passengers, and the age at which two children shall be considered equal to one statute adult, in ships that may clear out from any port or place within such territories; and also to declare in what manner, and before what authorities, and by what form of proceedings the penalties imposed and the sums of money made recoverable by this act shall be sued for and recovered within such territories, and to what uses such penalties shall be applied. And on the passing of such Indian act or acts, and whilst the same shall remain in force, all such parts of this act as shall be adopted therein shall apply to and extend to the carriage of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Indian act or acts shall be specified. The provisions of such Indian act shall be enforced in all Her Majesty's possessions in like manner as the provisions of this act may be enforced. Every such Indian act shall be subject to disallowance and repeal, and shall in the same manner be transmitted to England, to be laid before both houses of Parliament, as in the case of any other law made by the governor-general in council.

C. The master of every ship bringing passengers into the United Kingdom from any place out of Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival, deliver to the emigration officer or his assistant, or in their absence to the chief officer of customs at the port of arrival, a correct list, signed by such master, and specifying the names, ages, and callings of all the passengers embarked, and also the port or ports at which they respectively may have embarked, and showing which, if any of them, may have died, with the supposed cause of death, or been born on the voyage; and if any master shall fail so to deliver such list, or if the same shall be willfully false, he shall, on conviction as hereinbefore mentioned, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50. Such emigration or customs officer shall, upon receipt of such list, transmit the particulars respecting any passenger named therein who may have died, with the supposed cause of death, or been born, on the voyage, to the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, who

shall file the same, and enter a copy thereof under his hand in the "marine register book," which entry shall be dealt with and be of the same value as evidence as any other entry made in such book under the provisions of an act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An act for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England."

CI. If any ship bringing passengers into the United Kingdom from any place out of Europe shall have on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportions respectively prescribed in the fourteenth section of this act for ships carrying passengers from the United Kingdom, the master of such ship shall be liable, on such conviction as hereinbefore mentioned, to a penalty not exceeding £10 nor less than £5 for each such person or statute adult constituting any such excess.

CII. The master of every passenger ship bringing passengers into the United Kingdom from any place out of Europe shall make to each statute adult during the voyage, including the time of detention, if any, at any port or place before the termination thereof, issues of pure water and of good and wholesome provisions in a sweet condition, in quantities not less in amount than is prescribed in the thirty-fifth section of this act for passengers proceeding from the United Kingdom; and in case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section the master of such ship shall on such conviction as hereinbefore mentioned, be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £50.

CIII. The schedule to this act shall be deemed to be part of this act, and all the directions therein contained shall be duly followed and enforced under a penalty not exceeding £10 on the person failing to obey the same respectively.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE A.

[Form of certificate exempting a mail steamer from the provisions of the British passenger act, 1855-

N. B.—This certificate must be produced, on demand, to the emigration officer or his assistant, or if there be no such officer to the chief officer of customs at the port of clearance or port of departure, by the master of any steam vessel claiming exemption from the passenger act, otherwise the exemption will not be allowed.

This is to certify that the steam vessel _____ of _____ tons, registered tonnage, belonging to the port of _____, is duly authorized to carry mails under a contract with the Government of _____, between _____ and _____, and is therefore exempt from the operations of the "passenger act, 1855," from the date hereof to the _____ day of _____, 18_____.

Given under my hand at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18_____.

Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom or his deputy,
(or Governor or Postmaster-General, &c., of _____)

BRITISH CONSUL'S CERTIFICATE in the case of a foreign steam vessel.

The above signature is to the best of my belief the signature of _____ the _____ the officer duly authorized by the Government of _____ to grant the same.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, or Vice-Consul of _____.

SCHEDULE B.

[Form of passengers' list.]

Ship's name.	Master's name.	Tons per register.	Aggregate number of superficial feet in the several compartments set apart for passengers other than cabin passengers.	Total number of statute adults, exclusive of master, crew, and cabin passengers, which the ship can legally carry.	Where bound.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

I hereby certify that the provisions actually laden on board the ship are sufficient, according to the requirements of the passengers' act, for ——— statute adults for voyage of ——— days.

—————, *Master.*

Date, ———, 185—.

Names and descriptions of passengers.

Ports of embarkation.	Names of passengers.	Age of each adult of twelve years and upwards.				Children between one and twelve years.		Infants.		Profession, occupation, or calling of passengers.	State whether English, Scotch, or Irish.	Port at which passengers contracted to land.
		Married.		Single.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							

Summary.

	Number of souls.				Equal to statute adults.
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total.	
Adults					
Children between one and twelve					
Infants					
Total					

We hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the names and descriptions of all the passengers who embarked at the port of ———.

—————, *Master.*
 ———, *Emigration Officer.*
 ———, *Officer of Customs at* ———.

Date, ———, 185—.

SCHEDULE C.

[Form of bond to be given by the master and by the owner or charterer of a "passenger ship."]

Know all men by these presents that we, ———, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign ——— by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ——— defender of the faith, in the sum of £2,000 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said ——— heirs and successors; to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals.

Dated this ——— day of ———, 185—.

Whereas by the "passengers act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that before any "passenger ship" shall clear out or proceed to sea, the master together with the owner or charterer of the ship, or in the absence of such owner or charterer, or if the master be the owner or charterer, one other good and sufficient person, to be

approved by the chief officer of customs at the port of clearance, shall enter into a bond to ——— Majesty, ——— heirs and successors, in the sum of £2,000.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the ship ——— whereof the above-bounden ——— is master, bound to ———, is in all respects seaworthy, [and if the said ship shall call at the port of ——— and there shall be shipped on board at such port pure water for the use of the passengers, sufficient in quantity to afford the allowance of three quarts daily to each statute adult for the period of ——— days on the voyage from such port to the final port or place of discharge of such vessel], and if (notwithstanding any penalty by the said act imposed, and whether the same may have been sued for and recovered or not) all and every the requirements of the said passengers act, 1855, (except such of them as relate exclusively to passage brokers and runners) and of the emigration commissioners acting in the manner prescribed by the said act, and of any order passed by Her Majesty in council relating to "passenger ships" and now in force, shall in all respects be well and truly performed [and if the master for the time being of the said ship shall submit himself, in like manner as a British subject being the master of a British passenger ship, to the jurisdiction of the tribunals in ——— Majesty's possessions abroad, empowered by the said act to adjudicate on offenses committed against the said act], and if moreover all penalties, fines, and forfeitures which the master of such ship may be adjudged to pay for or in respect of the breach or nonfulfilment of any of such requirements as aforesaid shall be well and truly paid, and if all expenses incurred by the secretary of state or any governor or British consular officer under the provisions of this act shall also be well and truly paid, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden ——— and ——— in the presence of ———.

I hereby certify, that the above bond was duly signed, sealed, and delivered according to the law of Great Britain, by the said ———, master of the said ship, ——— and by the said ———.

Chief Officer of Customs for the port of ———.

Date ———, 185—.

SCHEDULE D.

[Form of passage broker's annual bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the emigration officer at the nearest port.]

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., of ———, C. D., of ———, and E. F., of ———, are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign, ———, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, ———, defender of the faith, in the sum of £1,000 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said ———, the ——— heirs and successors; to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this ——— day of ———, 185—.

Whereas, by the "passengers act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that no person whatever, save as therein excepted, shall directly or indirectly act as a passage broker in respect of passages from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, or shall sell or let, or agree to sell or let, or be in anywise concerned in the sale or letting of passages in any ship, whether a "passenger ship" or otherwise, proceeding from the United Kingdom to any such place as aforesaid, unless such person, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the emigration officer at the port nearest the place of business of such person, shall have previously entered into a joint and several bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the sum of £1,000; and whereas the said C. D. and E. F. have been duly approved by the proper emigration officer as sureties for the said A. B.:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. B., and every agent whom he may employ in his business of a passage broker, shall well and truly observe and comply with all the requirements of the said recited act, so far as the same relate to passage brokers, and further shall well and truly pay all fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and also all sums of money, by way of subsistence money, or of return of passage money and compensation, to any passenger, or on his account, together with all costs which the above-bounden A. B., or any of his agents as aforesaid, may at any time be adjudged to pay under or by virtue of any of the provisions

of the said recited act, then and in such case this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden A. B., C. D., and E. F., in the presence of _____.

N. B.—This bond is to be executed in duplicate, in the presence of and to be attested by an emigration officer or his assistant, or an officer of customs, or a magistrate, or a notary public. One part is to be deposited with the emigration commissioners in London, and the other part with the emigration officer at the port nearest to the place of business of the broker. Each member of a firm or partnership who acts as a passage broker must give a separate bond with two sureties.

The bond is exempt from stamp duty, but must be renewed annually with the license.

SCHEDULE E.

[Form of passage broker's license.]

A. B., of _____, in the _____, having shown to the satisfaction of me (or us) the undersigned, that he hath given bond to _____ Majesty, as by the "passengers act, 1855," required, and also given fourteen days previous notice to the emigration commissioners of his intention to make application for a license to carry on the business of a passage broker in respect of passages from the United Kingdom to any place of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, I (or we), the undersigned, having had no sufficient cause shown to me (or us), and seeing no valid reason why the said A. B. should not receive such license, do hereby license and authorize the said A. B. to carry on the business of a passage broker as aforesaid until the end of the present year, and thirty-one days afterwards, unless this license shall be sooner determined by forfeiture for misconduct on the part of the said A. B. as in the "passengers act, 1855," is provided.

Given under my hand and seal (or our respective hands and seals), this _____ day of _____, 185-, at _____.

*Justices of the peace, police or stipendiary magistrate, or sheriff,
 or steward, or sheriff or steward substitute, as the case may be.*

SCHEDULE F.

[Form of notice to be given to the emigration commissioners by justices granting a license.]

Gentlemen, this is to give you notice, that we (or I), the undersigned, did on the _____ day of _____, 185-, license A. B., of _____, to carry on the business of a passage broker under the provisions of the "passengers act, 1855."

Justices of the peace, or as the case may be.

Place, _____,

Date, _____, _____, _____.

To the Emigration Commissioners, London.

SCHEDULE G.

[Form of notice to be given to the emigration commissioners by any applicant for a passage broker's license.]

GENTLEMEN: I, A. B., of _____, in _____, do hereby give you notice that it is my intention to apply, after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the putting of this notice into the post, to the justices to be assembled in petty sessions to be held _____ (or to the police or stipendiary magistrate for the city or borough or district of _____, or if in Scotland to the sheriff or steward of _____, as the case may be), for a license to carry on the business of a passage broker under the provisions of "The passenger act, 1855."

Date, _____, _____, _____.

To the Emigration Commissioners, London.

SCHEDULE H.

[Form of notice to be given by the justices to the emigration commissioners of forfeiture of a passage broker's license.]

GENTLEMEN: This is to give you notice that the license granted on the — day of —, 185—, to A. B., of —, in —, to act as a passage broker, was on the — day of — now last past duly declared by me (or us), the undersigned justices of the peace in petty sessions assembled, to be forfeited.

Place and date —, —, 185—.
To the Emigration Commissioners, London.

SCHEDULE I.

[Form of appointment of passage broker's agent.]

I, A. B., of, &c. (or as the case may be), one of the partners and on behalf of the firm of, &c. (name all the partners and the style of the firm), carrying on the business of — at —, do hereby nominate and appoint you, C. D., of, &c., to act as my agent and on my behalf in the sale or letting of passages and otherwise in the business of a passage broker, according to the provisions of "The passenger act, 1855."

Place and date, —, —, 185—.
Emigration officer at the port of —.

SCHEDULE K.

CABIN PASSENGER'S CONTRACT TICKET.

[These directions, and the "Notices to Passengers" below, form part of and must appear on each contract ticket.]

1. A contract ticket in this form must be given to every cabin passenger engaging a passage in a "passenger ship" from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, under a penalty not exceeding £50.
2. Unless the passengers are to have a free table, the victualing scale for the voyage must be appended to the contract ticket.

Names	Number of persons.	
	Adults above twelve years.	Children twelve years and under.
Total number of persons ..	}	

3. All the blanks must be correctly and legibly filled in, and the ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian names and surnames and address in full of the party issuing the same.

4. The day of the month on which the ship is to sail must be inserted in words and not in figures only.

5. When once issued this ticket must not be withdrawn from the passenger, nor any alteration or erasure made in it, unless with his consent. Ship —, — tons register, to sail from — for — on the — day of —, 185—.

In consideration of the sum of £ —, I hereby agree with the person named in the margin hereof that such person shall be provided with — class cabin passage in the above-named ship, to sail from the port of — for the port of — in — with not less than — cubical feet of luggage for each person, and that such person shall be victualled as — class cabin passenger during the voyage, and the time of detention at any place before its termination; and I further engage to land the person aforesaid, with — luggage, at the last-mentioned port, free of any charge beyond the passage money aforesaid; and I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £ — in { full } payment of such passage money. { part }

Place and date —, —, —,
[If signed by a broker or agent, state on whose behalf.]
Deposit £ —
Balance £ — to be paid at —
Total £ —

NOTICE TO CABIN PASSENGERS.

1. If cabin passengers, through no default of their own, fail to obtain a passage in the ship, and on the day named in this contract ticket, they may obtain redress for breach of contract by summary process under the seventy-third section of the "passengers' act, 1855."

2. Cabin passengers must produce, on demand, their contract tickets to the Government Emigration Officer under a penalty not exceeding £10. This ticket should therefore be preserved and kept in readiness to be produced on board the ship.

N. B.—This contract ticket is exempt from stamp duty.

COUNTERPART OF CABIN PASSENGER'S CONTRACT TICKET.

This counterpart is to be produced by the owner, charterer, or master of the ship to the emigration officer at the port of embarkation (or, if no such officer, to the officer of customs), or to anyone appointed by him to receive it, under a penalty for default not exceeding £10.

(These directions form part of and must appear on each contract ticket.)

1. A contract ticket in this form must be given to every cabin passenger engaging a passage in a "passenger ship" from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, under a penalty not exceeding £50.

2. Unless the passengers are to have a free table, the victualling scale for the voyage must be appended to the contract ticket.

3. All the blanks must be correctly and legibly filled in, and the ticket must be legibly signed with the christian names and surname and address in full of the party issuing the same.

4. The day of the month on which the ship is to sail must be inserted in words and not in figures only.

5. When once issued, this ticket must not be withdrawn from the passenger, nor any alteration or erasure made in it, unless with his consent.

Ship _____ of _____ tons register, to sail from _____ for _____ on the _____ day of _____ 185_____.

Names.	Number of persons.	
	Adults above 12 years.	Children 12 years and under.
Total No. of persons. }		

In consideration of the sum of £_____ I hereby agree with the person named in the margin hereof that such person shall be provided with _____ class cabin passage in the above-named ship, to sail from the port of _____ for the port of _____ in _____ with not less than _____ cubical feet of luggage for each person, and that such person shall be victualled as _____ class cabin passenger during the voyage, and the time of detention at any place before its termination; and I engage to land the person aforesaid with _____ luggage at the last-mentioned port, free of any charge beyond the passage money aforesaid; and I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £_____ in { full } payment of said passage money.

Place and date, _____, _____, _____.
(If signed by a broker or agent, state on whose behalf.)

Deposit £ _____
Balance £ _____ to be paid at _____
Total £ _____

N. B.—This contract ticket is exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE L.

PASSENGER'S CONTRACT TICKET.

(These directions, and the "notices to passengers" below, form part of, and must appear on, each contract ticket.)

1. A contract ticket in this form must be given to every passenger engaging a passage from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.

2. The victualling scale for the voyage must be printed in the body of the ticket.

3. All the blanks must be correctly filled in, and the ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian names and surname and address in full of the party issuing the same.

4. The day of the month on which the passengers are to embark must be inserted in words, and not in figures.

5. When once issued, this ticket must not be withdrawn from the passenger, nor any alteration added, or erasure made in it.

Ship _____ of _____ tons register, to take in passengers at _____ for _____ on the _____ day of _____ 185_____.

Names.	Age.	Equal to statute adults.

I engage that the person named in the margin hereof shall be provided with a steerage passage to, and shall be landed at, the port of _____ in _____ in the ship _____ with not less than ten cubic feet for luggage for each statute adult, and shall be victualled during the voyage and the time of detention at any place before its termination, according to the subjoined scale, for the sum of £_____ including Government dues before embarkation, and head money, if any, at the place of landing, and every other charge, except freight for excess of luggage beyond the quantity above specified, and I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £_____ in { full } payment.

The following quantities, at least, of water and provisions (to be issued daily) will be supplied by the master of the ship, as required by law, viz. to each statute adult 3 quarts of water daily, exclusive of what is necessary for cooking the articles required by the passengers' act to be issued in a cooked state; and a weekly allowance of provisions according to the following

scale:

(Here insert the victualling scale intended to be used on the voyage. This must be either the scale

prescribed in the 35th section of the passengers act, 1855, or that scale modified by the introduction of articles authorized by the act to be substituted for oatmeal, rice, and potatoes.)
 (N. B.—If mess utensils and bedding are to be provided by the ship, the stipulation must be inserted here.)

Place and date, _____, _____, _____, _____.
 (If signed by a broker or agent, state on whose behalf.)
 Deposit £_____.
 Balance £_____ to be paid at _____.
 Total £_____.

NOTICES TO PASSENGERS.

1. If passengers, through no default of their own, are not received on board on the day named in the contract tickets, or fail to obtain a passage in the ship, they should apply to the Government emigration officer at the port who will assist them in obtaining redress under the passengers' act.
 2. Passengers should carefully keep this part of their contract ticket till after the end of the voyage.
- N. B.—This contract ticket is exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE M.

[Form of emigrant runner's annual license.]

A. B. of _____ in the _____ having made application in writing to us, the undersigned justices of the peace assembled in petty sessions, for the _____ of _____ to grant to him a license to enable him to be registered as an emigrant runner in and for _____, and the said [A. B.] having also been recommended as a proper person to receive such license by an emigration officer, or by the chief constable [or other head officer of police, as the case may be] of _____ [the district, town, or place, in which the said A. B. is to carry on his business]: We, the undermentioned justices, having no sufficient cause shown to us, and seeing of ourselves no valid reason why the said A. B. should not receive such license, do hereby grant to him this license for the purposes aforesaid, subject nevertheless to be revoked for misconduct on the part of the said A. B., as in the "passengers' act, 1855," is provided.

SCHEDULE N.

[Form of summons for a defendant or a witness.]

This is to command you to appear without fail on the _____ day of _____ instant (or next) at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon at _____ before me or other the magistrate or justices of the peace then and there present [to answer the complaint of _____ (an emigration officer, or assistant emigration officer, or officer of customs, or in the colonies a government emigration or immigration agent, as the case may be) for a breach of the _____ section (or sections, as the case may be) of the passengers act, 1855] [or to give evidence in the complaint of A. B. against C. D. for breach of the passengers' act, 1855].

Justice of the peace, or police or stipendiary magistrate, or sheriff, or steward, or sheriff substitute, or steward substitute, as the case may be.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

SCHEDULE O.

[Form of conviction and order of adjudication under the passengers act, 1855, when the defendant appears.]

Be it remembered, that on the _____ day of _____ instant, C. D. of _____ personally came before me (or us, as the case may be) at _____ to answer the complaint of A. B. for a breach of the _____ section (or sections, as the case may be) of the passengers act, 1855, in that, &c., or (as the case may be) for a breach of the contract contained in a certain contract ticket, dated _____, and issued by _____ to _____ for a passage to _____ in the ship _____, whereupon I (or we) did proceed to examine into the complaint so made against the said C. D., and the same having been (admitted to be true by the said C. D., or as the case may be fully proved to my (or our) satisfac-

faction by the testimony on oath of E. F., a credible witness (or witnesses), I (or we) [do convict him the said C. D. of the offense (or offenses) aforesaid; and I (or we) do adjudge and order that he shall pay to the said A. B. as such (emigration officer, or Government emigration agent, or officer of customs, or passenger of the ship —, as the case may be) the sum of £ —, by way of penalty (or by way of subsistence money, or of return of passage money, or as damages for breach of such contract as aforesaid, as the case may be) [and shall also pay to the said A. B. the further sum of £ — as compensation for the loss and inconvenience occasioned to — by the loss of passage in the ship —].

[And I (or we) do also adjudge and order that the license granted to the said C. D. to act as a passage broker be forfeited.]

[And I (or we) do hereby also adjudge and order that the sum of £ —, being part not exceeding one moiety of the said penalty of £ —, be applied to compensate — for the wrong or damage which he (she or they) has (or have) sustained in this matter.

And I (or we) do further adjudge and order, that the said C. D. shall forthwith pay to the said A. B. the further sum of £ — for the costs and charges by him the said A. B. incurred in the prosecution of this matter.

Given under my hand and seal (or hands and seal) this — day of —, 18—.

Justice of the Peace, Police, or Stipendiary Magistrate, or Sheriff or Steward, or Sheriff or Steward's Substitute, as the case may be, for —.

[Form of conviction and order of adjudication where the defendant does not appear.]

Be it remembered, that C. D. of — being duly summoned to answer the complaint of A. B. for a breach of the — section (or sections) of the passengers act, 1855, in that, &c., or (as the case may be) for a breach of the contract contained in a certain contract ticket, dated — and issued by — to — for a passage to — in the ship —, did not appear before me (or us), pursuant to the said summons. Nevertheless, I (or we) did proceed to examine into the complaint so preferred against the said C. D., and the same having been duly proved to my (or our) satisfaction by the testimony on oath of E. F., a credible witness (or witnesses), I (or we) do, &c. (proceed as in preceding form of conviction according to the circumstances of the case).

CHAP. LI.—AN ACT to amend the passengers act, 1855. July 13, 1863.

Whereas it is expedient to amend "the passengers act, 1855," in the particular hereinafter mentioned, be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This act may be cited for all purposes as "The Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863."

2. This act shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1863.

3. The definition in the third section of "the passengers act, 1855," of the term "passenger ship" is hereby repealed, and for the purposes of the said act and of this act the term "passenger ship" shall signify every description of sea-going vessel, whether British or foreign, carrying, upon any voyage to which the provisions of the said "passengers act, 1855," shall extend, more than fifty passengers, or a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one statute adult to every 33 tons of the registered tonnage of such ships, if propelled by sails, or than one statute adult to every twenty tons, if propelled by steam.

4. So much of the fourth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," as exempts from the operation of the act any steam vessel carrying mails under contract with the government of the state or colony to which such vessel may belong, is hereby repealed, and every steam vessel, whether British, foreign, or colonial, which shall carry passengers other than cabin passengers in sufficient number to bring such vessel within the definition of a passenger-ship, as set forth in the third section of this act, shall be subject to the provisions of the said act and of this act in like manner as any passenger ship not carrying a mail.

5. The first rule of the fourteenth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," which limits the number of persons to be carried in a passenger ship by her registered tonnage, together with so much of the concluding portion of the same section as relates to such rule, is hereby repealed, except so far as relates to any penalty incurred or legal proceedings taken thereunder.

6. In the passenger lists required by the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of "the passengers act, 1855," to be delivered by the master of every ship before demanding a clearance, there shall be set forth, in addition to the other particulars required by "the passengers act, 1855," the names of all cabin passengers on board such ships, specifying whether they respectively are under or over twelve years of age, and at what place the passengers and cabin passengers respectively are to be landed, and the schedule B to the said act shall be altered accordingly.

7. The limit of the penalty imposed by the eighteenth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," on persons convicted of getting on board any passenger ship with intent to obtain a passage therein without the consent of the owner, charterer, or master thereof, and on persons aiding or abetting in such fraudulent attempt, shall be extended from £5 to £20.

8. Notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the twenty-ninth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," horses and cattle may be carried as cargo in passenger ships, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the animals be not carried on any deck below the deck on which passengers are berthed, nor in any compartment in which passengers are berthed, nor in any adjoining compartment, except in a ship built of iron, and of which the compartments are divided off by water-tight bulkheads extending to the upper deck.
- (2) That clear space on the spar or weather deck be left for the use and exercise of the passengers, at the rate of at least 10 superficial feet for each statute adult:
- (3) That no greater number of passengers be carried than in the proportion of fifteen to every one hundred tons of the ship's registered tonnage:
- (4) That in passenger ships of less than 500 tons registered tonnage not more than two head of large cattle be carried, nor in passenger ships of larger tonnage more than one additional head of such cattle for every additional 200 tons of the ship's registered tonnage, nor more in all in any passenger ship than ten head of such cattle: The term "large cattle" shall include both sexes of horned cattle, deer, horses, and asses; four sheep of either sex, or four female goats, shall be equivalent to, and may, subject to the same conditions, be carried in lieu of one head of large cattle:
- (5) That proper arrangements be made, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, for the housing, maintenance, and cleanliness of the animals, and for the stowage of their fodder:
- (6) Not more than six dogs, and no pigs or male goats, shall be conveyed as cargo in any passenger ship: For any breach of this prohibition, or of any of the above conditions, the owner, charterer, and master of the ship, or any of them, shall be liable for each offense to a penalty not exceeding £300 nor less than £5.

9. The requirements of the thirty-fifth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," that 6 ounces of lime juice should be issued weekly to each statute adult on voyages exceeding eighty-four days in duration for sailing vessels, or fifty days for steamers, shall be confined to the period when the ship shall be within the tropics; during the other portions of the voyage the issue of lime juice shall be at the discretion of the medical practitioner on board; or, if there be no such practitioner on board, at the discretion of the master of the ship.

10. In addition to the substitutions in the dietary scales specified in the thirty-fifth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," soft bread baked on board may be issued, at the option of the master of any passenger ship, in lieu of the following articles, and in the following proportions; (that is to say,) 1½ pounds of such soft bread may be issued in lieu of 1 pound of flour, or of 1 pound of biscuit, or of 1½ pounds of oatmeal, or of 1 pound of rice, or of 1 pound of peas.

11. The forty-sixth section of the said "passengers act, 1855," shall be applicable to cabin as well as to other passengers landed on account of sickness; and the passage money of all passengers so landed may be recovered in the manner pointed out in the said act, upon the delivery up of their contract tickets, and notwithstanding that the ship may not have sailed: *Provided always*, That in the case of cabin passengers so landed one-half only of their passage money shall be recoverable.

12. The twelfth, fifty-first, fifty-third, and fifty-fourth sections of the said "passengers act, 1855," shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except as to the recovery and application of any penalty for any offense committed against the said act, and except so far as may be necessary for supporting or continuing any proceeding heretofore taken or hereafter to be taken thereunder; and in lieu of the enactments contained in such sections the enactments in the four next following sections shall respectively be substituted; (that is to say,)

13. If any passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea without the master having first obtained such certificate of clearance, or without his having joined in executing such bond to the crown as by the said "passengers act, 1855," are required,

or if such ship, after having put to sea, shall put into any port or place in the United Kingdom in a damaged state, and shall leave or attempt to leave such port or place with passengers on board without the master having first obtained such certificate of clearance as is required by section fifty of the said "passengers' act, 1855," such ship shall be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty, and may be seized by any officer of customs, if found, within two years from the commission of the offense, in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions; and such ship shall thereupon be dealt with in the same manner as if she had been seized as forfeited for an offense incurring forfeiture under any of the laws relating to the customs: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state to release, if he shall think fit, any such forfeited ship from seizure and forfeiture, on payment by the owner, charterer, or master thereof, to the use of Her Majesty, of such sum not exceeding £2,000 as such secretary of state may by any writing under his hand specify.

14. If any passenger ship shall be wrecked, or otherwise rendered unfit to proceed on her intended voyage while in any port of the United Kingdom, or after the commencement of the voyage, and if the passengers, or any of them, shall be brought back to the United Kingdom, or if any passenger ship shall put into any port or place in the United Kingdom in a damaged state, the master, charterer, or owner shall, within forty-eight hours thereafter, give to the nearest emigration officer, or in the absence of such officer to the chief officer of customs, a written undertaking to the following effect; that is to say, if the ship shall have been wrecked or rendered unfit as aforesaid to proceed on her voyage, that the owner, charterer, or master thereof shall embark and convey the passengers in some other eligible ship, to sail within six weeks from the date thereof, to the port or place for which their passages respectively had been previously taken; and if the ship shall have put into port in a damaged state, that she shall be made seaworthy and fit in all respects for her intended voyage, and shall, within six weeks from the date of such undertaking, sail again with her passengers; in either of the above cases the owner, charterer, or master shall, until the passengers proceed on their voyage, either lodge and maintain them on board in the same manner as if they were at sea, or pay to them subsistence money after the rate of one shilling and sixpence a day for each statute adult, unless the passengers shall be maintained in any hulk or establishment under the superintendence of the emigration commissioners mentioned in the said passenger act, 1855, in which case the subsistence money shall be paid to the emigration officer at such port or place. If the substituted ship or damaged ship, as the case may be, shall not sail within the time prescribed as aforesaid, or if default shall be made in any of the requirements of this section, such passengers respectively, or any emigration officer on their behalf, shall be entitled to recover, by summary process, as in the said passengers act, 1855, is mentioned, all moneys which shall have been paid by or on account of such passengers or any of them for such passage, from the party to whom or on whose account the same may have been paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of such ship, or any of them, at the option of such passenger or emigration officer: *Provided*, That the said emigration officer may, if he shall think it necessary, direct that the passengers shall be removed from such damaged "passenger ship," at the expense of the master thereof; and if after such direction any passenger shall refuse to leave such ship, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, or to imprisonment not exceeding one calendar month.

15. If any passenger or cabin passenger of any passenger ship shall, without any neglect or default of his own, find himself within any colonial or foreign port or place other than that for which the ship was originally bound, or at which he or the emigration commissioners, or any public officer or other person on his behalf, may have contracted that he should land, it shall be lawful for the governor of such colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or for Her Majesty's consular officer at such foreign port or place, as the case may be, to forward such passenger to his intended destination, unless the master of such ship shall, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such passenger, give to the governor or consular officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or carry on, within six weeks thereafter, such passenger or cabin passengers to his original destination, and unless such master shall accordingly forward or carry him on within that period.

16. All expenses incurred under the last preceding section or under the fifty-second section of "the passengers act, 1855," or either of them, by or by the authority of such secretary of state, governor, or consular officer, or other person, as therein respectively mentioned, including the cost of maintaining the passengers until forwarded to their destination, and of all necessary bedding, provisions, and stores, shall become a debt to Her Majesty and her successors from the owner, charterer, and master of such ship, and shall be recoverable from them, or from any one or more of them, at the suit and for the use of Her Majesty, in like manner as in the case of other crown debts; and a certificate in the form in schedule (A) hereto annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit, purporting to be under the hand of any such secretary of state, governor, or consular officer (as the case may be), stating the

total amount of such expenses, shall in any suit or other proceeding for the recovery of such debt be received in evidence without proof of the handwriting or of the official character of such secretary of state, governor, or consular officer, and shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the amount of such expenses, and that the same were duly incurred, nor shall it be necessary to adduce on behalf of Her Majesty any other evidence in support of the claim, but judgment shall pass for the Crown, with costs of suit, unless the defendant shall specially plead and duly prove that such certificate is false or fraudulent, or shall specially plead and prove any facts showing that such expenses were not duly incurred under the provisions of this act, and of the said "passengers act, 1855," or either of them: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in no case shall any larger sum be recovered on account of such expenses than a sum equal to twice the total amount of passage money received or due to and recoverable by or on account of the owner, charterer, or master of such passenger ship, or any of them, for or in respect of the whole number of passengers and cabin passengers who may have embarked in such ship, which total amount of passage money shall be proved by the defendant, if he will have the advantage of this limitation of the debt; but if any such passengers are forwarded or conveyed to their intended destination under the provisions of the last preceding section, they shall not be entitled to the return of their passage money, or to any compensation for loss of passage under the provisions of the said "passengers act, 1855."

17. In the case of a passenger ship, of which neither the owners nor charterers reside in the United Kingdom, the bond required to be given to the Crown by the sixty-third section of the "passengers act, 1855," shall be for the sum of £5,000 instead of £2,000; and an additional condition shall be inserted in such bond to the effect that the obligors therein shall, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinbefore contained, be liable for and shall pay to Her Majesty and her successors, as a Crown debt, all expenses which may be incurred under the provisions hereinbefore and in the "passengers act, 1855," contained, in rescuing, maintaining, and forwarding to their destination any passengers of such ships who by reason of shipwreck or any other cause, except their own neglect or default, may not be conveyed to their intended destination by or on behalf of the owner, charterer, or master of such ship.

18. The said "passengers act, 1855," and this act, shall be construed together as one act.

SCHEDULE A.

[Form of governor's or consul's certificate of expenditure in the case of passengers shipwrecked, &c.]

I hereby certify, that, acting under and in conformity with the provisions of the British "passengers act, 1855," and of the "passengers act amendment act, 1863," I have defrayed the expenses incurred in rescuing, maintaining, supplying with necessary bedding, provisions, and stores, and in forwarding to their destination ——— passengers [including ——— cabin passengers], who were proceeding from ——— to ——— in the passenger ship ———, which was wrecked at sea, &c.

And I further certify, for the purposes of the tenth section of the said "passengers amendment act, 1863," that the total amount of such expenses is ——— pounds, and that such expenses were duly incurred by me under the said acts or one of them.

Given under my hand, this ——— day of ———, 18—.

_____,
Governor of, &c. (or as the case may be), Her Britannic Majesty's consul at ———.

COLONIZATION CIRCULARS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

The following is the present system of passages:

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages: Assisted passages are granted at the present time by the Government of Canada to agriculturists, farm laborers, and their families, and to female domestic servants, by the steamships of the Allan Line from Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, and London; by the Dominion Line from Liverpool, Londonderry, Bel-

fast, and Bristol; by the Beaver Line from Liverpool; by Messrs. J. and A. Allart Line from Glasgow; by the Temperley Line from London; and by the Great Western Line from Bristol, at the following rates: Agricultural laborers, £3 each; wives of laborers, £3 each; children of laborers under twelve years, £1 10s. each; infants under twelve months, 10s. each; female domestic servants £3 each.

These rates include conveyance from the ports named to Quebec and Halifax in Canada, and food and sleeping accommodation on board ship. Ten cubic feet of luggage are allowed free to each statute adult. Reduced railway fares in favor of emigrants are also in operation from the ports of landing to every part of Canada, and such persons are strongly advised to book through to their destinations. Full and reliable information can, however, be obtained from the Government agents or from the steamship companies mentioned above. Passengers have to provide bedding and ship kit as specified in the bills of the steamship companies. They can be purchased at the port of embarkation or hired for the voyage from some lines for a few shillings, leaving bed-covering only (a rug or blanket) to be provided by the passenger. Persons eligible for these passages must make application on the forms prepared for the purpose, which can be obtained from the Canadian Government agent in Great Britain. The names and addresses of these gentlemen are as follows:

London.—The high commissioner, 9 Victoria Chambers, Victoria street, London, S. W.

Liverpool.—Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water street.

Glasgow.—Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.

Belfast.—Mr. Charles Foy, 35 Victoria Place.

Dublin.—Mr. Thomas Counolly, Northumberland House.

Bristol.—Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

Unassisted passages to Quebec: Fares: Adults: Steerage, £4; intermediate, £6 6s.; first class, £10 10s. to £26 5s. Children under twelve years of age, half ocean fare. Infants under one year, 10s.

Nominated passages, none.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

Depots or stations for the temporary reception of immigrants are provided at Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Saint John (New Brunswick), Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London (Ontario), Hamilton, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Calgary, Dufferin, Emerson, and Victoria. Government emigration agents are stationed at these and many other places, and they should be inquired for on arrival. They will furnish information as to free grants and other lands open for settlement in their respective provinces and districts, farms for sale, investment of capital, demand for labor, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance, receive and forward letters for settlers, and give any other information that may be required.

These stations are fitted up so as to afford immigrants all necessary conveniences for cooking, sleeping, washing, and accommodation for luggage, &c.

Medical attendance and hospital accommodation for emigrants are afforded by the Government in all cases of sickness. Domestic servants are received at Quebec by the lady superintendent of the Government female immigration department, who will give every advice and assistance until they are placed in situations. Every important place in Canada is connected with the ports of landing by railway, affording cheap transport to every province.

The classes which may be recommended to emigrate to Canada are as follows: (1) Tenant farmers in the United Kingdom who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms. (2) Persons with capital seeking investment. (3) Male and female farm servants, and female domestic servants (to whom assisted passages are granted).

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

The best time for agricultural laborers to leave this country for Canada is from April to June. There is always a steady demand for good farm laborers and female domestic servants, but mechanics, general laborers, and navvies are not so largely in demand this year as usual.

The classes warned against emigration are females above the grade of servants, clerks, shopmen, and persons having no particular trade or calling. Applications for assisted passages, and full particulars of the free grants of land and other advantages offered to settlers in Canada, should be addressed to Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M. G., C. B., the high commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., or to the Government agents above referred to.

Cost of living (rough estimate).

[Rent: Generally speaking about the same as in England.]

Articles.	Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
Provisions:					
Beef.....per pound..	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 06	\$0 07
Bread.....per 4 pounds..	12	11	11	12	13
Butter.....per pound..	13	13	20	26	.....
Coffee.....do.....	25	25	25	25	35
Flour.....per barrel..	5 50	5 00	5 20	5 75	4 00
Mutton.....per pound..	10	08	06	07	10
Potatoes.....per bushel..	30	*45	40	60	35
Sugar.....per pound..	05	05	05	06	07
Tea.....do.....	30	30	25	25	25
Tobacco.....do.....	25	30	30	35	40
Clothing, &c.:					
Coats, under, tweed.....	4 50	4 00	3 25	5 50	4 00
Coats, over, tweed.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	9 00	9 00
Trousers.....	2 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	3 00
Shirts, flannel.....	1 50	50	75	1 50	75
Socks, worsted.....	25	20	25	20	25
Blankets.....per pair..	3 00	2 00	1 25	2 00	2 50
Flannel.....per yard..	30	15	20	20	30
Canadian cloth.....do.....	35	40	50	75	50
Boots, men's.....	1 75	1 00	1 80	3 50	2 50
Boots, women's.....	2 50	1 00	90	1 75	2 25

* Per 1½ bushel.

Rate of wages (rough estimate).

Occupations.	Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
Bricklayers.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$2.50 per day.....	\$2.75 per day.....	\$2.50 per day.
Bootmakers.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$10 per week.
Carpenters.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.75 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.66 per day.
Farm laborers.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1.20 per day.....	\$1 per day.
Farm laborers.....	\$15 per month, with board.	\$12 per month, with board.	\$3 per week, with board.	\$5 per week, with board.
Gardeners.....	\$20 per month, with board.	\$15 per month, with board.	\$12 per month, with board.	\$1.10 per day, with board.
General laborers.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.30 per day.....	\$1 per day.
Lumbermen.....	\$2.50 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$15 per month, with board.	\$15 per month, with board.
Masons.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$2.50 per day.....	\$2.25 per day.....	\$2.50 per day.
Miners.....	\$1.50 per day.....	70 cents per day..	50 cents per day..	
Mill hands.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	60 cents per day.
Saddlers.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1.75 per day.
Shipwrights.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.
Smiths.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.
Tailors.....	\$1 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$10 per week.
Wheelwrights.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$2 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.
Female farm servants.	\$5 per month, with board.	\$5 per month, with board.	\$5 per month, with board.	
Female cooks.....	\$8 per month.....	\$9 per month.....	\$10 per month.....	\$6 per month.
Female laundresses..	75 cents per day..	\$8 per month.....	60 cents per day, with board.	\$12 per month.
Female servants.....	\$5 per month.....	\$6 per month.....	\$6 per month.....	\$5 per month.

Occupations.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.
Bricklayers.....		\$3 per day.....	\$3 per day.
Bootmakers.....			
Carpenters.....	\$3 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$3 per day.
Farm laborers.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	
Farm laborers.....	\$6 per week, with board.	\$2.75 per week, with board.	
Gardeners.....	\$2 per day.....	\$20 per month, with board.	\$30 per month, with board.
General laborers.....	\$1.50 per day.....	\$1.25 per day.....	\$1.50 per day.
Lumbermen.....	\$2.50 per day.....	\$2 per day.....	\$2 per day.
Masons.....	\$4 per day.....	\$3 per day.....	
Miners.....			

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

This colony is situated at the southeast of Australia, and is two and one-half times the size of Great Britain.

The time taken on the voyage is about fifty-two days by steamer; by sailing vessel about three months.

The climate is somewhat hotter than that of England, but very healthy.

The population is estimated at 980,000, of whom more than one-third are resident in Sydney and the suburbs.

The males are in excess of the females by more than 100,000.

The principal products of the colony are wool, coal, silver, tin, iron, copper, and gold.

Every religious body is represented as in England; there are some sixteen hundred places of worship.

Education is compulsory; the fee in Government schools for those who can pay is 3d. per week.

Banks have been established in all the principal towns, and savings banks, building societies, &c., based on the English system, will be found plentifully scattered over the colony.

The colony possesses fifty hospitals, besides eight benevolent institutions.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the one-half ounce; newspapers, 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between New South Wales, England, and other parts of the world, and a complete system of telegraph extends throughout the colony.

On the 31st of December last there were over 1,700 miles of railway open in the colony.

The rent for small cottages in Sydney and the suburbs, three or four rooms and kitchen, is 10s. to 12s. per week.

Board and lodging for single men, from 16s. to 20s. per week.

The price of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 10d. per pound; beef, 4d. to 6d. per pound; bread, 3½d. per 2-pound loaf; butter (fresh), 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound; cheese, about 1s. per pound; coffee, 1s. 6d. per pound; flour, 1½s. to 15s. per 100 pounds; mutton, 4d. to 6d. per pound; potatoes, 6s. per cwt.; sugar, 3½d. to 4d. per pound; tea, from 1s. 6d. per pound; tobacco, from 2s. 6d. per pound.

The cost of clothing is roughly 10 per cent. dearer than in this country. Suits, drill or moleskin, 21s. to 35s. each; suits, tweed or cloth, 21s. to 40s. each; strong boots, 6s. 6d. per pair; print dresses, 2s. 6d. to 7s. each.

The rate of wages is roughly as follows: Bakers, 30s. to 60s. per week; butchers, 30s. to 60s. per week; blacksmiths, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; brickmakers, 22s. 6d. to 3s. per 1,000; bricklayers, 12s. per day; carpenters, 9s. to 12s. per day; carriage builders, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; coal miners, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per day; coopers, 1s. 3d. per day; country blacksmiths, £70 to £90 per annum, with board; engine-drivers, 9½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; gardeners, £40 to £65 per annum, with board and lodging; gasfitters, 10s. to 11s. per day; plumbers, 10s. to 11s. per day; shipwrights, 11s. to 12s. per day; stone-masons, 11s. to 12s. per day; shoemakers, 35s. to 60s. per week; tinsmiths (10 hours per day), 9s. to 14s. per day; married couples without children (for agricultural stations), £65 to £80 per annum, with board; farm laborers, £40 to £52 per annum, with board; farmhouse femaleservants and dairy women, £26 to £32 per annum, with board; cooks, £45 to £78 per annum, with board; general servants, £35 to £52 per annum, with board; house and parlor maids, £32 to £40 per annum, with board; laundresses, £45 to £52 per annum, with board; nursemaids, £30 to £39 per annum, with board.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

The following is a short summary of the land system in New South Wales as regards purchases for agricultural purposes:

Crown lands may be bought for such purposes either by public auction at a reserved price of £1 5s. per acre or by what is known as the "conditional purchase" system.

Under the latter system the following quantities of land may be bought:

In the eastern district of the colony, 40 acres and not exceeding 640; in the central, 40 acres and not exceeding 2,560.

Application for purchase must be made in person.

The price per acre is £1. Of this sum 2s. must be deposited at the time of making the application, and 1s. must be paid in the third year and every succeeding year until the whole sum is paid with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The purchaser must reside continuously for five years from the date of his grant, and must fulfill certain conditions as to fencing; such conditions being fulfilled he

will, at the expiration of the five years, receive a certificate of ownership, subject to payment of the balance of the purchase money.

The condition of residence may be dispensed with for blocks of 40 acres and not exceeding 320; but in this case the payments are double the above, the fencing must be performed within 12 months, and other improvements must be made to the amount of £1 per acre.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for New South Wales, 5 Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

VICTORIA.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages, none.

Unassisted passages.

	By sailing ship.	By steamer.
Steerage, for men only.....		£16 16 0
Third class.....	£18 13 0	
Closed cabins, four berths.....		21 0 0
Closed cabins, two berths.....		24 3 0
Second class.....	18 18 0	£36 15 to 42 0 0
First class.....	£42 to 47 5 0	63 0 to 72 10 0

Children from one to twelve years of age, half price; infants under one year, free.

Nominated passages, none.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving in the colony—September for preference.

There is at present little or no demand for labor in the colony.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

This colony forms the southeastern portion of Australia; it is about the same size as Great Britain.

The time taken on the voyage by steamer is about forty-nine days; by sailing vessel nearly three months.

The climate is somewhat hotter than that of England.

The population of the colony is now estimated at a million. The males are in excess of the females by about 68,000.

It is estimated that the city of Melbourne with its suburbs contains 305,000. About half the population of the colony live in the towns. In 1884, 130,000 were returned as engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and over 28,000 as gold miners.

The chief products are wool, grain, and gold.

There are nearly four thousand buildings for worship in the colony.

Education is free and compulsory.

There is a public library at Melbourne and in all the principal towns.

There are twelve banks with three hundred and eighty-six branches, thirteen ordinary savings banks, and two hundred and thirty post-office savings banks in the colony.

There are fifty-four building societies in the colony.

There are thirty-one friendly societies, having seven hundred and fifty-nine branches in various parts of the colony.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the half ounce, and 1d. for newspapers.

There is telegraphic communication between Victoria, England, and other parts of the world, and a complete system of telegraphs extends throughout the colony.

There are more than 1,600 miles of railway in the colony.

Rents of houses in Melbourne suitable for artisans and laborers vary from 8s. to 15s. per week. In many of the inland towns rent is lower. House rent is, as a rule, higher than in England, but many workmen and others possess houses of their own.

The price of provisions in Melbourne is roughly as follows: Bacon, 8d. to 1s. per pound; beef, 4d. to 7d. per pound; bread, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4-pound loaf; butter, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. per pound; cheese (colonial), 6d. to 1s. per pound; coffee, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per pound; milk, 4d. to 6d. per quart; mutton, 1½d. to 4d. per pound; potatoes, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per cwt.; sugar, 3d. to 4d. per pound; tea, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pound; tobacco, 3s. to 6s. per pound.

Clothing can be procured in the colony at a price which is roughly 10 per cent. all round higher than in England.

The rate of wages in Melbourne is roughly as follows: Bakers, 25s. to £3 per week; bootmakers, piecework is the rule; blacksmiths, 10s. to 14s. per day; bricklayers, 10s. to 12s. per day; butchers, 30s. to 50s. per week; carpenters, 10s. to 12s. per day; coopers, 45s. to 60s. per week; laborers, general, 7s. to 8s. per day; malsters, 45s. to 60s. per week; masons, 10s. to 12s. per day; miners, 40s. to 60s. per week; painters and glaziers, 9s. to 10s. per day; plasterers, 10s. to 12s. per day; plumbers, 60s. to 70s. per week; shipwrights, 12s. to 13s. per day; tailors, 50s. to 60s. per week; female cooks, £40 to £65 per annum; general servants, £26 to £36 per annum; girls, 5s. to 8s. per week; housemaids, £25 to £40 per annum; landresses, £35 to £52 per annum; nursemaids, £20 to £35 per annum. *Farm work*: Plowmen, per week and found, 20s. to 25s.; farm laborers, per week and found, 15s. to 25s.; married couples, per annum and found, £60 to £90; dairymaids, per annum and found, £30 to £35.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

The following is a short summary of the land system in Victoria:

The best of the unsold Crown lands are divided into blocks of 1,000 acres each.

Each block may be taken up by one individual.

Out of the 1,000 acres the occupier may select a part, not exceeding 320 acres, for agricultural purposes, which he can buy within twenty years without interest at a price of £1 per acre, subject to the following conditions:

1. He must cultivate 1 in every 10 acres, and make other improvements to the value at least of £1 per acre.

2. He must either reside or pay twice the amount of purchase money, and expend on improvements £2 instead of £1 per acre.

The remainder of the 1,000 acres is held by the occupier for pastoral purposes on a fourteen years' lease at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre. At the end of the term the land reverts to the Crown, the lessee receiving compensation for improvements to an amount not exceeding 10s. per acre.

Persons desirous of purchasing farms already improved can always do so from private individuals at prices ranging from £2 per acre upwards, according to quality of the soil and value of improvements effected.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for Victoria, No. 8 Victoria Chambers, Victoria street S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages, none.

Unassisted passages.

	By sailing vessel.	By steamer.
Steerage, for men only		£16 16 0
Third class	£18 13 0	
Closed cabin, four berths or more		21 0 0
Closed cabin		33 0 0
Second class	20 0 0	£36 15 to 42 0 0
First class	50 0 0	63 0 to 70 0 0

Children under twelve years of age, half price; children under one year, free.

Nominated passages, none.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony is from May to October.

For laboring men and others without capital there is absolutely no opening at present in the colony, and clerks are specially warned against emigrating. There is, however, great scarcity of female domestic servants.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

South Australia is bounded on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, on the west by Western Australia, and on the north and south by the sea; it is in area more than seven times the size of the United Kingdom.

The time taken on the voyage from England is about forty-two days by steamer, by sailing vessel about three months.

The climate of the southern portion of the colony is somewhat hotter than that of England. The climate of the north is tropical.

The population is over 320,000, of whom the males are about 25,000 in excess of the females.

The population of the chief town, Adelaide, and its suburbs is estimated at about 100,000.

The principal products of the colony are grain, wine, wool, copper, and lead.

There are over one thousand places of worship in the colony belonging to various denominations.

Every facility is given for a good sound education. The attendance of children between the ages of seven and thirteen is compulsory, and a small fee is charged to those who are able to pay.

In addition to the public library, &c., in Adelaide, there are over one hundred and twelve mechanics and other institutions which have libraries attached to them.

There were nine banks in the colony in 1884. Savings banks have been established since 1867 on the English post-office savings bank system. There are agencies in ninety-six country towns.

There are numerous building societies in Adelaide and its suburbs. The system is practically the same as that of England.

A number of friendly and benefit societies have been established on the same principles which prevail in England. Among them are the Odd Fellows, Druids, Foresters, and temperance societies, &c.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the half ounce, and newspapers 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between Adelaide, England, and other parts of the world, and a complete system of telegraphs extends throughout the colony connecting it with other Australian colonies.

In the year 1884 there were 1,035 miles of railway in the colony.

The following is roughly the cost of living in the colony:

The rent of a dwelling suitable for an artisan and his family in Adelaide, or the immediate suburbs, varies from 6s. to 15s. per week, but in the country towns the rate is less. Large numbers of artisans, however, reside in their own freehold cottages.

At private houses for single young men, shopmen, &c., 15s. to 18s. per week; clerks, &c., 20s. to 30s.; single females, 10s. to 15s.

The price of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 8d. per pound; beef, 2½d. to 7d. per pound; bread, 3d. to 4d. 2-pound loaf; butter, from 1s. 4d. per pound; cheese, from 9d. per pound; coffee, 9½d. per pound; flour, about 1s. 4d. per stone; milk, 4d. to 6d. per quart; mutton, 2d. to 3d. per pound; potatoes, 5s. per cwt.; sugar, 3d. per pound; tea, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per pound; tobacco, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per pound.

About 20 per cent. dearer than in England.

The rate of wages in the colony is as follows:

Bootmakers: Piecework is the rule; men on daywork earn from 40s. per week.

Bookbinders: From 45s. per week.

Builders: For stone-masons, wallers, stone-cutters, plasterers, bricklayers, slaters, and carpenters, from 9s. per day.

Laborers: 6s. to 7s. per day.

Bakers: From £1 10s., with board and lodging, per week.

Butchers: From 30s. per week, with board.

Cabinet-makers: From 7s. to 9s. per day.

Coach-builders: Various, from £1 10s. to £3 10s. per week.

Coopers, gasfitters, locksmiths and bellhangers, plumbers: 8s. to 10s. per day.

Painters and paperhangers: 7s. to 8s. per day.
 Grainers and writers: 9s. to 12s. per day.
 Saddlers: £2 to £3 5s. per week.
 Tailors: From £2 2s. to £3 10s. per week.
 Tanners and curriers: Beamsmen, £2 to £2 10s. per week; strikers and finishers, 30s. to 40s.; tanners, 30s. to 36s. per week.
 Wheelwrights: 1s. to 1s. 2d. per hour.
 Wages at country stations: Drivers, £1 to £1 10s. per week; shepherds, 15s. to 20s. per week; married couples, £58 to £75 per annum; bush carpenters and blacksmiths, 30s. per week; cooks, 20s. to 30s. per week; 40s. to 50s. during shearing; new arrivals, £40 per annum; married couples, £50 to £75 per annum.

All the above are with rations and expenses paid up to the station.
 Female servants, per week with board and lodging: General servants, 8s. to 14s.; cooks, 10s. to 20s.; housemaids, 8s. to 12s.; kitchen-maids, 8s. to 10s.; housekeepers, 14s. to 20s.; laundresses, 10s. to 16s.; nursemaids, 8s. to 12s.; nurse girls, 4s. to 7s.; charwomen, 4s. per day.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.
 English money is used throughout the colony.
 Country lands belonging to the Crown are disposed of in South Australia by auction, in which preference is given to persons covenanting to cultivate and improve the land. The maximum area that may be held is 640 acres of reclaimed or 1,000 acres of other country lands.

The purchaser must pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale; 10 per cent. three years afterwards; and then 5 per cent. yearly till the whole is paid. The purchase may be completed at the end of ten years or any time thereafter.
 The reserve price of these Crown lands is not less than £1 per acre, exclusive of the value of improvements or cost of drainage.

Pasture and mineral leases are also granted.
 Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for South Australia, 8 Victoria Chambers, Victoria street, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

QUEENSLAND.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages are given single female domestic servants and to agricultural laborers from seventeen to thirty-five years of age. Married farm laborers must be under forty-five years of age and have not more than three children under twelve.

Assisted passages, none.

Unassisted passages.

	By sailing vessels.	By steamers.
Steerage.....		£17 0 0
Third class:		
For single men.....	£13 13 0	
Others.....	14 14 0	
Second class.....	31 19 0	
First class.....	47 10 0	85 0 0

Children from one to twelve years of age, half price; infants under one year, free.

Nominated passages, important to those who have friends in the colony.
 Persons in the colony can nominate their friends for free passages upon the following payments being made in the colony:

Sex.	1 to 12 years.	12 to 40.	40 to 55.	Above 55.
Male.....	£1	£2	£4	Full passage money.
Female.....	1	1	4	Do.

Contract passages: Employers in Queensland may engage laborers in England or on the continent of Europe, subject to the approval of the agent-general, and can obtain free passages for them to the colony on making the following payments at the immigration office, Brisbane, or to the agent-general, London, to whom application should be made: For males between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years, £2 each; for females between those ages, whether wives of indentured laborers, or themselves indentured, £1 each; for children of an indentured laborer, under fifteen years, £1 each; all over forty-five years, full passage money.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony is from April to October inclusive.

Assisted immigrants are received at Government depots established at the principal ports and in various parts of the colony for a few days after arrival free of expense.

There is no demand in the colony at the present time for any other classes than agricultural laborers and female domestic servants.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

Queensland is situated in the northeastern corner of Australia, immediately to the north of New South Wales, and is nearly twelve times the size of England and Wales.

The time taken on the voyage is about fifty-five days by steamer; by sailing vessel, about three months.

The southern half of the colony is hotter than England and the northern half is within the tropics.

The population is estimated at about 330,000. The males are in excess of the females. Nearly one-third of the number live in the towns. The population of the chief town, Brisbane, with the suburbs, is about 50,000.

The chief products are gold, wool, hides, and preserved meats, and in the north, sugar.

Every religious denomination is represented in the colony.

Education is free and compulsory.

There are banks and Government savings banks in Brisbane and all the towns in the colony.

There are a number of friendly societies in the colony, including the Odd Fellows, Foresters, and temperance societies; there are also various free libraries, mechanics institutes, &c.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the one-half ounce; newspapers, 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between Queensland, England, and other parts of the world, and over 11,000 miles of telegraphs throughout the colony.

At the end of 1884 there were 1,207 miles of railway open for traffic, and 750 in course of construction.

The rent of a four-roomed house is estimated at from 10s. to 12s. per week.

The cost of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 7d. to 1s. per pound; beef, 2d. to 4d. per pound; bread, 1½d. to 2d. per pound; butter, 1s. 1d. to 2s. per pound; cheese, 6d. per pound; coffee, 1s. 4d. to 2s. per pound; flour, 12s. per 100 pounds; milk, 4d. to 6d. per quart; mutton, 2½d. to 4d. per pound; potatoes, 1d. to 1d. per pound; sugar, 2½d. to 5d. per pound; tea, 1s. 9d. to 3s. per pound; tobacco, imported, 3s. to 6s. per pound.

Clothing is about 15 to 20 per cent. dearer than in England.

The rate of wages is roughly as follows: Blacksmiths, 11s. a day; bookbinders, 10s. a day; brassfounders, 12s. a day; bricklayers, 11s. a day; brickmakers, 7s. a day; cabinet-makers, 12s. a day; carpenters, 11s. a day; coopers, 10s. a day; engineers, 12s. a day; gardeners, 6s. a day; general laborers, 6s. to 7s. 6d. a day; masons, 10s. a day; painters, 10s. a day; plasterers, 10s. a day; quarrymen, 10s. a day; shoemakers, 9s. a day; tailors, 10s. a day; watch-makers, 10s. a day; wheelwrights, 10s. a day; whitesmiths, 10s. a day; men cooks for hotels, £50 to £60 per annum; cooks, £30 to £40 per annum; laundresses, £30 to £50 per annum; general servants, £20 to £40 per annum; housemaids, £20 to £30 per annum; nursemaids, £18 to £25 per annum; dairywomen, £26 to £35 per annum; farm laborers, shepherds, &c., £40 to £50 per annum, with board and lodging; married couples with families at station, £60 to £65 per annum, with board and lodging; married couples without families, £50 to £52 per annum, with board and lodging.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

Painters and paperhangers: 7s. to 8s. per day.
 Grainers and writers: 9s. to 12s. per day.
 Saddlers: £2 to £3 5s. per week.
 Tailors: From £2 2s. to £3 10s. per week.
 Tanners and curriers: Beamsmen, £2 to £2 10s. per week; strikers and finishers, 30s. to 40s.; tanners, 30s. to 36s. per week.
 Wheelwrights: 1s. to 1s. 2d. per hour.

Wages at country stations: Drivers, £1 to £1 10s. per week; shepherds, 15s. to 20s. per week; married couples, £58 to £75 per annum; bush carpenters and blacksmiths, 30s. per week; cooks, 20s. to 30s. per week; 40s. to 50s. during shearing; new arrivals, £40 per annum; married couples, £50 to £75 per annum.

All the above are with rations and expenses paid up to the station.

Female servants, per week with board and lodging: General servants, 8s. to 14s.; cooks, 10s. to 20s.; housemaids, 8s. to 12s.; kitchen-maids, 8s. to 10s.; housekeepers, 14s. to 20s.; laundresses, 10s. to 16s.; nursemaids, 8s. to 12s.; nurse girls, 4s. to 7s.; charwomen, 4s. per day.

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The purchaser must pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale; 10 per cent. three years afterwards; and then 5 per cent. yearly till the whole is paid. The purchase may be completed at the end of ten years or any time thereafter.

The reserve price of these Crown lands is not less than £1 per acre, exclusive of the value of improvements or cost of drainage.

Pasture and mineral leases are also granted.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for South Australia, 8 Victoria Chambers, Victoria street, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

QUEENSLAND.

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Assisted passages, none.

Unassisted passages.

	By sailing vessels.	By steamers.
Steerage.....		£17 0 0
Third class:		
For single men.....	£12 12 0	
Others.....	14 14 0	
Second class.....	31 19 0	
First class.....	47 10 0	55 0 0

Children from one to twelve years of age, half price; infants under one year, free.

Nominated passages, important to those who have friends in the colony.

Persons in the colony can nominate their friends for free passages upon the following payments being made in the colony:

Sex.	1 to 12 years.	12 to 40.	40 to 55.	Above 55.
Male.....	£1	£2	£4	Full passage money.
Female.....	1	1	4	Do.

Contract passages: Employers in Queensland may engage laborers in England or on the continent of Europe, subject to the approval of the agent-general, and can obtain free passages for them to the colony on making the following payments at the immigration office, Brisbane, or to the agent-general, London, to whom application should be made: For males between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years, £2 each; for females between those ages, whether wives of indentured laborers, or themselves indentured, £1 each; for children of an indentured laborer, under fifteen years, £1 each; all over forty-five years, full passage money.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony is from April to October inclusive.

Assisted immigrants are received at Government depots established at the principal ports and in various parts of the colony for a few days after arrival free of expense.

There is no demand in the colony at the present time for any other classes than agricultural laborers and female domestic servants.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

Queensland is situated in the northeastern corner of Australia, immediately to the north of New South Wales, and is nearly twelve times the size of England and Wales.

The time taken on the voyage is about fifty-five days by steamer; by sailing vessel, about three months.

The southern half of the colony is hotter than England and the northern half is within the tropics.

The population is estimated at about 330,000. The males are in excess of the females. Nearly one-third of the number live in the towns. The population of the chief town, Brisbane, with the suburbs, is about 50,000.

The chief products are gold, wool, hides, and preserved meats, and in the north, sugar.

Every religious denomination is represented in the colony.

Education is free and compulsory.

There are banks and Government savings banks in Brisbane and all the towns in the colony.

There are a number of friendly societies in the colony, including the Odd Fellows, Foresters, and temperance societies; there are also various free libraries, mechanics institutes, &c.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the one-half ounce; newspapers, 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between Queensland, England, and other parts of the world, and over 11,000 miles of telegraphs throughout the colony.

At the end of 1884 there were 1,207 miles of railway open for traffic, and 750 in course of construction.

The rent of a four-roomed house is estimated at from 10s. to 12s. per week.

The cost of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 7d. to 1s. per pound; beef, 2d. to 4d. per pound; bread, 1½d. to 2d. per pound; butter, 1s. 1d. to 2s. per pound; cheese, 6d. per pound; coffee, 1s. 4d. to 2s. per pound; flour, 12s. per 100 pounds; milk, 4d. to 6d. per quart; mutton, 2½d. to 4d. per pound; potatoes, ¼d. to 1d. per pound; sugar, 2½d. to 5d. per pound; tea, 1s. 9d. to 3s. per pound; tobacco, imported, 3s. to 6s. per pound.

Clothing is about 15 to 20 per cent. dearer than in England.

The rate of wages is roughly as follows: Blacksmiths, 11s. a day; bookbinders, 10s. a day; brassfounders, 12s. a day; bricklayers, 11s. a day; brickmakers, 7s. a day; cabinet-makers, 12s. a day; carpenters, 11s. a day; coopers, 10s. a day; engineers, 12s. a day; gardeners, 6s. a day; general laborers, 6s. to 7s. 6d. a day; masons, 10s. a day; painters, 10s. a day; plasterers, 10s. a day; quarrymen, 10s. a day; shoemakers, 9s. a day; tailors, 10s. a day; watch-makers, 10s. a day; wheelwrights, 10s. a day; whitesmiths, 10s. a day; men cooks for hotels, £50 to £60 per annum; cooks, £30 to £40 per annum; laundresses, £30 to £50 per annum; general servants, £20 to £40 per annum; housemaids, £20 to £30 per annum; nursemaids, £18 to £25 per annum; dairywomen, £26 to £35 per annum; farm laborers, shepherds, &c., £40 to £50 per annum, with board and lodging; married couples with families at station, £60 to £65 per annum, with board and lodging; married couples without families, £50 to £52 per annum, with board and lodging.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

The following is a short summary of the land system (for further details of which see Handbook for Emigrants to Queensland, published by the authority of the agent-general):

Under the Crown land act of 1884 agricultural farms in proclaimed agricultural areas may be selected of not more than 1,280 acres at a rent to be fixed by the land board, not being less than 3d. per acre per annum. A license is issued to the selector, who must, within five years, fence in the land or make permanent improvements of a value equal to the cost of the fence, and must also live on the selection. If at the end of that time he can prove that he has performed the above conditions, he will be entitled to a transferable lease for fifty years. The rent for the first ten years will be the amount fixed in the proclamation, and the rent for every subsequent period of five years will be determined by the land board. If a lessee can prove ten years' continued residence, he will be entitled to purchase the holding at a price to be fixed by the land board, not being less than 20s. per acre.

Homesteads: In the case of an agricultural farm of not more than 160 acres, if the lessee proves five years' residence, and an expenditure of not less than 10s. an acre of permanent improvements, he can secure the fee simply by paying such sum as shall, with the rent already paid, amount to 2s. 6d. an acre.

Grazing leases can also be obtained for not more than 20,000 acres.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for Queensland, 1 Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, London, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages can at present be only granted to farmers, agriculturists, millers, wheelwrights, and others of avocations likely to be useful in country districts, and they must be possessed of some small capital. The amount required in each case will be decided by the Crown agents for the colonies, and must be deposited with them. As a rule a married couple will be required to deposit not less than £100, and £25 for each child over twelve years of age. The deposit will be repaid to the emigrants immediately after their arrival in the colony. In addition to this, each adult emigrant must pay £4 towards his passage money, and £2 for every child between one and twelve years of age, and in addition a sum not exceeding £1 per adult for ship kit.

Each intending emigrant above the age of fifteen years desiring to obtain an assisted passage must undertake to conform to all regulations established on board ship during the voyage, and to remain in the colony for at least twelve months from the date of arrival.

Special assisted passages: In addition to the above, the Western Australia Land Company, Limited, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E. C., are under contract with the colonial government to introduce into the colony a limited number of assisted emigrants belonging to the following classes: Farm laborers, blacksmiths, strikers, fitters, carpenters, navvies, plate-layers, brickmakers, bricklayers, quarrymen, laborers, &c.; married couples with their families being preferred. The rates by steamer are fixed at £7 per adult, including £1 for ship kit. The number so assisted will not exceed one thousand per annum, and the contract will expire in five years from the present time. Opportunities of work are given to many of the emigrants on the Great Southern Railway (244 miles in length) now in course of construction between Albany and Beverley.

Unassisted passages.

(1) At contract rate: Any person in good health and not likely to become chargeable to the colony, and by whom or on whose behalf the contract rate of passage money, at present £14, shall have been paid, may be allowed a passage on board any emigrant ship proceeding to the colony on signing an agreement to conform to the rules to be observed on board ship.

(2) At ordinary rate: By sailing vessel: Third class, £14 14s. to £16 16s.; second class, £21; first class, £36 15s. By steamer: Third class, from £16 16s.; second class, from £26 5s. to £31 10s.; first class, from £47 5s. Children under twelve years of age half price; infants under one year, free.

A line of steamers runs regularly between London and Western Australia, and sailing vessels of a good class are also dispatched from London at frequent intervals.

Nominated passages.

Free passages are granted to a limited number of emigrants nominated by persons residing in the colony and who must be approved by the crown agents for the colonies.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony is September.

A depot is established at Fremantle for the reception of emigrants upon landing.

Farmers, agricultural laborers, carpenters, and female domestic servants are required.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

This colony consists of about one-third of Australia, and is about eight times the size of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The time taken on the voyage from England is about forty-nine days by steamer, and about three months by sailing vessel.

The climate is very healthy; the temperature in the south is somewhat similar to that of England; the north is hot but tempered with cool breezes.

The population of the colony is more than 35,000.

The males are in excess of the females. Perth, the capital of the colony, contains 6,000 inhabitants.

The chief products are grain, wool, timber, pearls, pearl-shells, and minerals. New gold mines have lately been discovered.

Places of worship of all denominations are to be found throughout the colony.

Education is compulsory. A small fee is charged in the Government schools to those who are able to pay.

Mechanics' institutes, workmen's associations, and friendly societies are to be found in the more settled parts of the colony.

There are four banks in the colony and also post-office savings banks.

Letters are dispatched to and received from the colony every fourteen days. Letters are charged 6*d.* per one-half ounce, and newspapers 1*d.*

There is telegraphic communication between the colony and England and other parts of the world. There are over 2,300 miles of telegraph open in the colony, including a line to South Australia.

There are 173 miles of railway open, and other railways are in course of construction.

The rent of a three-roomed house in the towns is 8*s.* per week; the rent of a six-roomed house in the towns is 14*s.* 6*d.* But small houses are at present very scarce in the towns.

The price of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 1*s.* per pound; beef, 6*d.* per pound; bread, per 2 pound loaf, 4*d.*; butter, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* per pound; coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound; cheese, 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound; milk, 6*d.* per quart; mutton, 5*d.* per pound; potatoes, 1*d.* to 1½*d.*; tobacco, 5*s.* per pound.

Clothing in the large towns is much the same as in England. At the country stations it is dearer.

The rate of wages in the colony is roughly as follows: Blacksmiths, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day; boat-builders, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day; brewers, 6*s.* to 8*s.* per day; carpenters, 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day; coach-builders, 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day; gardeners, 5*s.* to 8*s.* per day; general laborers in town, 5*s.* to 6*s.* per day; masons, 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day; navvies, 6*s.* to 8*s.* per day; painters, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day; printers, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day; saddlers, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day; shoemakers and tailors by the piece; farm laborers, 15*s.* per week with board; ploughmen, 15*s.* per week with board; shepherds or stockriders, £40 to £50 per annum; generally useful men on stations, £36 to £45 per annum; married couples, servants on farms and stations, per year with board and lodging, £50 to £70 per annum; general female servants, per year with board and lodging, £16 to £24 per annum; housemaids, per year with board and lodging, £18 to £25 per annum.

Navvies work eight hours a day, but other trades nine hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

The following is a short summary of a portion of the land laws. They will be found more fully set out in the handbook. (See note at end.)

The Crown lands are classed as (1) town; (2) suburban; (3) rural.

Town lands in all the districts of the colony, and suburban lands in all but the Kimberley district, will be offered for sale by auction at a reserve price to be fixed by the Government.

Any lands put up for auction and not sold may be afterwards bought at the reserve price.

Rural lands in the colony and suburban lands in the Kimberley district may, subject to any prior rights, be sold in fee-simple either by auction or by private contract as the Government may direct.

The lowest price of rural lands in fee-simple is 10s. per acre in the central and Kimberley districts, 5s. per acre in the other districts, and the smallest amount to be bought under ordinary circumstances is, in the central district, 40 acres; in the Kimberley district, 200 acres; in other districts, 400 acres.

Blocks, however, of not less than 10 acres may be disposed of for planting vineyards, orchards, or gardens.

The term rural lands also includes the two classes of pastoral and mineral lands; the terms on which they are let or sold are given in the handbook.

For further particulars as to the land laws, see handbook issued by this office, page 6.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the Crown agents for the colonies, Downing street, S.W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

TASMANIA.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages, none.

Unassisted passages, per adult.

	By sailing ship.	By steamer.
Steerage (for single men only).....	£15	£15 0
Third class.....	17	£21 0 to 25 0
Second class.....	25	25 15 to 30 0
First class.....	50	63 0 to 75 0

Children from one to twelve years of age, half price.

Nominated passages, important to those who have friends in Tasmania.

Residents in Tasmania can obtain free passages for their friends in England by nominating them at one of the immigration offices in the colony and paying at the same time the following sums—

Adult males not above forty years of age £5 for each person; adult females not above forty years of age £3 for each person; married couples not above forty-five years of age £6.

Children between the ages of three and twelve, half the amount payable by adults.

Children, under three years, free, if accompanied by their parents or parent.

But emigrants nominated in the colony must be approved by the agent-general in London, and will be selected by him only from the classes of agriculturists, mechanics, skilled and other laborers and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial requirements of the colony.

They must pay the cost of the railway journey to join the ship and 20s. per adult for ship kit.

All sailing vessels and steamers proceeding to Melbourne take passengers to Tasmania at the same fares as direct steamers.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony is October.

No such arrangements are made by the Tasmanian Government. Emigrants having been nominated are usually met by their friends on landing.

There is a steady demand for agricultural laborers and also for female domestic servants.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

The large and important discoveries of valuable minerals have also created a demand for miners and good quarrymen.

Mechanics and clerks are not wanted.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

Tasmania is an island at the south of Australia, about 120 miles from Melbourne it is nearly the size of Ireland.

The time taken on the voyage from England is from forty to fifty days by steamer; by sailing vessel, about three months.

The rainfall, on an average, is less than in England, and it is never too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter, for outdoor occupations to be carried on. The climate is exceedingly healthy, especially for children.

The population of Tasmania in 1884 was 130,541, of whom 69,140 were males and 61,401 females. The population of the city of Hobart, which is the capital, is about 22,000, and of Launceston about 13,000. There are no natives now left in the colony.

The principal products are wool, fruit, timber, tin, and gold.

The number of churches and chapels is about three hundred and fifty.

Education is compulsory; a small fee is payable.

There are five banks in the colony and two savings banks, one in Hobart Town and the other in Launceston, besides post-office savings banks in most of the towns.

There are eleven building societies in various parts of the colony.

A number of friendly and benefit societies have been established, such as the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, and temperance societies.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. per half ounce, newspapers 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between Tasmania and England and other parts of the world. The colony possesses more than 1,000 miles of inland telegraphs.

There are upwards of 300 miles of railways open, and further extensions of the railway system are in course of construction. The lowest railway fare in the colony is 2d. per mile.

The roads in Tasmania are amongst the best formed in the colonies.

Small cottages in the towns and suburbs, 3 rooms, per week, 4s. to 6s.; with garden, &c., 7s. to 8s.

The cost of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 7d. to 10d. per pound; beef, 4d. to 6d. per pound; bread, 2½d. to 3d. per 2-pound loaf; butter, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound; cheese, 8d. to 9d. per pound; coffee, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pound; flour, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per stone; milk, 4d. to 6d. per quart; mutton, 3½d. to 5d. per pound; potatoes, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.; sugar, 3½d. to 4d. per pound; tea, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound; tobacco, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per pound.

Clothing about 10 per cent. dearer than in England.

The rate of wages in the colony is roughly as follows: Blacksmiths, 7s. to 12s. per day; bricklayers, 8s. to 10s. per day; carpenters, 7s. to 10s. per day; farm laborers £26 to £45 per annum, all found; gardeners, £25 to £45 per annum, all found; laborers, ordinary, 5s. to 7s. per day; painters, 7s. to 9s. per day; plowmen, 10s. to 18s. per week, all found; plumbers, 8s. to 10s. per day; quarrymen and miners, 6s. to 9s.; reapers, 9s. to 18s. per week, all found; shepherds, £30 to £45 per annum, all found; wheelwrights, 8s. to 10s. per day; cooks, £25 to £50 per annum, all found; housemaids, £20 to £35 per annum, all found; laundresses, £20 to £30 per annum, all found.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

To farmers with small capital and others the land system offers great advantages. A short summary of the land laws is here given.

The reserve price of all Government land suitable for agriculture is £1 per acre, and of pastoral land 5s. per acre. Not more than 320 acres of land will be sold by the Government to any one person.

With the view of facilitating the acquisition of Crown land by persons of limited capital it is also disposed of on deferred payments extending over fourteen years, but in these cases continuous residence by the purchaser, his tenant, or servant, is required until the whole of the purchase-money is paid, and one-third of the purchase-money is added to the price of the land. Thus the cost of 100 acres on this system would be:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s	100	0	0
Add one-third for credit	33	6	8
	133	6	8

But the payment of that sum may be made as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Payment at time of purchase	3	6	8
Payment first year	5	0	0
Payment second year	5	0	0
Each of the following twelve years at £10 per year	120	0	0
	133	6	8

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent general for Tasmania, 3 Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, London, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

NEW ZEALAND.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages: The agent-general for the colony will entertain applications for assisted passages for a limited number of farmers and agriculturists possessed of small capital, who may be desirous of taking up land in New Zealand, at the following rates, namely, £10 for each adult, and £5 for each child between the ages of one and twelve years. Before passages will be provided, however, each head of a family must satisfactorily prove in such way as may be required by the agent-general that he is possessed of £100 in cash, and that he is also possessed of cash equal to the sum of £50 for each member of his family over twelve years of age. Persons desirous of doing so can arrange to come out in the second-class on the above terms by an additional payment equal to the difference between the cost of steerage and second-class passages.

Unassisted passages: By sailing ship: Steerage, third-class, £13 13s. to £15 15s. second class, £21; first class, £36 15s. to £45 3s. By steamer, for men only, £16 15s. each; closed cabin with two berths, for married couples, £23 2s. each person; closed cabin with four berths, for married couples, £21 each person; second class, £36 15s. to £42 each person; first-class, £63 to £73 10s. each person; children under twelve, traveling with their parents, half price; infants under twelve months, free.

Nominated passages: Persons in the colony who are desirous of nominating their friends in the United Kingdom for passages by direct steamers to New Zealand, can do so upon forms which will be supplied by the various immigration officers in the colony. Payment in cash must be made in the colony at the following rates, which will cover all charges for passages, outfit, and expenses in depot, namely: All persons over twelve years of age, £10; children under twelve years of age, £5; infants under one year, free. As a rule, nominations will only be accepted for agricultural laborers and single women suitable for domestic servants.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

Perhaps the best time for arriving in the colony is from October to February, inclusive.

There is a depot at every principal port for the reception of emigrants upon landing.

There is at present little or no demand for labor in New Zealand.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

This colony consists of a group of islands, of which the two principal are called the North and South Islands, and a third, much smaller, called Stewart's Island. New Zealand is a little smaller in size than the British Isles.

The time taken on the voyage from England is about forty-five days by steamer; by sailing vessel about three months.

The climate of the North Island is much warmer than that of England. The climate of the South Island resembles that of England, but the winter is not nearly so cold.

The population, exclusive of the natives, is 578,000. The males are in excess of the females.

The principal products are grain, wool, kauri gum, and gold.

There are over one thousand places of religious worship in the colony, all denominations being represented.

Education is free and compulsory.

Public libraries are to be found in the principal cities and towns.

The colony contains six banks, with branches in every town and village, and also a large number of post-office savings banks.

There are fifty-one building societies in the colony.

There are a considerable number of friendly societies regulated by act of Parliament, consisting of the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, &c., and also temperance societies.

A mail is dispatched to and from the colony every fortnight. Letters to and from England 6d., and newspapers 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between New Zealand, England, and other parts of the world; the colony possesses over 13,000 miles of inland telegraph in operation.

There are over 1,500 miles of railway.

The rent of a four-roomed house is estimated at about 12s. per week.

Board and lodging may be had for 20s. per week.

The following is roughly the cost of provisions: Bacon, 7½d. to 1s.; beef, 2d. to 6d. per pound; bread, 4½d. to 7d. per 4-pound loaf; butter, same price as in England; cheese, 6d. to 9d.; coffee, same price as in England; flour, 1s. 7½d. per stone; milk, 1d. per quart; mutton, 2d. to 5d. per pound; potatoes, 4s. to 7s. per cwt.; sugar and tea, same price as in England; tobacco, from 5s. 3d. per pound.

Clothing is about 25 per cent. more than in England.

The following is roughly the rate of wages: Farm hands, from £40 to £55 a year and all found; married couples, £60 to £85 a year, and all found; plowmen, £45 to £60 a year, and all found; blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, and masons, 9s. to 12s. a day; shipwrights, from 9s. to 13s. per day; cooks and laundresses, 40s. to 52s. per year, and all found; dairymaids and general servants, £26 to £40 per year, and all found.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours.

English money is used throughout the colony.

The average rate of wages in the various districts is given in the Hand-Book, see page 18.

Farmers, with large or small capital, are in demand in the colony. The following is a short summary of the land system, for further particulars of which see Hand-Book, page 5. Crown land in the country districts is sold by auction at a reserve price of not less than £1 per acre, or by direct sale at a fixed price of not less than £2 per acre. There are also provisions for selling on deferred payments, and leasing with perpetual right of renewal, both agricultural and pastoral lands. The Government have also power to set aside blocks of Crown lands out of which sections of land can be had without payment, but under conditions of occupation and improvement under what is known as the homestead system. Small grazing runs are also let on twenty-one years leases by public auction, the upset rent ranging from 1½d. to 1s. per acre.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the agent-general for New Zealand, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S. W., or to the chief clerk at this office.

CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

A.—CAPE COLONY.

PART I.—PASSAGE AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages, none, except to emigrants contracted to employers in the colony.

Unassisted passages by steamers: Third class, £15 15s. each; second class, £24 1s. each; first class, £36 15s. each.

Nominated passages, none.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

The best time for arriving in the colony for agricultural laborers is about July.

At the present time there is little or no demand for male labor, the supply on the spot being more than sufficient. There is an opening for farmers with some capital. Domestic servants are always more or less in demand in the colony.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Cape Colony with its dependencies is rather less than twice the size of the United Kingdom.

The time taken on the voyage from England is about twenty days by steamer.

The climate is fine and healthy, and well suited to the European constitution. The summer heat is greater and dryer than in England.

It is computed that the present population of the colony cannot be less than a million and a quarter, including English, Dutch, and natives.

The South African differ from the North American and Australasian colonies in the fact that the natives in South Africa largely outnumber the Europeans; of the latter

the Dutch are more numerous in the western districts, while the English are chiefly to be found in the eastern.

The principal products are wool, wine, ostrich feathers, hides, Angora hair, copper, and diamonds. The diamond mines of Kimberley have led to a large amount of emigration, and ostrich farming is a speciality of South Africa.

Churches and chapels of all denominations are to be found in the colony.

Education is carried out under the supervision of local boards or in connection with missionary societies; it is subsidized by Government.

There are over fifty libraries at the various country centers in addition to the library and museum at Cape Town.

There are public hospitals at the principal towns.

Banks and post-office savings banks will be found at all the important centers of the colony.

Friendly and other societies are established in the principal places, including the Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c.

There is a weekly mail to and from England. Letters to and from England are charged 6*d.* per half ounce; newspapers 1*d.*

There is telegraphic communication between the colony and other parts of the world, and the colony has over 4,000 miles of inland telegraphs.

At the end of 1885, 1,599 miles of railway were open for traffic, and there are three different lines of communication between the sea and the Orange River.

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the colony; as a rule it is not higher than in England. Wages and clothing are higher than in England. The figures given below for rent, provisions, and wages apply to Cape Town only.

Laborers' cottages, with garden, can be rented from 10*s.* per month, according to the locality, and a town lodging for a mechanic's family from 40*s.* per month.

The price of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound; beef, 5*d.* per pound; bread, 4*d.* per pound; butter, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per pound; cheese, 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound; coffee, raw, 11*d.* per pound; flour, 3*d.* per pound; milk, 3*d.* per bottle; mutton, 6*d.* per pound; sugar, 5*d.* per pound; tea, 3*s.* 2*d.* per pound; tobacco, 9*d.* per pound.

The rate of wages is roughly as follows: Bakers, from 25*s.* to 50*s.* per week; blacksmiths, 4*s.* to 10*s.* per day; book-binders, 33*s.* to 60*s.* per week; bootmakers, 6*s.* to 8*s.* per pair; bricklayers, 6*s.* to 10*s.* per day; builders' laborers, 3*s.* to 5*s.* per day; carpenters, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per day; coach-builders, from 30*s.* per week; curriers, 7*s.* to 8*s.* per day; farm laborers, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per day; farm foremen, £6 per month and all found; farriers, 42*s.* per week; gardeners, 20*s.* to 40*s.* per week; turners and wood turners, 8*s.* to 9*s.* per day; painters, 5*s.* to 9*s.* per day; plumbers, 10*s.* to 12*s.* per day; saddlers and harness-makers, from 29*s.* to 50*s.* per week; tanners, 5*s.* to 6*s.* per day; wheelwrights, 6*s.* 6*d.* per day; cooks, from £4 to £8 per month and all found; housemaids, from 35*s.* to 50*s.* per month and all found.

English money is used throughout the colony.

It may be stated generally that waste and unappropriated Crown lands are leased or sold, subject to annual quit-rent, to bona fide residents in the colony by public auction.

B.—BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

This colony affords no opening to persons without capital. The number of unemployed artisans in all towns of the South African colonies is considerable, and the capital required for cattle raising and kindred industries renders Bechuanaland an unsuitable destination for the classes on whose behalf this circular is more especially prepared.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars as follows: For the Cape to the agent-general, 7 Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., or to the chief clerk at this office; For British Bechuanaland, to the chief clerk at this office.

NATAL.

PART I.—PASSAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Free passages, none.

Assisted passages, none.

Arrangements are being made by the government of the colony for the resumption of free and assisted emigration for Europeans, and regulations for the colonization of special settlements are being prepared. When these are completed they will be advertised by the Natal government emigration agent whose address is given below.

Unassisted passages.

	By sailing ship.	By steamer.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Third class.....	18 18 0	18 18 0
Second class.....	16 16 0	20 8 0
First class.....	26 5 0	44 2 0

Children from one to twelve years of age, half price.

Nominated passages, none.

Particulars as to the dispatch of vessels will invariably be found advertised in the newspapers.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving in the colony; August for preference.

Emigration to Natal is only recommended to those possessing sufficient capital to buy and stock land or to undertake dairy and poultry farming; the number of unemployed artisans throughout the towns of the South African colonies is at the present time considerable.

Particulars as to the state of the labor market from time to time will be given in subsequent editions of this circular.

PART II.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

Natal is situated on the southeast coast of Africa; its port, Durban, being about 800 miles distant from Cape Town. The colony is about one-third the size of England and Wales.

The time taken on the voyage from England by steamer is twenty-six to twenty-eight days.

The climate of the colony varies considerably, but is generally good and healthy. On the coast it is subtropical; in the interior it is more temperate, owing to the rise of the land.

The population of the colony is over 420,000, of whom some 35,000 are Europeans, mainly English.

Pietermaritzburg, the seat of government, contains a population of 14,000, and Durban, 17,000.

The industries include sheep, cattle, and ostrich farming; grain of various kinds is raised; and near the coast sugar is an important product.

All religious denominations are represented in the colony.

Government public schools are established in which a good and sound education may be obtained.

There are various literary and scientific institutions in the colony; also building societies and several friendly societies, including the Foresters, Odd Fellows, Rechabites, Good Templars, &c.

There are banks in Pietermaritzburg, Durban, and several other towns in the colony.

A mail is dispatched to and received from the colony every week. Letters to and from England are charged 6d. the half ounce; newspapers, 1d.

There is telegraphic communication between the colony and England and other parts of the world, and a good system of telegraphic communication has been established inland.

There are over 200 miles of railway open in the colony.

Board and lodging for mechanics in the towns, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day.

Cottage and garden for mechanics, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per month.

The price of provisions is roughly as follows: Bacon, 5d. per pound; beef, 5d. to 8d. per pound; butter, salt, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound; butter, fresh, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pound; cheese, 1s. 6d. per pound; coffee, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound; flour, 38s. 6d. per 196 pounds; milk, 4½d. per quart; mutton, 6d. to 9d. per pound; potatoes, 5s. to 10s. per cwt.; sugar, 2d. to 3d. per pound; tobacco (colonial), 6d. to 1s. per pound.

The price of clothing is roughly 15 per cent. higher than in England.

The rate of wages in the colony is roughly as follows: Bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, smiths, and tailors, average rates of wages for all skilled artisans is 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; domestic servants, £18 to £24 per annum.

English money is used throughout the colony.

Crown lands in the colony suitable for cultivation, and exclusive of township and pastoral lands, are sold by public auction in lots varying from 10 to 2,000 acres, certain public rights being reserved.

The conditions of purchase are—

- (1) That the purchaser pays the cost of survey.

(2) That he occupies the land during nine continuous months of each year, either in person or by an agent, until the whole purchase money has been paid.

(3) That he erects a suitable dwelling-house and cultivates not less than one in every 100 acres.

(4) That he pays one-tenth of the purchase-money within three months of the sale, and one-tenth at the close of each year of occupation, until the whole purchase money has been paid (no interest charged).

The reserve price of lands thus sold is 10s. per acre, or £50 for 100 acres. The occupier has therefore to pay for a lot of 100 acres £5 per annum until the whole has been paid.

In the case of bona fide emigrants from Europe, lands may be sold by private contract, and in special cases portions of land not exceeding 320 acres may be sold in freehold by public auction to the highest bidder at a reserve price of £1 per acre, the total amount of purchase money to be paid within three months.

For further particulars as to the land laws, see Hand-Book issued by this office, page 10.

Intending emigrants may apply for further particulars either to the emigration agent for Natal, No. 21, Finsbury Circus, London, E. C., or to the chief clerk at this office.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORT OF CONSUL SMITH.

(1) There are no statistics of emigration from this district to the United States to be obtained. It may be said in general terms that there is no direct emigration from the district to the United States, as there are no lines of passenger steamers from any port of the north of England to our country. There are steamers going from this and other ports of the district to New York and other places, but they are only freight steamers, which rarely carry passengers. The consequence is that all emigrants from the district go to Liverpool, Glasgow, or some other port to embark for America. You will, therefore, see that no account of the movement of emigrants to the United States can be kept here. That there is emigration to the United States from the district is well known, but to what extent it is not possible to ascertain for the reasons given above.

(2) The classes which supply the greatest number of emigrants are miners, with glass makers and puddlers and laborers. Many miners and glass-makers have left the district under contracts with American masters to serve for a stated time, say two or more years, at an agreed wage. Whether that system is still continued, I do not know. Since laws have been passed in the United States making such contracts illegal, any agreements of that kind, if made, will be kept secret. I think it probable that there are such agreements at the present time, but I have no positive proof of their existence. I am told that a large number of those that have emigrated in years past could not have found the means of doing so unless under some such contracts. In addition to the classes above named there have been some few young men of means who have gone to the Western States and Territories to engage in the cattle business or general farming. There has also been a moderate number of tenant-farmers having some means, but I do not hear of any landed proprietors who have emigrated. There have also been some young men brought up in offices or stores who have gone to the United States with the idea of bettering their condition. I cannot hear that any paupers have been sent to the United States from this district. There has been an exportation of paupers, but, so far as I can learn, not to the United States. Societies have been formed which have aided young persons of both sexes to go to Canada. There have been parties of sixty or eighty of these young unfortunates who have gone out from

the work-houses at times under supervision of benevolent persons. I believe the Canadian Government have heretofore encouraged this class of emigration, as the parties were generally young and able to earn a living in that colony.

(3) The causes of emigration are various. There is throughout the country, and especially in great industrial centers like this place and its neighborhood, a very dense population. When business is prosperous that population is fairly comfortable. But for some time past there has been great depression in trade here as elsewhere. The result has been great distress among the working classes, especially with the less provident. Even when trade is good there is much poverty. In fact, I have heard it said that were all the ship-yards and other industries in prosperous activity there would not be sufficient employment for the whole population. The same depression which affects the laboring classes also reaches others who are employed in connection with the industries of the district. Notwithstanding the depression of trade and the consequent inability of employers to give work to all that seek, strikes have been frequent. These strikes, whether justifiable or not, cause great suffering. They affect generally a class above the common laborer, such as engineers, ship-builders, blacksmiths, and others connected with the ship-building trade. For this class there is little inducement to emigrate to the United States, as the chances of profitable employment are small. Therefore this class does not emigrate to the United States freely.

(4) The social condition of the emigrants is not as a rule very good. As I have said before, there are some who have gone out with considerable means, and others well educated, but without much property, hoping to better their condition in a country where the population is less congested, and opportunities for employment are supposed to be greater. But these are exceptions to the general rule. The greater part of those that emigrate are not of the best class of laborers, because the more provident are reasonably comfortable and contented here; for the general body of miners in the district may be said to be fairly comfortable. They are generally provided with cottages, with kitchen garden attached; they are generally supplied with coal from the pits without charge, so that when in work they are not badly off. Amongst them are men of considerable attainments, and politics are much discussed amongst them, and they have in some instances succeeded in sending men of their own order to the House of Commons. They have school-houses for their children with reading room for adults in most of the villages. It is said that they are gradually improving in their habits, especially in the matter of drinking. Various religious denominations have their churches and chapels amongst them, the Methodists being the most numerous.

The miners are mostly members of the miners' union, a large and powerful combination which regulates in a great degree the condition of labor and the rates of wages. By this association men are supported in strikes and in sickness; while under the employers' liability act they receive compensation in case of injury or accident while following this calling, and in case of death their families are compensated if death has been the result of want of care on the part of owner or officers of the mine. The other classes of laborers live in the towns or suburbs, many in old quarters and in lanes, yards, and alleys, and in cheap tenement houses, which, but for the sanitary restrictions, which are pretty strictly enforced, would be apt to become breeding places of

disease. Engineers and workmen of that class are better housed and are living under much better influences.

(5, 6, and 7) I cannot learn that there has been any deportation of paupers or insane persons to the United States from this district. So far as I know, this Government has made no grant of money to aid emigration of such persons to the United States.

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 10, 1886.

SHEFFIELD.

REPORT OF CONSUL WEBSTER.

There are no records kept from which can be gathered "the extent and character of the emigration from this consular district." Hence no statistics are obtainable as to the numbers, occupations, condition, or character of emigrants who leave Sheffield and neighborhood for the United States. Such records are kept at the ports from which emigrants sail, and these statistics are collected and published by the British Government. The report of the secretary of the board of trade for 1885 has been recently issued. It is forwarded herewith.

The following table, extracted from Table No. XI of the report, gives the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States during the years 1873 to 1883, inclusive; also the total number in other countries during the same years. It shows how greatly the emigration to the United States exceeds that to all other countries:

Emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States from 1873 to 1885.

Years.	Number of emigrants.	Years.	Number of emigrants.
1873.....	233, 073	1881.....	307, 973
1874.....	148, 161	1882.....	298, 539
1875.....	105, 046	1883.....	275, 226
1876.....	73, 533	1884.....	203, 519
1877.....	64, 027	1885.....	184, 479
1878.....	81, 657		
1879.....	134, 590	Total to the United States.....	2, 342, 988
1880.....	257, 274	Total to all other countries.....	1, 109, 045

The foregoing table includes both British subjects and foreigners.

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.

The great majority who emigrate from this district are from the industrial classes, and have been employed in the Sheffield trades as cutlers, steel and iron workers, or coal miners. They go to find employment in the trades to which they have been brought up. This is not an agricultural district, and very few leave it to engage in agricultural pursuits. Indeed, these people are so accustomed to a daily round of labor in a particular branch of mechanical industry, and to life among crowds in a large town, that but few could adjust themselves to the conditions of life on the land. They would be at sea there. As a rule they do not wish to emigrate. They love the old live though overcrowded,

their comparative freedom from strict rules, and their "Saint Mondays" and many holidays. Yet there are grades of workingmen. Many are self-respecting, temperate, intelligent, thrifty. From among these have risen numbers who have acquired wealth and have taken important positions in the town. From this class, in their earlier life, come most of those who emigrate. But the large majority are so unthrifty that even if they were inclined to emigrate they would never have sufficient means to move themselves and families to another country.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

There are no causes peculiar to this district that lead to emigration. The oft-repeated expression, "We are too thick on the ground," tells in few words the one chief cause of the desire to emigrate. The present depressed condition of manufacturing industries, with but little prospect of improvement, the crowded state of all trades, and the consequent difficulty of finding employment, together with the desire of parents to provide for the future of their children, are the chief motives to the finding of new homes in other lands.

The present excellent system of education for the masses in England does not provide *free* schools. The fact that this advantage is offered in our country is an added inducement to the more intelligent to seek a home there.

Many choose the British colonies from a wish to still live under the old flag.

There being no conscription in Great Britain, compulsory military service cannot be said to be a cause of emigration. The volunteer forces, numbering over 200,000 men, are strictly volunteers. They can leave the service at a fortnight's notice in time of peace. In time of war, should England be threatened, they are liable to be called out to garrison important posts in the Kingdom, but they cannot be sent out of the country against their will. Neither can strikes or onerous taxation be said to be causes of emigration.

There is no organization in this district to promote emigration.

Mormon emissaries are active in the Kingdom. A company, bound for Utah, numbering seven hundred, recently sailed from Liverpool for New York. Among them were several families from this neighborhood, consisting of artisans and coal miners.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

To an observer on a tour of inspection through the parts of this great town that teem with the laboring population the condition of the great majority of families would not be pleasant to contemplate. If it is not one of great suffering to thousands it is because their life of privation has become second nature and they have settled down to a stolid indifference. For the coming generation there is hope in the education that the children of to-day are compelled to acquire in the excellent board schools. This is one great influence for good that must be taken into account in estimating the future of this large class of the population. There are other good influences at work. Bands of Hopethrough-out the town seek to win the children to habits of total abstinence from intoxicating drink. Cocoa-houses in many neighborhoods offer good and cheap refreshments to the laboring people, and thus draw many from the beer-houses.

Christian ladies, in connection with churches of all denominations, are endeavoring to lead the mothers to a better and more thrifty life.

There are also schools of cookery, the Working-Boys' Home, which is intended to be self-supporting and to give the brigade of bootblacks, newsboys, and waifs a comfortable home under good training, girls' friendly societies, and servants' homes, charity schools, penny savings-banks, in connection with the schools, &c.

HOUSING.

In the older parts of Sheffield the dwellings consist of two rooms, one below and one above, and an attic, located often in close alleys and crowded "crofts," under very bad sanitary conditions. These tenements rent for 75 cents per week.

The modern improved house of the average workingman consists of four rooms, two below and two above, at a rent of 85 cents to \$1.20 per week. These prices include taxes and water rate. Even when the family is large, one of the rooms will often be let to lodgers. Overcrowding and consequent want of attention to the deencies of life are lamentably common.

Houses of a better class, say of six rooms, in a more respectable location, will pay \$58 to \$89 per annum, with taxes and water rate in addition. This class of house will be occupied by the paid artisans, clerks, and small manufacturers. A small step up in the social scale makes a great increase in expenditure. What the poorer dwellings are as homes depends so largely upon the wives that an inspection is necessary in order to judge correctly. Some women in the most straitened circumstances will manage to keep the house tidy and cheerful. But these are not the majority. As a rule, they are sadly wasteful and improvident, with no ability to make the most of what they have. They spend lavishly while they have anything to spend, and then exist on the smallest pittance until the week's pay comes in, having the pawnshop as a last and very common resort.

EATING.

A family of the above grade, consisting of husband, wife, and three or four children, earning from \$4.50 to \$6 per week, would spend less than \$1 for butcher's meat, and that would be chiefly consumed by the man where he is engaged in heavy work. For other things, bread, sugar, tea, coffee, vegetables, &c., the cost will be \$2. The remainder of their weekly earnings will go for rent, fuel, lights, clothing, school pence, friendly society or funeral club, and last, but by no means least, beer and tobacco. The women and children live largely upon bread and butter or dripping, washed down with cheap tea, supplemented by pennyworth of herring, cheese, or scraps of bacon from the corner grocery. The amount of business done and the profits made in pennyworths is remarkable. At present provisions are cheaper than for many years, but the poor, living always from hand to mouth, buy in such small quantities that they get but little benefit from the low prices. Their pennyworth is no larger than formerly, and their few pounds of coal, purchased of the small dealer to be found in every street, and wheeled home in a barrow by a child, is bought at a ruinous rate above the price per ton.

The destruction of these poor is their poverty; their poverty is due largely to their improvidence, and their improvidence is the result chiefly of their drinking habits. This is true even when they may not be said to be drunken. The large proportion of their wages that is usually spent for beer would furnish the working people much better food and clothing and more comfortable homes.

There is one public house to every two hundred of the population of Sheffield. These are supported mainly by the working classes. There are forty thousand workmen in Sheffield. Many a one spends more every week for his beer than on bread for his family. It is abundantly proved by statistics that if the amount that is annually spent for intoxicating drinks were applied to the purchase of the necessaries of life there, there would be comparatively little destitution even in these times of business depression. The great loss is not alone in the amount of money spent, large as it is, but in the waste of time and consequent loss of wages. After receiving their week's pay on Saturday noon the men, and too often the women also, throng the drinking places. The same occurs on Sunday during the legal hours, and on Monday also. Great numbers do not return to their work until Tuesday morning, or later. The public house has a strong hold upon its frequenters. Beside an enslaving appetite, it fosters a false standard of honor. The man who will not spend his money freely in treating is looked down upon by his fellows. And this influence is stronger in thousands of cases than their feeling of obligation to wife and children.

But the Sheffield workman spends freely for other things than drink. He is easily turned aside from his bread-winning by a game of cricket or football, and by less innocent pastimes, such as pigeon shooting, rabbit coursing, foot-racing, and other forms of gambling, which consume much time and money.

Betting upon horse-racing is common among workmen. On racing days crowds may be seen upon the streets anxiously awaiting telegrams giving the name of the winner. This is not wholly due to the drink habit, but in part to the example of those far above them in rank. Their early education led them to nothing better. The conditions of society are such, and the lines between classes are so sharply defined, that the workman almost necessarily comes to have but little hope or desire to step out and up. He is bound to his surroundings, and must find his pleasures and associations on that level. He is too independent to be patronized by those above him, and he seldom comes under influences that might tend to elevate him. The church is too well dressed a place for him to go up to, and when the church comes down to him he sees, or thinks he sees, often erroneously no doubt, a spirit of condescension that repels. If any have lost this feeling of independence, and have degenerated into servility, so much the worse for the influences that surrounded him. And yet, with all his drawbacks, the workman is free enough to be better than he is, more self-respecting and thrifty, and more alive to the claims of his family.

CLOTHING.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of the clothing of the masses of the working people.

The pawnbroker and the second-hand dealer could give much interesting information upon this subject. At their shops can be found an abundant supply of cast-off clothing of all degrees of cheapness, together with a better quality. Upon this source thousands of the work people of both sexes depend. Great numbers very rarely have a new suit. The first cost of such clothing may be small, but its frequent visits to the pawnshop, with its ruinous interest, make it expensive in the end. The average workman of this district is a sturdy, unthrifty, independent, rough and ready, generous individual, with greater intelligence and ready wit than his outward appearance would indicate.

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE FACTS."

The number of marriages within the borough of Sheffield during the year 1885 was 2,680, equal to a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 per annum, or to one person in every 114 of the population. During the ten years, 1871-1880, the marriage rate in the registration district of Sheffield was 26.30 per 1,000 of the population. The marriage rate for London during 1885 was 16.9 per 1,000. Divorce statistics are obtainable only in London.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in Sheffield during 1885 was 10,739, a birth rate equal to 35.1 per 1,000 of the population. This number consisted of 5,486 males and 5,251 females. The illegitimate births amounted to 536, almost 5 per cent. of the whole number. Of the illegitimates 294 were males and 242 females. The birth rate for 1885 is the lowest on record. In 1873 it was 43.2, and since that time it has steadily diminished.

The birth rate is held to be, in some degree, a measure of prosperity.

So far as Sheffield's trade with the United States is an indication of the general prosperity of the town, the measure by the birth rate is confirmatory of the theory. The total amount of goods exported from Sheffield to the United States during the years 1872 and 1883, the latter being the year of the large birth rate, was by far the largest of any two years on record. And the amount exported during 1885, which was the year of the smallest birth rate, was the smallest on record, with one exception, and that an unimportant one. It ought to be said, however, that there was a revival of business in the years 1880-'81-'82, without a corresponding increase in the birth rate. The average birth rate for the twenty-eight large towns of England for 1885 amounted to 35.5.

DEATHS.

The death rate for 1885 was 20.6 per 1,000 for a population of 305,870, the lowest on record for Sheffield. The deaths comprised 3,348 males and 2,980 females. The preponderance of the deaths of males over females exists throughout the country.

The average death rate for the twenty-eight large towns in England during 1885 was 20.5.

The population of Sheffield, and the number of births and deaths for a series of years.

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
1873.....	248,954	10,767	43.2	6,558	26.3
1874.....	253,645	18,861	42.8	7,069	27.6
1875.....	257,827	11,026	42.7	6,642	25.7
1876.....	262,080	11,205	42.7	6,568	25.1
1877.....	266,401	10,859	40.7	6,154	22.1
1878.....	270,791	10,895	40.3	7,208	26.6
1879.....	275,356	10,822	39.2	6,422	23.3
1880.....	279,800	10,723	38.3	6,410	22.9
1881.....	284,508	10,814	38.0	5,909	20.7
1882.....	289,516	10,837	37.8	6,281	21.6
1883.....	225,497	10,812	36.5	6,755	22.8
1884.....	300,563	11,272	37.5	6,632	22.7
1885.....	305,870	10,737	35.1	6,326	20.6

For the foregoing table, and for the facts relating to marriage, children, &c., I am indebted to the interesting report for the year 1885 of Dr. Sinclair White, medical officer of health for Sheffield, which I beg to forward herewith.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

I fully believe that no deportation of paupers, criminals, or insane persons takes place from this district to the United States. There is no assisted emigration to the United States from this country.

The attitude of the Government towards emigration is favorable rather than otherwise. No obstacles are thrown in its way.

No "special privileges or rates of fare are offered by Government or corporations to induce emigration," with the exception of some assistance to servant girls who emigrate to the British colonies.

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, July 30, 1886.

TUNSTALL.

REPORT OF CONSUL SCHOENHOF.

Emigration from the United Kingdom finds its high tide usually in the years of greatest business activity in the United States, and conversely its lowest ebb in years of business stagnation ruling in the States. Likewise is the back-current influenced, moderated, or intensified by the same causes, and the flow of immigrants to the mother country is heaviest in years of depression, when trade and manufacture is equally stagnant in Great Britain as well as in other countries the world over. This is evident from the following tables, covering sixteen years for emigration and ten years for immigration, the period for which separate lists of immigrants of British and Irish origin were kept.

A—Balance of emigration of persons of British and Irish origin only, deducting recorded immigration from recorded emigration of such persons.

[From the board of trade returns.]

Years.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net emigration.	
			Numbers.	Proportion of total population of United Kingdom.
				<i>Per cent.</i>
1870.....	202, 511			0. 65
1871.....	192, 751			0. 61
1872.....	210, 494			0. 66
1873.....	228, 845			0. 71
1874.....	197, 272			0. 61
1875.....	180, 675			0. 48
1876.....	*108, 469	71, 404	88, 065	0. 11
1877.....	*95, 195	63, 890	31, 305	0. 09
1878.....	*112, 902	54, 944	57, 958	0. 17
1879.....	1164, 274	37, 936	126, 338	0. 37
1880.....	1227, 542	47, 007	180, 555	0. 52
1881.....	1243, 002	52, 707	190, 295	0. 54
1882.....	1279, 866	54, 711	224, 655	0. 64
1883.....	1320, 118	73, 804	246, 314	0. 69
1884.....	*242, 179	91, 356	150, 823	0. 42
1885.....	*207, 644	85, 468	122, 176	0. 34

* Business decline.

† Business activity.

That this centripetal and centrifugal force is mainly exercised by the United States is shown by the Tables B and C below. B giving the countries to which emigration was directed and C the countries from which immigrants returned during the same period of years to the mother country.

B.—Number and percentage of persons of British and Irish origin only, who left the United Kingdom for the United States, British North America, Australasia, and all other places, in each year from 1870 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	United States.		British North America.		Australasia.		All other places.		Total
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	
1870*	153,466	76	24,168	13	16,526	8	5,351	3	202,511
1871*	150,788	78	24,954	13	11,695	6	5,314	3	192,751
1872*	161,782	77	24,382	12	15,248	7	9,082	4	210,494
1873*	166,730	73	29,045	13	25,137	11	7,493	3	228,365
1874*	113,774	58	20,728	10	52,581	27	10,189	5	197,272
1875†	81,193	58	12,306	9	34,750	24	12,426	9	140,673
1876†	54,554	50	9,335	9	32,196	29	13,384	12	109,469
1877†	45,481	48	7,720	8	30,198	32	1,856	12	96,185
1878†	54,694	49	10,652	9	36,479	32	11,077	10	112,902
1879*	91,806	56	17,952	11	40,959	25	13,557	8	164,274
1880*	166,570	73	20,902	9	24,184	11	15,886	7	227,542
1881*	170,104	73	23,912	10	22,652	9	20,204	8	242,062
1882*	181,903	65	40,441	15	37,280	13	19,733	7	279,396
1883*	101,573	60	44,185	14	71,264	22	13,096	4	230,111
1884†	155,280	64	31,134	13	44,255	18	11,510	5	242,179
1885†	137,687	66	19,838	10	39,395	19	10,724	6	207,644

* Business activity.

† Business decline.

C.—Number of British and Irish immigrants from various countries landed in the United Kingdom in each year since 1876, the first year in which the nationality of the immigrants was recorded.

Year.	From United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other places.	Total.
1876	54,697	6,629	2,579	7,499	71,404
1877	44,878	5,687	4,637	8,688	63,890
1878	34,040	6,004	4,207	10,493	54,944
1879	20,048	3,497	4,967	9,424	37,936
1880	26,518	4,668	5,910	9,891	47,987
1881	29,781	5,761	5,877	11,288	52,707
1882	28,466	6,097	6,871	13,275	54,711
1883	46,703	7,021	6,844	13,236	73,804
1884	61,466	8,861	8,312	12,717	91,356
1885	57,604	9,321	7,946	10,597	85,468

Years of business activity in the United States, being the greatest percentage of emigrants to that country and the smallest number to Australasia, while in years of stagnation the reverse is noticeable. We observe the same fact in the emigration statistics of the anterior decade, from 1861 to 1870.

D.—Number and percentage of British and Irish origin only who left the United Kingdom for the United States and Australasia in each year from 1861 to 1885.

Year.	United States.		Australasia.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1861*	38,190	58	20,597	32	65,197
1862*	48,726	50	38,828	40	97,788
1863*	180,528	68	50,157	26	192,884
1864*	130,165	70	40,073	21	187,681
1865*	118,463	68	36,683	21	174,891
1866*	131,840	77	28,682	14	170,653
1867†	126,051	80	14,023	9	156,982
1868†	108,490	78	12,332	9	138,187
1869†	146,737	79	14,457	8	189,300
1870†	153,466	76	16,526	8	202,511
1871†	150,788	78	11,693	6	192,751
1872†	161,782	77	15,248	7	210,494
1873†	166,730	73	25,137	11	228,345
1874†	113,774	58	52,581	27	197,272
1875*	81,193	58	84,750	24	140,675
1876*	54,554	50	32,196	20	109,469
1877*	45,481	48	30,138	32	85,196
1878*	54,694	49	36,479	32	112,902
1879†	91,806	56	40,939	25	164,274
1880†	166,570	73	24,184	11	227,542
1881†	176,104	73	22,682	9	243,002
1882†	181,903	65	37,289	13	279,366
1883†	191,573	60	71,264	22	326,118
1884*	155,280	64	44,255	18	242,179
1885*	137,687	66	39,395	19	207,644

* Business decline.

† Business activity.

Emigration to British North America seems to run parallel with that to the United States, as in fact many emigrants take the way to the States via Canada, or change their residence from time to time after having found a first place of residence there. Furthermore, business aspects in both countries are usually subject to the same fluctuating periodicity. The relative respective attractive force as from centers of emigration is therefore best illustrated in the emigration statistics of Australasia and America. In the years of war, from 1861 to 1865, of a total of 717,796 to all countries, America absorbed 466,042, or 65 per cent.; Australasia absorbed 186,338, or 26 per cent. In the eight succeeding years of active trade in the United States, from 1866 to 1873, in a total of 1,485,623, America absorbed 1,145,884, or 77 per cent., while Australasia absorbed 133,100, or 9 per cent. A yearly average of 37,267 from 1861 to 1865, against an average of 16,637, in the years of activity, 1866 to 1873, in the United States, looked for homes at the antipodes. That not extraneous causes, like gold fever, &c., influence this changing attractiveness of Australasia, but the business aspects of the United States, will be seen from the following transcript of succeeding business periods.

In the five years of declining and depressed trade in the United States, from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, in a total of 655,513 to all countries, America absorbed 349,696, or 53 per cent., and the tide to Australasia rose again to 186,144, or 28 per cent., a yearly average of 37,228.

In the three years of activity in the United States, from 1880 to 1882, inclusive, in a total of 749,910 to all countries America absorbed 524,577 or 70 per cent., while Australasia absorbed 84,155 or 11 per cent.; a yearly average for Australasia of 28,052.

During the last three years of depression in America, emigration to Australasia has been the heaviest yet recorded, to wit, 769,941, of which America absorbed 484,540, or 63 per cent., and Australasia 154,914, or 20 per cent., an average of 51,638 for each year from 1883 to 1885, inclusive.

OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Full lists of emigration statistics published by the board of trade have been forwarded to the Department. I will only call attention to such general details which will illustrate from a general point of view what I have taken as a basis of inquiry in my immediate district, that of North Staffordshire, to wit, the small number of skilled artisans of British and Irish origin leaving the United Kingdom for foreign countries:

A.—Occupations of adult passengers leaving the United Kingdom in 1885.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other places.	Total.
MALES.					
Agriculture:					
Laborers, gardeners, &c.....	5,450	851	3,258	28	
Farmers and graziers	3,518	285	1,219	301	
Total.....	8,968	636	4,477	229	14,310
Trades and professions:					
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c..	3,736	1,998	1,649	2,058	
Army and navy	4	15	28	327	
Clerks and agents	1,436	54	1,123	337	
Domestic servants	305	12	132	46	
Shopkeepers, &c.....	480	25	602	158	
Seamen	186	41	93	10	
Laborers, general	25,506	4,144	3,017	140	
Total.....	31,653	6,289	6,643	2,976	47,561
Mechanics, &c.:					
Bakers	94	2	324	10	
Blacksmiths	79	5	158	8	
Boot and shoe makers	80	3	162	34	
Braziers, &c.....	17		48	3	
Brick-makers, potters	16		29		
Brick-layers, &c.....	671	17	390	30	
Builders	34		83	2	
Butchers, &c.....	111	1	82	4	
Cabinet-makers	40		70		
Carpenters	526	56	740	53	
Clock-makers, &c.....	48		27	16	
Coach-makers, &c.....	6		33		
Coopers	8		12		
Engineers	228	9	368	191	
Founders, &c.....	52		62	3	
Mechanics	3,731	123	528	91	
Millers, &c.....	40	2	37	3	
Miners	2,257	1	960	207	
Painters	314	3	285	1	
Printers	58	3	65	14	
Saddlers	18	1	21	4	
Sawyers	15		19		
Shipwrights	10		18		
Smiths	97	1	29	5	
Spinners, &c.....	198	2	30	1	
Tailors	123	4	137	54	
Tanners, &c.....	15		12	1	
Turners	21		13		
Wheelwrights	12		38		
Other trades	622	6	466	205	
Total.....	9,541	237	5,165	928	15,971
Occupations not stated.....	17,303	3,454	3,841	1,881	26,489
FEMALES.					
Domestic servants	14,915	550	3,920	206	
Gentlewomen, &c.....	52	2	53	38	
Milliners, &c.....	357	3	186	41	
Shopwomen	23		15	7	
Spinners, &c.....	78	1	13		
Other trades	83	6	98	78	
Not stated	33,246	4,799	7,853	2,937	
Grand total.....	116,219	15,977	32,214	9,838	175,248

Taking a year of general comparative prosperity, 1881, and highest emigration rate, we find no material difference in the relative grading of occupations of emigrants.

B.—Occupations and general destination of adult passengers in 1881.

Occupations.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other places.	Total.
MALES.					
Agriculture:					
Laborers, gardeners, &c	336	169	2,150	18	2,673
Farmers, graziers, &c	3,186	274	431	283	4,174
Total	3,522	443	2,581	301	6,847
Trades and professions:					
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c..	6,415	1,284	1,132	2,817	11,648
Army and navy	26	91	15	497	629
Clerks, agents, &c	847	50	342	231	1,470
Domestic servants	119	19	23	45	206
Shopkeepers, &c	360	17	279	656	1,312
Seamen	105	38	34	13	190
Laborers, general	50,164	8,115	827	717	59,823
Total	58,036	9,614	2,652	4,976	75,278
Mechanics, &c.:					
Bakers	96	2	38	11	147
Blacksmiths	78	7	48	23	156
Boot and shoe makers	94	3	51	10	158
Braziers, &c	37	.....	9	.....	46
Brick-makers, potters	33	.....	18	1	52
Bricklayers, &c	761	16	153	187	1,117
Builders	31	.....	18	14	63
Butchers	103	.....	35	9	147
Cabinet-makers	37	4	23	4	68
Carpenters	1,372	31	273	116	1,792
Clock-makers	26	.....	17	11	54
Coach-makers	7	.....	8	2	17
Coopers	31	.....	13	1	44
Engineers	349	6	126	175	656
Locksmiths	8	.....	2	.....	10
Mechanics	4,872	271	141	1,036	6,320
Millers	22	.....	17	3	41
Miners	12	.....	5	.....	17
Painters	199	5	50	10	264
Printers	53	.....	27	9	89
Saddlers	22	2	14	6	44
Sawyers	21	1	10	.....	32
Shipwrights	128	8	5	6	147
Smiths	189	.....	11	33	233
Spinners, &c	472	6	21	2	501
Tailors	179	3	46	49	277
Tanners	8	.....	7	.....	15
Turners	16	.....	5	2	23
Wheelwrights	14	.....	19	2	35
Other trades	2,220	730	429	230	3,609
Total	11,490	1,095	1,688	1,951	16,174
Occupations not stated	9,682	2,000	4,242	4,512	20,496
FEMALES.					
Domestic servants	14,901	1,200	2,167	244	18,512
Gentlewomen, &c	37	27	29	50	143
Milliners, &c	153	6	73	3	235
Shopwomen	2	.....	5	.....	7
Other trades	362	17	50	9	438
Not stated	42,240	4,569	4,925	5,091	56,825
Grand total	57,695	5,819	7,249	5,397	76,160

Not to weary with too lengthy a repetition of the same kind of statistical tables, I bring a summary for the last ten years of classified occupations, as in Tables A and B of Part II:

C.—Occupations of adult passengers leaving the United Kingdom during the last ten years, from 1876 to 1885, inclusive.

Occupations.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other countries.	Total
MALES.					
Agriculture:	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Laborers, gardeners, &c	15,584	3,143	38,967	188	58,882
Farmers, graziers, &c	32,242	8,629	9,960	2,106	47,937
Total	45,776	6,772	48,927	2,294	103,769
Trades and professions:					
Gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c...	53,676	19,988	14,578	24,744	113,986
Army and navy	248	644	325	3,681	5,498
Clerks and agents	8,682	390	5,921	3,656	18,649
Domestic servants	1,283	198	617	429	2,527
Shop-keepers, &c	3,001	180	4,520	2,357	10,058
Seamen	1,250	186	477	175	2,088
Laborers, general	301,640	71,201	26,126	4,957	403,924
Total	369,180	92,764	52,874	40,579	555,397
Mechanics, &c:					
Blacksmiths, &c	655	78	1,374	111	2,218
Bakers, &c	914	41	1,297	58	2,265
Boot and shoe makers	753	31	1,218	130	2,122
Braziers, &c	218	8	498	12	731
Brick-makers and potters	219	6	382	7	594
Brick-layers, &c	6,236	313	4,402	1,348	12,299
Builders	259	25	446	67	797
Butchers	1,088	38	993	48	2,167
Cabinet-makers	236	22	602	20	880
Carpenters	9,833	500	7,745	635	18,713
Clock-makers, &c	208	5	285	57	555
Coach-makers, &c	70	5	260	23	358
Coopers	337	8	215	10	570
Engineers	851	26	779	327	1,983
Founders	2,170	97	2,211	1,730	7,001
Mechanics	52		62	2	116
Locksmiths	88,694	6,428	3,120	4,484	92,726
Millwrights	49		46	4	99
Miners	220	23	318	22	583
Painters	37	3	64	4	108
Printers	23,030	107	4,991	1,897	29,025
Saddlers, &c	1,880	88	2,636	79	4,683
Sawyers	477	30	568	73	1,148
Shipwrights, &c	125	8	325	20	478
Smiths	73	5	262	9	349
Spinners, &c	178	27	162	29	396
Tailors	1,569	26	878	139	2,511
Tanners, &c	2,437	60	250	21	2,769
Turners	1,555	56	1,104	236	3,051
Wheelwrights	115	6	157	8	286
Other trades	156	4	181	8	349
Total	11,654	2,067	8,245	3,696	25,662
Total	105,934	10,144	45,789	15,361	177,228
Occupations not stated	102,447	12,103	87,955	25,236	177,741
FEMALES.					
Domestic servants, &c	107,588	9,140	40,559	3,671	159,958
Gentlewomen, &c	988	550	616	661	2,815
Milliners, &c	2,431	49	1,244	111	3,835
Shopwomen	52		102	17	171
Other trades, &c	2,015	70	845	229	3,259
Not stated	304,969	47,074	68,907	33,651	454,601
Total	418,053	56,883	112,378	37,340	624,649

Though it must be admitted that a percentage of skilled artisans may be contained in "occupations not stated," yet it is presumable that those withholding their occupations are those belonging to that class of passengers who are classified as "cabin passengers," and among whom the artisan classes, as a rule, find no perceptible representation. In 1885 there were 51,428 cabin passengers. In 1881 there were 54,270 cabin passengers, and in the ten years, 1876-'85, there were 492,557, which, deducting gentlemen, professional men, merchants, shop-keepers, and clerks already enumerated, would pretty fairly absorb all "occupations not stated," so that the classification of artisans and mechanics would not be very materially altered by the residuum remaining over from a closer scrutiny of "occupation not stated." It is apparent from this that the manufacturing branches of the industries of the United States do not receive a very heavy contingent from the skilled labor of Great Britain.

It would be premature to enter into generalizations on this subject. It may be said, however, that the English workingman is a stay-at-home body. He loves his surroundings, habits, customs, family ties, and the charm of the many festive occasions, which weave a garland of flowers into his frugal and toilsome existence, makes him prefer the spot where he has been born and reared to many a land of promise from which he sees others not unfrequently return after a trial, glad to be back again among the old associates of their youth. Sentiment may have a great share in this phenomenon. But sentiment is one of the most powerful motors of human actions, wielding no small influence upon social dynamics, and is certainly able to explain many of the intricacies of the emigration problem.

WAGES.

Day wages, measured by the standard of the United States, are smaller in comparison measured by that of other countries relatively high. Considering, however, the more evenly distributed work and earnings, coupled with the low cost of commodities and living expenses, a frugal, sober workman, assisted by a wife of like inclination, can eke out a fairly satisfactory existence. Statistics of wages exist to a large extent, but seldom have they been stated by workmen themselves. For the first time to my knowledge has a very extensive list been published in answers from secretaries of trade societies in the United Kingdom to questions formulated and sent out by the royal commission on trade depression. These answers have been published lately by this commission in appendix to Part II of their report. I give a tabulated list of the most important ones. There being several hundred, and many being repetitions in the same trade, it would uselessly fill space and time to reproduce them all:

Wages and working-time of British artisans from answers from associations representing the interests of the working classes.

Place and name of trade society.	Wages paid per hour.	Equal to week.	Hours worked.	Weekly wages.	Twenty years ago.	Years of apprenticeship.	Remarks.
	<i>Cents.</i>						
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Belfast.			54	\$6 81-8 75		5-7	
Bicycle makers, Coventry:							
Skilled.....	18-24	\$8 85-12 14	54			7	In busy months from 60 to 66 hours.
Unskilled.....	6-12	8 18-6 56					
Females.....	4	2 19					Unskilled, \$2.65.
Machine, making, Dundee.			54	6 08			
Engineering trade:							
Glasgow.....			54	6 23			
Hartlepool.....	14	7 66	54			2-5	Inclusive overtime 6 hours.
London.....	18	9 85	54			7	
Nottingham.....				8 27		5-7	Great activity in last trade reported.
Oldham.....			54	8 02		5-7	
Ulverstone.....			54	7 54	\$8 32		57½ hours in 1885.
Wedgebury.....			54	7 29	6 81	6-7	
Boiler-makers:							
Hull.....	12½	7 38	54				
Liverpool.....			54	6 81-8 27			Unskilled, \$4.86 to \$5.84. Average.
Stockton on Tees.....			54	8 27			
Iron-founders:							
Acorington.....			54	7 78-8 78		7	
Barnsley.....	15	8 20	54			7	Apprentice wages commence at 97 cents and rise yearly 24 cents per week.
Birkenhead.....			54	8 27			
Chester.....	15	8 20	54			7	
Iron-molding.....							
Ipswich.....	12½	6 83	54				
London.....			54	9 24		7	
Swansea.....	13½	7 38	54	7 29	5 10		19 foundries work 44 and 4 foundries work 60 hours.
Wolverton.....	12½	6 83	54				
Dundee.....			54	7 15-7 29		7	Some work 56 hours at \$5.83 to \$6.32.
Shipwrights:							
Glasgow.....	13½	7 38	54		8 75	5	60 hours in 1885.
Bristol.....	11	6 01	54			7	
Blacksmiths:							
Ardrossan.....			54	5 25-6 56			
Edinburgh.....	12	6 56	54	3 05-8 02		5	
Leeds.....	12	6 56	54			7	
Nottingham.....	12	6 56	54			4-6	
Coch-builders:							
Cheltenham.....			54	7 29		6-7	60 hours in 1885; trimmers, \$4.86 to \$7.15; painters, \$4.86 to \$7.15; body-makers, \$6.32 to 7.15; carriage-makers, \$5.50 to \$8.50; wheel-makers, \$4.86 to \$7.15; smiths, \$5.83 to \$7.54.
Dublin.....			58	6 32		7	
Dundee.....			57	4 86-7 54			
Taunton.....			54	4 86-7 29			
Railroad-coach builders, Wolverton.			54	5 83-7 78		7	
Pattern-makers, Glasgow.		5 35-7 29	54			5	
Tin-plate makers, Wolverhampton.			51-54	7 29-10 22		7	Majority piece-work.
Brick-layers:							
Bournemouth.....	18	7 13					
Camberwell.....	18	9 85					
Cheltenham.....	14	7 94	56		5 83		60 hours in 1885; scribe poor building to land-laws, leasehold, &c.
Kidderminster.....	13½	7 73	56½				
Liverpool.....	16	8 75					
Stonemasons:							
Blackpool.....			49½	8 02			\$1.46 per day of 9 hours
Chesterfield.....	15						
London.....	16-18						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	16	8 10	50		6 86		56 hour in 1885.

Wages and working-time of British artisans, &c.—Continued.

Place and name of trade society.	Wages paid per hour.	Equal to week.	Hours worked.	Weekly wages.	Twenty years ago.	Years of apprenticeship.	Remarks.
Carpenters, &c.:	<i>Cents.</i>						
Armagh	13	65 50	60	66 81			
Buxton	14	7 02	49½			5-6	
Chester	14½	7 27					
Dundee	15	8 20	51				
Rugby	14	7 23	50½		65 47		
Manchester	14	8 01	54½				From November to February, only 47 hours.
Manchester	16	8 83	54½				
Decorative painters, Swansea	12½	7 88	54½				
Plumbers, Liverpool	16	8 91	55				From November to March, 47 hours.
Gilders, London	16-17	69 16-9 78	56½			7	
Cotton-spinners, Oldham				8 89			Creelers, pieceers.
Boot and shoe makers, Abersdare				81 23-2 31			
Letter-press printing: Dublin	14	8 02	56½	8 65-7 29			Piecework 18 to 17 cts. per 1,000; piecework 13½ to 21½ cents per 1,000 composition; 6 cents per hour for extra work.
Leeds			54	6 81-7 78			
London			54	8 75			
Salisbury			56-55	5 10-7 29		7	
Aylesbury	12	6 56					16 cents per 1,000 non-pariel. 60 hours in 1865. Per day.
Middleboro'				7 29	4 88		
Southport			51	8 27	6 81		
Bookbinding, London				7 78	7 29	7	
Mining, Tipton	*81-89				81 09-1 22		
Bakers, Glasgow					4 88-5 85		
Dressmakers, &c., London				1 46-4 38	1 46-2 92		

* Per day.

The wages marked down in the first column are paid by the hour; those in the fourth column by the week. The proportion of hour pay is very large; in fact, the by far greatest proportion of the two to three hundred trade societies reporting to the commission are paid by the hour. In most other trades, wherever practicable, piecework is the rule. So far as compensation is concerned, the eight-hour question cannot well be raised, and the demand for goods, more than any other consideration, regulates the working time, which, however, seldom exceeds fifty-four hours for the full week. Taking the year through, however, many deductions come off from this time, and I doubt whether the average for the year round, taking full and dull weeks and play weeks, reaches eight hours for each of the three hundred working days of the year. The often-raised question whether ten hours' work, or rather the work of a nation, can be done in eight hours' time, has therefore found its practical solution in the effective work of Great Britain. Many of the vexed questions which agitate our body politic now, working time, pay, and the mode of payment, &c., have by mutual concession become settled matters here, and so far as I can learn things work pretty smoothly, probably up to the time of a new revival, when undoubtedly new demands will be raised; but, judging from the past, it is not likely that they will be resisted if a new wave of prosperity should

hollow-ware presser at East Liverpool, Ohio, and now returned to his native place, gives the following as his comparative earnings, both here and in America, and the mode of spending his income :

Earnings of a hollow-ware presser in East Liverpool, taking his average working at about forty-five weeks, deducting seven weeks for the inclemency and severity of the winter months, also the general stagnation of the potting industry throughout the Eastern and Western States periodically, \$12.50 per week being good wages for a steady and competent presser; 45 weeks=\$562.50.

Earnings of a hollow-ware presser in the potteries in Staffordshire, working about forty-eight weeks in the year, getting on an average \$7.29 per week; 48 weeks=\$349.92.

Taking a man and wife with three children making a family of five persons.

East Liverpool.		Staffordshire.	
Items.	Cost.	Items.	Cost.
Bread, per day	\$0 16	Bread, 4-pound loaf per day	\$0 08
Milk, per day, 1 quart	06	Milk, 1 pint per day	08
Meat, per day, 2 pounds, at 12 cents	24	Meat, 1 pound (English)	2
Per week	3 22	Per week	3 17
Sugar, 4 pounds, at 8 cents	32	Sugar, 4 pounds, at 5 cents	20
Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, at 60 cents	30	Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, at 60 cents	30
Coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, at 25 cents	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coffee, 2 ounces, at 40 cents	20
Salt, 1 bag of 2 pounds	05	Salt	15
Potatoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, at 30 cents	45	Potatoes, 1 peck	16
Fresh eggs, 1 dozen	18	Bacon, 1 pound	12
Bacon, home cured, 2 pounds, at 15 cents ..	30	Cheese, 1 pound, at 9 to 12 cents	09
Cheese, 1 pound	20	Butter, 1 pound	30
Butter, 2 pounds, at 25 cents	50	Sago and rice, 1 pound	04
Sago, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, at 15 cents	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scotch oatmeal, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, at 6 cents	03
Scotch oatmeal, 1 pound	10	Spices	01
Spices	05	Total provisions	3 56
Total provisions	5 99	Rent	75
Rent	1 50	Boots and clothing	1 29
Boots and clothing	1 50	Fuel, blacking, beer, tobacco, and other	
Fuel, blacking, beer, tobacco, and other in-		incidentals	72
cidental	1 00	Rates and taxes	22
.....	9 99	.....	6 42
Expenses per year of 52 weeks	519 48	Expenses per year of 52 weeks	336 86
Savings	43 02	Savings	12 86
Earnings	562 50	Earnings	349 72

The difference in articles and quantities consumed in favor of an American potter consists in the following, per week : 6 pounds of meat, one-fourth pound of coffee, 1 pound of bacon, one-half peck of potatoes, 1 dozen fresh eggs, 1 pound of butter, and a few other unimportant items which, however, could be easily supplied if needed without much additional outlay. What the English potter or workman in general has to forego is the more liberal consumption of meat and albuminous diet, which gives the American workingman the greater stamina and working power, for which he is so justly celebrated. The meat price is quoted higher than in America. This is due to a certain feigned objection—gradually working off, however—to imported meats. The men whom I have asked all pretend that they only use the best English meat, and that Australian and American meat are only bought by the “poorer people,” “the colliers,” as the potters say. If the colliers were asked they would probably say the same and refer to some other class. With all that, however, a great deal of New Zealand meat is sold in this market, as I learn, of excellent quality and taste, at prices varying from 10

to 16 cents per pound. If cheaper cuts are bought a more liberal meat diet can easily be indulged in. Still I hear it frequently mentioned by people who have an insight into the living methods of the working classes that if they have the money they buy only the best pieces.

Corroborating this, I have been told lately by one of the largest employers of labor in Lancashire that the butchers in his town raised the price of prime cuts lately a penny a pound, saying that the demand for best cuts by the working classes was so great that they find it difficult to dispose of inferior pieces. Bread and potatoes form a great part of the diet, and 1 peck of potatoes a week is undoubtedly under the mark. But it is important to notice that potatoes and especially bread is so much cheaper here than in the United States. Good wheaten bread is sold at 2 cents a pound out of the very flour brought from America from which the bread is made, for which an American has to pay nearly double the price. The weight and measure is everywhere guaranteed and the sale of adulterated articles strictly prohibited unless sold as what they really are. Only the other day a dealer was heavily fined for selling ground coffee mixed with chicory, as pure coffee, although he pleaded ignorance and that the fault lay with the wholesale dealer who supplied him with the article as pure and unadulterated coffee. Nor is the difference in the price of goods bought in small quantities so very great. In America this takes quite a good proportion out of the workingman's earnings. Among the prices given to me by one of my workingwomen in New York as what she pays for her provisions, I find 5 cents a quart for potatoes, which is 100 per cent. over the barrel price. All measures are gauged. The full pint of the best ale is sold to outdoor customers at 6 cents and in the bar-room at 8 cents, and the half pint, containing twice as much as our American beer glasses (half foam and thick glass bottoms), at 4 cents. In Germany a glass of beer containing nearly twice as much as an American glass is sold for 10 pfennige, or 2½ cents.

The dollar or two dollars of the workingman must supply him with all the means of subsistence for himself and family, and the sick fund and reserve fund for old age or incapacity. Every 5 or 10 cent piece saved to him a day from leakages created by private or public tax-gatherers mean to him either so much less comfort or so much more care and anxiety. It is therefore one of the most commendable endeavors of the British Government to bestow its care upon the enhancement of the purchasing power of the penny.

So far as clothing and dry goods in general are concerned I find that cotton goods are fully as cheap in the United States as here. Shirtings and sheetings if anything are superior in quality for the same money with us, so far as I can judge from the articles exposed for sale in the retail stores. Articles of underwear for women, made of muslin, are far superior in workmanship and finish and cheaper in price in the United States, counting the difference in the price of imported materials. Nor can I find that men's shirts, when chiefly of cotton, are any cheaper here. Of boots and shoes, if factory made, the same may be said, though the leather of the better class of ready-made goods seems to be superior here, that is, better tanned. Custom-made boots and shoes, however, are considerably below American prices. A very good pair of gentlemen's laced gaiters, made to order, can be had at \$3.89 and rising to \$7.29, the difference in price being largely due to the so-called stylishness of the shoemaker. Everything made to order in the way of clothing, excepting shirts, perhaps, is considerably cheaper here, while machine-made or factory made goods show disappearing differences only.

Goods made of wool, linen, and silk are considerably lower than our prices. A good suit of the best English tweed, worsted, or melton can be had, made to order, at from \$15 to \$20. A spring overcoat of excellent quality, with best silk sleeve-lining, I had measured for \$18.25. The same articles can be had for much less if made of inferior goods or by cheaper tailors. The difference in the prices of ready-made things, as said above, is not so marked, however, and this is mainly due to the comparatively low price and superiority of tailor-made garments, on account of which they are preferred by the working classes even, and have not given the impetus to the wholesale manufacture of clothing which is maintained and supported in the United States, principally by the high cost of merchant tailor made articles of clothing. In workmanship and finish I find corresponding articles of the wholesale process of manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as of collars, cuffs, and like articles. Though not better in quality, yet the latter seem to have a more merchantable appearance to the eye. In many articles, such as ladies' underwear of muslin and linen, if freed from duties on embroideries and other imported materials, I have no doubt a good export trade could be established, in consequence of the much greater perfection in workmanship and finish than what I find here.

HOUSING.

Much has been said in the United States at different times, and repeated lately there, in quarters where full and reliable information on the subject might be justly expected, of the degrading condition and the promiscuous herding, without regard to sex, age, or relationship of the working potters in this district, of eight and even sixteen persons living in one room being the rule, &c., the papers brought reports as representing the conditions here. The statement naturally found its way into the papers here, and I have made diligent inquiry, therefore, from the vital statistics of the district with a view of getting at the true facts. I find a population of 200,758 of the pottery district is supplied with 37,803 houses, which gives one house to every 5.3 inhabitants.

Dividing the total among each of the towns comprising the potteries of North Staffordshire we find in each one the same ratio maintained.

Number of houses and inhabitants and number of inhabitants to each inhabited house in each of the towns of the pottery district of North Staffordshire.

Name of town.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Inhabitants to each house.
Tunstall	5,429	29,673	5.46
Burslem	5,358	28,248	5.27
Hanley	10,176	54,274	5.33
Stoke	3,205	17,274	5.39
Fenton	2,682	14,136	5.27
Longton	3,498	18,615	5.30
Newcastle	4,092	20,966	5.13
Wolstanton	3,363	17,542	5.21

The average number of inhabitants to each inhabited house for the United Kingdom is 5.4. For the United States, according to the census, 5.6. As these totals include agricultural population, where there is naturally less crowding than in manufacturing districts, the figure 5.3 for the potteries certainly shows no state of overcrowding whatever,

and statements such as those mentioned above, it must be clear from the figures, have no basis of facts whatever to stand upon. I have not been able to learn of many cases where more than one family inhabit one house. The workingmen's houses are all built on the cottage system, and mostly have one large front room immediately opening into the street, which serves as sitting-room or parlor, a kitchen in the rear, one large bedroom upstairs, taking the whole fronting on the street, with two windows, and in the larger houses two bedrooms in the rear. The outhouse is always in the yard. There are few houses so poor that have no flower-pots in the windows, and many have a flower-bed either in the yard, or, where practicable, a little plot in the front. The people show a great interest in flowers. The ground floors are paved with bricks; in the newer houses with tiles; some of the larger ones have boards. The sleeping-rooms are all floored with boards. Matting or carpet of some kind usually covers the floors of the lower rooms. As the life is an outdoor life, and the doors are open in summer time to the view of any passing visitor, it is easy to gain an insight into the home-life and habits of the working classes. The scrubbing and cleaning that goes on on a Saturday, and the general appearance itself of the rooms does give a very favorable impression as to cleanliness. Of course, there are exceptions to that to be found, especially in the poorer wards, but these exceptions make the generally favorable appearance only the more pronounced.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Marriages here are contracted early in life. The many young couples one meets in the streets with a baby carriage and frequently one or two little pedestrians trotting alongside demonstrates this fact fully to the eye, as also the innumerable groups of little ones playing in the streets whom one has to circumnavigate in the walks on a sunny afternoon in the neighboring towns and villages. Thus the loss sustained by emigration is more than supplied by the new crop of Britons coming up with unfailing regularity. To get at the facts of the average marriage age, I tried to obtain from the registrars of the district the statistics covering the case. I have succeeded in two cases, which, however, corroborating each other, give a satisfactory review of the whole situation.

The registrar for Burslem, Tunstall, and Wolstanton, writes:

I regret that it is not in my power to furnish you with any satisfactory statistics as to marriages for this district. I only attend and register at non-conformist places of worship and civil marriages at superintendent's office, and I have also a colleague who has perhaps about 10 per cent. more marriages in the year than I have, so that you can only get an approximate estimate. Subjoined is a brief summary of my marriages for 1884 and 1885, and I dare say it is a fair sample of the ages at which marriages are contracted in the district:

Year.	Under 20 years.	Over 20 and under 25.	Over 25 years.	Total.	Couples.
1884	9	78	57	144	72
1885	14	74	46	134	67

For the Stoke district the following are the facts (copy of registrar's letter):

In reply to your letter of the 27th of May, I have to state that the total number of marriages attended by the registrars of marriages in the Stoke registration district

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

during the year 1885 was one hundred and twenty-seven, classified according to the ages mentioned in your letter, as follows :

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under the age of 20	1	3
Over 20 and under 25	64	61
Over 25 years of age	62	24

These marriages are those only which are attended and registered by registrars of marriages, and do not include those which are celebrated in the English Church or amongst the Jews, the former of which are registered by the officiating ministers and the latter by a registering officer of the Jews.

The greater portion of marriages are celebrated under twenty-five years of age.

The birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants and of illegitimacy per 1,000 births is as follows in the different countries of Europe, according to the best statistical authorities :

Number of births to 1,000 inhabitants and number of illegitimate children in 1,000 births in different parts of Europe.

Countries.	Births to 1,000 inhabitants.	Illegiti- mates to 1,000 births.	Countries.	Births to 1,000 inhabitants.	Illegiti- mates to 1,000 births.
England	35.80	45	Holland	36.2	35
Scotland	35.20	89	Belgium	32.2	79
Ireland	26.50	23	Denmark	31.2	112
France	25.6	76	Sweden	30.2	162
Germany	39.8	84	Italy	36.9	68
Austria	39.9	129	Spain	37.2	35
Hungary	43.0	.....		

The statistics of my immediate district show the following data :

Number of births and illegitimate births, and illegitimate births in 1,000 births, in the pottery district in the year 1885.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

Towns.	Births.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Illegiti- mates in 1,000 births.
Hanley	1,077	1,034	43	40
Shelton	1,081	1,030	51	47
Stoke	679	620	59	86
Fenton	618	587	31	50
Longton	864	777	87	100
Total	4,319	4,048	271	63

WOLSTANTON REGISTRATION DISTRICT, 1884.

Wolstanton	765	731	34	44
Tunstall	1,271	1,179	92	73
Burslem	1,204	1,140	64	53
Total	3,240	3,040	190	58

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable institutions of the district are in excellent condition. I have visited the North Staffordshire Infirmary, erected and supported by voluntary contributions, and cannot say that I have ever found an establishment better fitted up and kept in finer trim for its purposes. The scrupulous cleanliness in which all wards and departments are kept is well worthy of mention here. The receipts are from private donations and income from investments. I inclose an annual balance sheet which gives in full all details of income and expenditure and the amounts spent for each item, as it may serve a valuable purpose to compare with our cost for the maintenance of an average of about 175 patients and some 60 attendants :

Statement of accounts from October 25, 1884, to October 25, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	2,226	3	6			
Arrears of subscriptions	77	14	0			
Subscriptions to children's wards	54	10	6			
				2,358	8	0
Establishment subscriptions.....				3,508	11	3
Donations :						
The North Staffordshire Charity Football Association, per Messrs. Allen & Slaney	63	0	0			
Mrs. Hitchman, Fenton House, to the children's wards.	50	0	0			
An unknown friend, per Mr. C. Cooper, Stoke-on-Trent (6th donation, £275 in all).....	50	0	0			
The Sutherland Lodge of Freemasons, Newcastle-under- Lyme, to children's wards	5	5	0			
Mrs. Allison, in acknowledgment of the kindness and attentions received by her son, the late Mr. F. Alli- son, formerly of Launceston, Tasmania	5	0	0			
Miss S. Ford, Chesterton, to the children's wards	4	4	0			
Sundry donations	11	0	0			
				188	9	0
Hospital Sunday and Saturday :						
Hospital Sunday collections, as per list	718	7	6			
Children's collections in Sunday schools, &c., for the children's wards.....	17	1	3			
				735	8	9
Hospital Saturday collections, as per list.....				155	17	3
Miscellaneous :						
The managers of the North Staffordshire Infirmary coffee stall, per Mrs. Samuda	31	10	0			
Part proceeds of the Sir Moses Montefiore Centenary in the Hebrew Synagogue, Hanley.....	3	0	0			
Fenton Ice Accident Fund, per the Mayor of Stoke- upon-Trent	2	7	6			
Proceeds of concert at Hanchurch, per J. Martin.....	2	0	3			
Anonymous	2	2	0			
Contents of charity box—North Stafford Infirmary...	1	7	4			
Grapes Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, collected in smoke room	0	13	6			
Payments with patients—children's wards.....	10	0	0			
Payments with patients—Victoria wards.....	1	0	0			
Acknowledgments, compromises, and fines	11	10	8			
A thank offering	0	10	0			
Payment by a visitor.....	1	5	6			
Dripping sold	47	2	9			
Bones sold	3	3	7			
Hay and grass sold	22	0	0			
Ice sold.....	0	18	9			
Profit on pigs (besides 2,150 pounds used for the house, value £49 15s. 9d.)	53	12	11			
				194	4	0

Funded property, &c.:	£	s.	d.	£
Twelve months' dividend on £80 North Staffordshire Railway Company, Trent and Mersey Navigation preference shares	3	17	9	
Twelve months' interest on £14,300 Stoke-on-Trent Corporation debenture	555	18	3	
Twelve months' interest on £612 4s. 11d., Longton Corporation stock	22	5	0	
Twelve months' dividend on £470 3s. consolidated 3 per cent. annuities	13	13	3	
Twelve months' interest on £955 2s. 6d., Midland Railway debenture stock	34	19	9	
Twelve months' interest on £966 5s., London and North-western Railway debenture stock	34	19	9	
Twelve months' interest on £588 10s., North Staffordshire Railway debenture stock	22	14	4	
Twelve months' interest on £7,235 4s. 4d., Manchester ground rents	351	4	2	
Twelve months' interest on £4,910, Wimbledon ground rents	208	13	5	
Twelve months' interest on £750, Crewe ground rents	32	18	9	
Twelve months' interest on £3,645, Rusholme ground rents	157	5	6	
Twelve months' interest on £1,780 3s. 6d., Blackburn ground rents	78	18	9	
Three months' interest on £1,000, New Zealand Government bonds	12	1	8	
				1,529 1
				8,670 3
Interest allowed by the treasurer, second half year				8,673 1
				219
Balance carried down, deficiency				8,892 1

EXPENDITURE.

Butcher's meat (exclusive of house pigs, 2,150 pounds)...	1,468	8	9	
Corned beef	9	10	3	
Potatoes	57	17	0	
Vegetables	5	0	6	
Bread	316	1	1	
Fish and poultry	249	6	6	
Meal and flour	16	1	11	
Milk	412	2	0	
Cheese	65	4	2	
Butter	359	10	2	
Eggs	52	17	2	
Tea	93	7	10	
Coffee and cocoa	36	10	4	
Moist sugar	36	9	6	
Lump sugar	20	1	6	
Rice	20	8	6	
Sago, &c	70	1	6	
Soap	29	17	2	
Soft soap	87	16	8	
Candles	5	9	10	
Gas	257	15	0	
Ale, porter, and beer	127	12	0	
Water	35	13	6	
Earthenware and glass	30	5	6	
Coals and slack	421	8	0	
Linen drapery	220	2	3	
Wines and spirits	59	8	0	
Furniture	125	19	3	
Upholsterer	117	7	1	
Beeswax and turpentine	39	4	0	
Fire lighters	5	15	0	
Sundries	1	14	11	
				4,854

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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Dispensary :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drugs	533 19 9	
Spirits of wine	101 15 0	
Calico, lint, and cotton wool	73 11 4	
Earthenware and glass	10 4 9	
Instruments	75 3 7	
Labels and paper	9 4 6	
Gutta-percha, jaconet, and gauze	75 5 0	
Soda-water and lemonade	9 5 0	
Water beds and waterproof sheeting	26 17 6	
Plaster, oakum, tow, and sponges	57 14 0	
Carriage of goods	13 6 3	
Sundries	7 19 0	
	<hr/>	994 6 8

Salaries and wages :

House surgeon, house physician, secretary and house steward, secretary's assistant, dispenser, superintendent of nurses, and housekeeper	770 18 7	
Engineer and stoker, gardeners, porters, nurses, and servants	993 17 11	
	<hr/>	1,764 16 6

Miscellaneous :

Advertising, general account, £11 13s. 3d; hospital Sunday and Saturday, £6 18s. 6d	18 11 9	
Insurance	20 0 0	
Postage, stationery, and printing, general account, £89 7s. 10d.; hospital Sunday and Saturday, £31 10s. 6d.	120 18 4	
Painting, plumbing, glazing, and cleaning, painting and whitewashing wards, &c.	290 11 0	
Ice	20 18 10	
Hay, straw, and corn	6 8 0	
Engine and smith's work	53 13 5	
Joiner's and bricklayer's work	237 5 0	
Solicitors' charges and disbursements	6 3 0	
Annual grant to medical library	10 0 0	
Contract ticket, N. S. Railway	9 3 9	
Garden seeds, plants, and manure	21 0 8	
Labor in grounds	1 15 0	
Porter's uniform	4 10 0	
Louvers to windows, ward 7, &c.	17 11 0	
Rent and maintenance of telephones	43 0 0	
Rent of house	25 0 0	
New fire hose and fittings	32 1 0	
Hand-grenade fire extingtuers	5 2 0	
New kitchen range	27 4 6	
Hot-water boiler and connections	56 4 0	
Wire mattresses to medical wards	107 2 6	
Book cupboard for board room	16 10 0	
Alterations to surgery, to form examination room	22 11 0	
Lead coverings to ward lavatories	10 9 0	
Paving at front entrance, &c.	12 0 11	
Saddler's work	3 19 2	
Burial of patients	4 8 0	
Sweep	7 9 3	
Barber	3 18 0	
Sundry payments ordered by the committee	48 4 6	
Sundries	10 5 2	
	<hr/>	1,273 18 9

Interest charged by the treasurer, first half year	8,887 8 9	
	<hr/>	5 8 6
		8,892 17 3

Underneath I give the expenditure since 1875 and average per bed and per patient:

Expenditure since 1875, and averages per bed and per patient.

Year.	Total expenditure.	Cost of each in-patient.	Cost of drugs for each out-patient.	Cost of bed occupied for the whole year.	Cost per inmate (patients and household) per week in provisions, stimulants, and gas.	Daily average of patients in ward.	Daily average of household.	Average stay in days of each in-patient.
	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.			
1875-'76	7,321	5 17 0	2 4½	65 0 4	7 4½	112.6	48.9	36
1876-'77	7,404	4 18 9	2 8½	64 1 2	7 7½	115.7	49.7	31.75
1877-'78	8,234	4 12 0½	2 8	57 6 4	7 4	143.6	54.6	33.75
1878-'79	8,085	4 8 6	2 2½	52 10 4	6 9	154.08	56.7	35.44
1879-'80	8,012	4 9 11	2 3	54 17 7	7 1½	146.5	57	33.97
1880-'81	7,716	4 9 5	2 2	56 14 10	7 1½	136	57	33.27
1881-'82	8,042	4 2 9	2 4	58 5 6	6 3	138	58	33.32
1882-'83	9,005	4 11 4½	2 4	59 5 0	7 3½	152	60	31.62
1883-'84	7,985	4 5 9	1 8½	57 0 9	7 0½	140	59	30.51
1884-'85	8,887	4 16 10½	1 9½	54 16 0	6 9	162	59	35.62

The comparative cost per head per day for the month of January, in each of the last four years for provisions consumed, was as follows: Cost of rations, &c., 1886, 22.79 cents; 1885, 24.46 cents; 1884, 24.10 cents; 1883, 25.36 cents. The present year shows the smallest expenditure, due to the low range of prices. The average daily number for the same period was as follows:

Character of relief.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Children.....	8	13	13	11
Patients.....	175	162	143	146
Establishment.....	62	60	60	56
Total.....	237	222	203	204

The cost of the daily ration was distributed among the various victuals forming the ration, as follows:

Cost per head per day in undermentioned items.

Articles.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bread, flour, and meal.....	1.00	2.10	2.36	2.40
Milk.....	2.26	2.44	2.36	2.43
Groceries.....	1.68	1.48	1.54	1.70
Cheese and butter.....	2.64	2.54	2.74	2.83
Butcher's meat.....	8.20	9.06	9.04	10.36
Potatoes and vegetables.....	.35	.38	.34	.70
Eggs.....	.48	.34	.34	.33
Beer, ale, and porter.....	.72	.74	.66	.66
Wines and spirits.....	.40	.38	.18	.33
Soap and candles.....	.74	.74	.60	.60
Fish and poultry.....	1.52	1.00	.92	.60
Gas.....	1.70	2.06	2.20	1.66
Total.....	22.79	24.46	24.10	25.36

The cost of a ration per head is considerably in excess of what it would be to householders, as no meal or part of a meal which has once entered a sick room is ever used again on hygienic grounds.

The cost of the principal items of diet to the infirmary are as follows :

Bread	per pound..	\$0 02
Milk	per gallon..	20
Coffee	per pound..	26
Tea	do.....	42
Sugar	do.....	4½-5
Rice	do.....	2½
Cheese	do.....	10
Best butter	do.....	26
Beef	do.....	13
Mutton	do.....	13½
Pork and veal	do.....	12
Potatoes	per 252 pounds..	1 70
Fish	per pound..	5
Gas	per 1,000 feet..	73

This list of prices will give a fair comparison with prices paid in America by the quantity, and under like favorable terms and purchasing advantages.

The directors are of the most prominent and wealthiest people of the district, and the personal care and attendance they devote to this charitable purpose shows its fruit in the general appearance and favorable conditions of this benevolent institution.

As to poverty, there was a good deal of suffering this last winter, but the cases mostly belonged to the building trades, which, on account of the long and severe winter, suffered great interruption.

Otherwise I cannot find much in the queries sent out by the Department which is not covered by what has been said heretofore. Pauper emigration there is none, nor can I learn that the local or general government are assisting emigrants. The few that go, go voluntarily.

J. SHOENHOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunstall, August 14, 1886.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

REPORT OF CONSUL WOOD.

In submitting the report it is proper to say that Dundee is not a port from which any considerable number of emigrants depart directly by steamer for the United States. They take passage from Glasgow or Liverpool, and are included, if at all, in the statistics from those ports.

No exact statistics accordingly are available of the numbers that leave this district for the United States, and they can be ascertained approximately only. The number of such emigrants, however, is not large in proportion to the population, or when contrasted with the exodus from Ireland, or with that of late years from England. It may be, as Dr. Johnson has said, that the finest prospect a Scotchman ever sees is the highway leading from his country into England or out of Scotland, but it is nevertheless true that he exemplifies the fact that

the sense of home is strongest in those who live in high latitudes, and on a reluctant soil, and that his fondness for his country is still so strong as to stand between him and any hasty or large emigration. On the other hand it is quite as true that once out of Scotland he seldom returns to it to remain there, unless under some compulsion, or unless he is beset with a moral obligation that makes him elsewhere an outcast.

As a rule the emigration is confined to artisans of all classes, and including mill workers, agricultural laborers, and small farmers. Outside of its large manufacturing towns and cities Scotland is not crowded in its population, yet the ways of the country are old, and are felt to be old and narrow by any person not born to wealth who wishes to improve his condition.

Opportunities of advancement are few; change from one occupation to another is not readily made and is hardly understood as practicable. The trade or occupation of the father still becomes that of the son.

Social lines are drawn hard and fast, and he who is pressed upon by a social superior is left to find a salve, if at all, in his ability to press upon some one inferior to himself. To rise above the station of one's birth in any direction is not easily accomplished, and the way up is obstructed. There is not standing room enough upon the upper crust, and to gain and maintain a foothold is an exception.

The thrift of the Scotch has become proverbial, and thrift is adverse to change. It attaches the possessor of it to the place he is in, and makes enduring, if not satisfactory, conditions of life that otherwise are hard and repellant. Although the itch is said to be so far endemic in Scotland as to be a national affection, it is not the itch for novelty or for change for the sake of change. As his thriftiness has in it a large measure of foresight, he is apt, more so, it seems, than is his English or Irish neighbor, to avail himself of any prospect of bettering his condition; but if other things are at all equal, he will make the best of what he has rather than seek new ventures outside of his native land.

Between these two features of his character he becomes a slow and cautious emigrant. He is pretty well assured of where he is going and what he is to do, as well as what he is to get for doing it, before he decides to vacate his place at home. It is not to be doubted, however, that he makes an emigrant whom any country may welcome. He is sure to be industrious, and intelligently so, and saving, with no small sagacity and aptitude. As with his ancestors, he is a believer in the gospel of work, somewhat pugnacious by heredity and tenacious of his own, but not unscrupulous of the rights of others, law-abiding, and he is probably the only class of emigrant with whom the character-making principles of Calvinism are not dead matter. With such qualities he is reasonably sure of success in whatever country he finds an opportunity.

The Scotch emigrant will, as a rule, be found to have some trade or occupation which he knows thoroughly. He is a farmer or shepherd, a weaver or spinner or dyer, a mill worker, or master of some kind of handicraft. In this he differs from the ordinary emigrant from Ireland, particularly one from the south or west of Ireland.

The north of Ireland, however, and especially the province of Ulster, was settled largely by the Scotch, and the people there have more or less of the traits of their ancestry. Recently there has been some emigration of jute workers, chiefly women, to mills in the United States, all of whom are understood to have obtained places before their departure, and some of whom went as far as Oakland, Cal. With this class there is an increasing tendency to emigrate. They are largely young unmarried women.

The life of such a worker here admits of no change, and little prospective advancement in wages when once the occupation is mastered. In such cases the passage out is paid by the employer, and a rate of wages is agreed upon, it being understood that they will contract to work for a certain period, and that the expense of the passage out will be repaid from their earnings. Whenever such an opportunity is offered, it is said that more than the needed number is said to apply. As has already been said, no formal and exact statistics of the number of emigrants from this district can be had, but from those concerned in the business of sending emigrants abroad, whether to the British colonies or to the United States, from whom I have sought information, the number can be approximately reached. For some years preceding 1873 there was a rapid increase in this direction, both to the United States and British colonies. In that year, however, the decrease was very great, as a consequence, it is said, of the financial depression and disaster at that time.

Whatever was the cause the result was remarkable, and the emigration continued only in diminished numbers until about 1878. It was noticeable that in that interval very few of them were destined to the Eastern States, to which under ordinary conditions there is a steady flow, but that those who left here for the United States went to the Western and Pacific States. These, however, were chiefly agricultural emigrants, while those who go to New England are usually artisans and mill workers of various classes.

The improvement again set in in 1878, and went on until 1883, when a falling off took place which has lasted up to the close of 1885. During the current year the rate has again risen; and of those now emigrating a great part are artisans, and particularly such as are connected with housebuilding, as masons, bricklayers, and carpenters. These have gone principally to the Eastern States.

The emigration of agricultural laborers and small farmers has not increased in a proportionate degree. In the opinion of the largest emigration agent here, who has been in the business about thirty years, the lowest number from this district for the depressed years of 1873 to 1877 was about eight hundred adults, and for the best years since and to the present year about three thousand a year.

Of those that seek a home in the United States it is computed that one-third belong to the agricultural class and two-thirds to the various classes of tradesmen, including workers in spinning and weaving mills. The former class is made up both of farm laborers, and in a small measure of those who have rented and managed small farms of their own. Perhaps there are few of the larger farmers among them, though some of these become emigrants, but they are rather of the class who have held the smaller farms of from 10 to 30 acres. In either case they bring with them means enough to start them in the United States; and the farm laborers also have more or less savings, and are not in ignorance as to where they are to look for work after their arrival.

Of the tradesmen, including those skilled in mill-work, a large proportion have hitherto gone to the Eastern and Eastern Middle States, but the tendency now with them is not so strong in that direction, and many are seeking the Western and Northwestern States and the Pacific coast. So far only a very few go directly hence to the Southern States.

To an American there appear many adequate reasons why Scotland is a good country to emigrate from. The climate is cold and harsh, the winters long and the summers short, and the soil is sterile and unwilling. Life, for such as have their living to get and as are not born to

wealth, is narrow in the present and with scant prospect of enlargement in the future. The professions and trades are full. The chances of improvement in any grade of life or in change of occupation, or in the many ways that present themselves in a new country, are so limited as to offer little inducement, and few rise beyond the station to which they were born. It is not that taxation is so heavy, though heavy enough, or that the laws are oppressive, unless those relating to the tenure of lands are excepted, but rather that in the towns and cities every trade and occupation is already crowded, and that in the country there is little to be made by utmost industry beyond a narrow living with savings disproportionate to the labor. Apart from factors such as these, special impulses to emigration have from time to time arisen as the result of strikes in the trades and mills, but more generally and persistently through the influx of people from the country into the manufacturing towns, which has oversupplied the market for labor and compelled many to seek a living elsewhere. It is also to be said that the laws regulating land tenures bear hardly upon the farming class, and of late signs have appeared of an increasing desire among this class to emigrate.

Such of them as have gone have been inclined towards the Western and Northwestern States. They have, as a rule considerable capital, and make, as is said and no doubt truly, a respectable, industrious, and creditable addition to the country. The aristocracy and rich merchants and manufacturers remain fixed to the land, and have no permanent residence elsewhere. Not a few of the younger sons, however, are to be found in the United States in business, in cattle-raising or other pursuits; but their interest in the country is often more concerned with speculative ventures in land and otherwise than with such as connect them permanently with the country and involve a change of nationality.

There can little be said in regard to the condition of the poor here that is not already known. Dundee is simply a large manufacturing town, and its population is chiefly made up of those who work in the mills or are in some way connected with them. A large surplus are women. Wages are low, both relatively and actually, and with the workers the range of living is very limited. Two thousand and more were out of work the past winter, and were maintained by charity. It is to be said, however, that generally speaking they are economical and saving when compared with the same class in England. This is shown by the deposits in savings banks. Among the very poor a certain self-respect is found, and an observer is struck with the absence of begging in the streets. The open, ragged, and clamorous mendicancy, as it appears in Ireland, is unknown here.

The condition, however, of all the wage-earners in the factories, and of other workers, is one of much privation and often of uncertainty. At best but little provision can be made for the future, and the future itself holds out only the narrowest range of improvement. The weaver or spinner obtains the highest wages when quite young, to which the experience of years adds nothing, and as age comes on he is still in the position in which he began.

It may be doubted whether the laws of marriage and divorce in Scotland have more than a remote effect on emigration. Marriage has been made easy, but when it has once been entered upon the escape from its bonds is beset with great difficulties, and usually with much expense. The poor in the towns marry freely, and perhaps heedlessly; the rich, with caution, because they can afford it. But in the country the rate of marriages among the laboring classes is not so high, and in the class

between the two motives of prudence control, and they either marry late or not at all. Even among the reflecting poor there are hesitation and delay. The usual and expected result is seen in the large families of the poor and in the high rate of illegitimacy. In Dundee this rate was 11 per cent. of the births in 1885; and while the average rate for all Scotland is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it is as high as 19 per cent. in some localities. Divorces are granted for abandonment for a certain period, and, under some extreme conditions, for cruelty, apart from adultery as a decisive cause. But obtaining a divorce is expensive, and the rate of divorce is not high.

No restrictions are placed by law on emigration, while on the other hand it is not directly favored by the Government. The colonial policy in this respect appears to be one of *laissez faire*, so far as the British Government is concerned; but, on the other hand, it is actively promoted by some of the colonies, noticeably by Australia. There is no assisted emigration by state aid hence to the United States, but it is otherwise to the colonies, including Canada. Of this class a large number have gone to Queensland, and during the years 1883 and 1884 between two thousand and three thousand a year received assisted passages; and in one instance some five hundred left Dundee directly for Brisbane. This class of emigrants are considered exceptionally good. The colonial Governments provide the means, by annual grants, and arrange for the emigrants' reception and disposition on arrival.

A preference is said to be given to emigrants from Scotland. This course on the part of the colonies has no doubt diverted large numbers from the United States who would otherwise have settled there. It is a matter of fact that the British Board of Trade officers have frequently expressed approval of the class of emigrants from Scotland to the colonies, including both the artisan and agricultural classes.

There is no reason to believe that paupers, criminals, or insane persons are sent hence to the United States, either by private agencies or by public bodies. The watchfulness of the authorities at the large ports of entry in the United States, and the prompt return of any such who may have sought to land, has had a deterring effect; and if they reach the United States at all, or in more than exceptional instances, they are more likely to pass through Canada than directly from this country.

A. B. WOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dundee, May 31, 1886.

DUNFERMLINE.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT WALKER.

"The prosperity or dullness of trade in the United States and other countries, but especially in the United States," says the report of the British Board of Trade, "appears to be the operative cause which determines an increase or decrease in emigration." The force of this governing cause of emigration is seen in the recent marked decrease in the number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom, and in this connection figures become eloquent. During 1885, as the official returns show, 264,986 persons left British and Irish ports for places out of Europe, a

decrease of 38,915 compared with the previous year. English emigrants numbered 126,815 in 1885 against 147,660 in 1884; Scotch, 21,411 against 21,953; Irish, 60,082 against 72,566; foreigners, 53,706 against 57,733; nationality not distinguished, 2,975 against 3,989. To the United States there went 184,540 against 203,519 in 1884; British North America, 22,938 against 37,043; Australasia, 41,212 against 45,944; and other places, 16,296 against 17,395. Five-sixths of the Irish emigrants proceeded to the United States, as did nearly two-thirds of those of Scotch birth, while England contributed nearly 74,000 out of a total of nearly 127,000. The total of emigration in 1883 was 397,157 against 413,288 in 1882. As will be seen the total of last year was 148,302 less than the figures of 1882. In seventy years—from 1815 to 1884—10,748,893 emigrants left the United Kingdom, of whom 7,063,780 went to the United States, these figures including emigrants of foreign birth.

It is far easier to give the number of emigrants leaving the entire country than to produce the emigration figures of one district. The emigrants passing through this consulate do not number a half-dozen a year. But thanks to outside aid, I am enabled to give a fair and reliable estimate touching the Dunfermline district. The figures below apply to the town of Dunfermline and immediate vicinity, and may be accepted as correct: In 1875 the emigrants numbered only 12; 1876, 14; 1877, 18; in 1878, 15; 1879, 96; 1880, 46; 1881, 245; 1882, 13; 1883, 77; 1884, 53; 1885, 39; first five months of 1886, 64*. Roughly estimating the entire district by the town and vicinity, the above figures, which apply exclusively to the United States, represent probably one-fifth of the district emigration to that country. The emigrants, so far as I can learn, are mostly coal-miners, and the chief cause of their leaving is the low price of labor. During the winter there was a general strike for better pay, but it was a failure. The miner thinks pay is better in the States and work more easily obtained, although he is informed concerning the labor troubles of our country.

Doubtless many of the emigrants have no intention of remaining permanently in America. They may go and return for a trifle. Transportation across the Atlantic is cheap, the steamship rate being £4 sterling, which includes food for the voyage. After reaching New York, the emigrant may journey to his destination by rail at about one-third less than the regular rate. It is said that many laborers availing themselves of the inducements offered by the steamship and railway companies, go out to the States and remain a few months or a year or two, and then return home. It is quite the custom of skilled laborers, I have been informed, to spend their summers in the United States, where they get steady work and good pay. But of the truth of this statement I would not be understood as having personal knowledge, though I do not in the least doubt it. There is, however, no reason to believe that these visiting laborers go to the United States to fill special engagements. The general standing invitation to all peoples of all lands, with one notable exception, to come and abide with us so long as they chance to be pleased with the country, surely covers the case of the laborer who drops in free-handed, merely to pay us a visit. Such an invitation embraces the honest workman no less than the mouthing socialist, and Rags little less than Moneybags.

* I am indebted for these figures to Bailie Robert Steedman, of Dunfermline, who has been actively interested in emigration for many years.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

As already stated, the chief cause of emigration from this district—and this applies to the entire country as well—is low wages, and, it may be added, the difficulty of obtaining employment even at the lowest rates. In other words, the lack of remunerative employment, consequent upon density of population,* and, at present, depression in trade, necessitate emigration. It being all the Scotch bread-winner can do to make both ends meet, or even keep body and soul together, at home, he is constrained to seek better conditions elsewhere. It is purely a matter of bread and business with them. He is not oppressed, unless it be by the inevitable conditions of old communities, such as the rule of money and the slavery of labor. The privilege of being independent is not his, since he must ever depend upon paltry pay—paltry always, whether the tide of industry or trade be at flood or ebb. Chance of rising cannot be said to exist. The poor are very poor, hopelessly so, and the rich are enormously rich. And between this poverty and this wealth there stretches wide and deep a chasm that the common toiler knows he can never bridge. But, be it said, to the perpetual honor of the upper classes in this country—those who have led Britain to unparalleled greatness—that they do more for the poor than is done by any other people soever.

SOCIAL CHARACTER.

The social condition of the classes from which emigration is most largely drawn is bad. They are tenants always. Land and house owners are few. One nobleman owns 390,000 acres of this great garden, and another can ride in a straight line 100 miles over his own land. The morals of the emigrant class would seem to be far from good. By emigrant class I refer exclusively to the lower class, such as the mining population and common laborers generally. The intelligent, sober, and industrious Scotchman is too well known and too highly appreciated for his sterling qualities the world over to require notice here. Alas! that so few of his kind ever emigrate! Burns endeavored to teach his countrymen to—

Gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human.

And the lower classes seem to accept the teaching as just and proper, and the last of the four famous lines as giving them a certain license to which our more modern way of thinking does not entitle them. Out of a total of 129,041 births in Scotland in 1884, no less than 10,466, or 8.1 per cent., were illegitimate. During the same year the marriages numbered 26,061, against 26,855 in 1883, and 26,574 in 1882. The estimated population in the middle of 1884 was 3,866,521. In Fife—the Kingdom of Fife, as it is popularly called—which embraces the larger part of this consular district, and is one of the foremost counties of Scotland, there were 1,141 marriages and 5,636 births. Six and one-fifth per cent. of the births were illegitimate. The population of the county is

* In Great Britain and Ireland, for the decade 1871 to 1881, the annual rate of increase in population was 1.01 per cent. During eighteen years ending in 1885, the annual increase in Prussia was 0.918 per cent; Austria-Hungary, eleven years, ending in 1880, 0.49 per cent annually; Italy, decade 1871 to 1881, 0.60 per cent. annually; and European Russia, thirteen years, from 1867 to 1880, the annual increase was 1.38 per cent.

about 180,000. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1884 was 5 per cent. or under in only three of the thirty-three counties of Scotland. In twelve counties illegitimate births exceeded 10 per cent.—one county showing 15.1 per cent., and two with 15.9 per cent. each; these counties showing the highest rate. And it is interesting to note that the counties showing this highest rate do not contain any large centers of population, but are mostly rural. The total birth-rate was highest in the large-town districts and lowest in the insular-rural districts. Births were most numerous in May and least in November. The number of marriages was greatest in June and least in May. The proportion of marriages to the population in 1884 was 0.67—67 for every 10,000 inhabitants, against 70 for every 10,000 in 1883. Births were 3.34 per cent. and deaths 1.94 in 1884; and the proportion of boys to girls born was 105.9 to 100.

The laddie of the lower walks too often woos his lassie in vice and wins her in baseness. Delicacy is lacking, and of virtue there is not a plenty. Marriage is very much of a ninth-hour farce, albeit to obtain divorce is no half-holiday pastime. The law regards either infidelity or willful desertion as sufficient cause for divorce proceedings, but no sham proof is ever admitted. All cases must be brought in the court of session, in Edinburgh, which is the highest court in Scotland, and consequently the cost is heavy. Undoubted proof that there is no collusion between the parties is required in all cases. In the matter of desertion, separation must be absolute for a period of four years, and the wife in all cases is presumed to have done her utmost to stay with the husband. The husband is favored by the law, because "woman is the weaker vessel," and must need follow her lord. But her lord is required to pay the cost of divorce proceedings, which is usually £40 to £60 sterling. If the parties to a suit be poor they are served by attorneys selected for such purpose. Divorce statistics are not within reach of the general public, and I cannot give any here, but I am assured that the number of cases is large and constantly increasing. Five decrees were granted on the day before this writing.

As regards the housing of the working classes the royal commission appointed to inquire into the subject says: "The single-room system seems to be co-existent with urban life among the working classes of Scotland." This is true of most towns and rural districts as well as the large cities, but does not apply very forcibly to the great mining districts of Fifeshire. Here, it is believed, laborers generally are in better condition in every respect than in almost any other section of Scotland, and this will account for the apparently small volume of emigration from this consular district. The houses, which are mostly owned by the coal companies, are good and substantial stone structures. They are small, it is true, but quite sufficient, no doubt, to accommodate the humble household goods of the miner. The wolf is sometimes at the door—poverty is always there, but a larger house would make things no better; a shilling is larger in a hut than in a mansion. What rent the miner pays I am unable to say; each corporation has its own rules about rent, some exacting money, others labor. In Edinburgh, by the way, there are said to be 14,000 single-room houses, and in Glasgow 25 per cent. of the population live in single rooms.

WAGES AND LIVING.

The pay of the common laborer at present ranges from 50 cents to 73 cents a day. The latter sum represents the earnings of the miner, and

a man earning that much must pay his taxes, as well as send his children to school. Education is compulsory till children reach the age of thirteen, the expense being met by a school rate fixed by the authorities of each parish, and by fees. The women of a family obtain employment in the great linen factories of the district, and thus materially aid in the family support. These people do not live well, but they live; it is something to say they do not starve. The necessities of life are remarkably cheap, especially clothing. A ragged man is rarer than a hungry one, in fact; for laborers clothe themselves quite comfortably. Of course their food is common; but it is said the miner often lives better than his means would seem to allow. The grocer and the butcher trust him, and live to regret their folly. The better class of working people seem to live well. Before me is the fortnightly grocer's account of a skilled laborer who earns \$7.30 a week. It includes flour, bread, sugar, tea, butter, barley, peas, raisins, currants, soda, baking powder, pepper, tobacco, whisky, and wine, and calls for \$7.35. This man's fortnightly account sometimes amounts to \$10. He has ten in family, two of whom are out at farm service. These two keep the family supplied with oatmeal, potatoes, and milk, from their allowance at the farm. The man pays rent amounting to \$18.60 a year. He and his family earn about \$11 a week, out of which they save a little for the rainy day—sickness, and so forth. I also have before me the yearly clothing account of a better-class farm servant. The clothing purchased was all good, some of it quite superior in quality, and the entire account calls for \$38.90. This includes the cost of boots. The servant's pay is \$107 a year, and he is furnished with oatmeal, potatoes, and milk, without cost. And he sells enough of his allowance to buy necessary food.

The commoner class of working people are recklessly improvident. Their besetting sin is drunkenness, the extent of which is appalling. Bad whisky is sold at 4 cents a drink and good whisky at 8 cents; so it costs but little to get drunk. More drunken men may be seen here during any Saturday night than can be found in the average American town of similar size in a year. But it does not necessarily follow that the Scotch laborer consumes more strong drink than the American workingman. In the financial year 1884-'85 the Scotch consumed 6,629,361 imperial gallons of spirits. It may be remarked, however, that since 1875 there has been a steady decline in the amount of spirits consumed; a fact to which Her Majesty the Queen recently referred in a speech to Parliament.

On the 14th of May, 1884, the number of paupers, including dependents, in Scotland was 94,642. This was 2.4 per cent. of the estimated population of 3,848,238 on that date. The total expenditure for pauper relief during the year was \$4,048,239.47. In Fifeshire the number of paupers was 4,505, and the expenditure \$163,945.63. The law regards the poor-house as something of a prison, and paupers are kept out of it as long as practicable. With this end in view, paupers who are not entirely helpless are given so much money—30 to 50 cents a week in Dunfermline parish—which they spend at their own discretion. For example, respectable laborers reduced to want are not required to enter the poor house. As a rule mothers of illegitimate children are not aided. There is a "poor-rate" of taxation in each parish; and in respect to pauper lunatics there is state aid to the extent of 4 shillings a week for each person, the total cost being 10 shillings a week.

The Government does not appear to be unfriendly to emigration. Public opinion encourages it. Societies are formed, meetings held, and money raised. It was only a little while ago that an English so-

ciety sent some hundreds of boys to Canada, and the other day some thirty or forty Scotch children were sent to Nova Scotia. Canada pays the steamship companies £1 sterling for each agricultural laborer. The laborer signs an agreement to remain three months in Canada, and is given his passage across the Atlantic for £3. Queensland pays £10 each for adult emigrants. With these exceptions there is no "Government aid" to emigration, in so far as I can learn. Public opinion does not seem to encourage emigration to the United States, but to the British colonies. Of late there has been a great deal of talk about imperial federation, and the people are advised, and would seem so disposed, to seek new homes under the old flag. They are assured upon the high authority of Mr. James Anthony Froude that common laborers earn 8 shillings a day and have meat whenever they wish it in Australasia. This pleases the laborer and leads the young man of gentler birth to believe that farming, the trades, and the professions are profitable in that newer, if not greater, Britain. And I am convinced that the colonies are at present attracting most of the better class Scotch emigrants. Of course the low rates offered by steamship and railway companies have some influence upon would-be or intending emigrants, but such inducements do comparatively little towards increasing the volume of emigration.

The Scotch people, permit me to say, are warm friends of the United States. Next to their own public affairs they feel most interest in what concerns the great Republic, which is honored and strengthened by the patriotism and public spirit of so many of their kinsmen. Their interest in us is great, their words concerning us most kind.

LUCIEN J. WALKER,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Dunfermline, June 3, 1886.

GLASGOW.

Consul Underwood (Glasgow) writes :

As to the causes of emigration they are sufficiently obvious. Large families are the rule in these islands. Population is always pressing upon the means of subsistence. The importation of agricultural products from the United States and from British colonies, as is well known, has lowered the value of farm products here; and while the cheapening of food has enabled mechanics, miners, and factory hands to subsist on reduced wages, the same decline has made it impossible to raise cattle, crops, or sheep at a profit. In Scotland the area of arable land has greatly diminished; large tracts are given up to pasturage or are planted with trees, and these people with their families either crowd the overgrown cities or emigrate.

The long-continued depression in manufactures, trade, and commerce has resulted in throwing great numbers out of employment. There are far more laborers of all classes than can possibly find work, and they must seek it in new countries. The social condition of emigrants to the United States is far better than it was years ago. There are few who have not a definite plan in going, who have not prospects or places in view, and who have not enough to support themselves until they are settled. This is testified by all the managers of lines of steamships.

The Government offers no obstacles to the emigration of its people to the United States, but the influence of public sentiment favors emigration to British colonies.

The rates of fare to the United States continue very low, the British colonies enjoying no advantage in this respect.

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

REPORT OF CONSUL SAYAGE.

The following statement is from notes taken of the verbal information given by gentlemen who are well informed on the subject:

Assisted emigration is not at present practiced. In 1883-'84 the Government gave a grant to assist emigration from the "congested" or overpopulated districts of Connaught, Donegal, and Londonderry, which was supplemented by the several poor-law unions in the counties named, and was applied by them to assisting the emigration of families whose holdings were too small to support them, or who, having friends in the United States, desired to emigrate. These emigrants had to be inspected and passed by the Government emigration commissioners before being granted the necessary subsidy, or on proof being shown that they had friends who would receive them in the States, and would provide the necessary means for their support until they found employment. There was also a private organization from the province of Ulster principally, under the management of Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, who, out of his own private means, and from contributions which he personally solicited, assisted the emigration of young women to Canada and the United States. This organization has been going on for many years, and is still in force, but at present only to a limited extent. Another organization, called "Mr. Tuke's Committee," sent a number of emigrants from the west and south of Ireland.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

The chief cause of emigration was the lamentable condition of the small tenant farmers. The "holdings" of a large proportion of these did not exceed 2 or 3 acres, for which a rent was exacted averaging £1, or say \$5 per acre. Many of these small farms consisted of poor and unproductive land, and, as might be expected, the condition of this class of agriculturists reached a depth of destitution unknown in our country. To these persons emigration offered the only chance for improvement of their condition.

Their social condition was of the lowest order. Poverty and ignorance were united, as they generally are, and the assistance was given to those who were selected because of their inability to support themselves. This is the class which has supplied the larger part of the emigration, especially from the southern and western parts of this island. For the sake of classification they may be called agriculturists and laborers.

The emigration from the north of Ireland (province of Ulster) has generally been of a somewhat improved class. The tenant farmers here have usually had larger holdings, and their rights as tenants were better protected. Legislation during recent years has sought to protect the entire farming interest from the rapacity of landlords, and some impediments have been placed in the way of sudden and arbitrary "evictions." But the condition of the farming interests throughout the island has not improved. Tenants find it as hard to pay reduced rents as they formerly did to pay higher rents. This is caused by American compe-

tition. Wheat, beef, mutton, cheese, &c., can be imported from the United States and sold at prices below the cost of production of the same articles in Ireland. This keeps emigration in force, and were it not for the hopes entertained that proposed legislation will secure a greater measure of prosperity emigration would be largely increased.

I think the British Government is not averse to emigration; on the contrary, there is much to indicate that the desire of the governing classes is that the majority of the population would leave the country. A number of mechanics have left Belfast, and perhaps other places, being aided by trade societies of which they are members, such as the boiler-makers, painters, machinists, flax-spinners, &c. No statistics of the numbers who have received such aid can be obtained.

The transatlantic steamship companies generally give special rates to assisted emigrants; £3 being the rate from the port of embarkation to the United States. I cannot learn of any general deportation of chronic paupers or insane persons. My inquiries on this point lead me to believe that the steamship companies are restrained from carrying that class of passengers on account of the probability of their not being allowed to land them in the United States.

GEO. W. SAVAGE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, June 4, 1886.

In the decennial period ending March 31, 1871, 768,859 Irish-born persons emigrated from Ireland, and in the ten years from April 1, 1871, to March 31, 1881, 618,650 Irish-born persons emigrated from different ports.

The year 1876 was the first year in which the destinations of Irish emigrants were given in the emigration statistics of Ireland.

Number of emigrants from each county in Ireland from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1884.

Provinces and counties.	Number of emigrants in each year.						
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow	223	241	754	1,352	1,019	889	586
Dublin	2,433	1,593	2,496	2,832	3,076	3,480	2,557
Kildare	396	324	1,115	1,504	963	1,322	731
Kilkenny	476	494	1,516	1,181	697	1,855	1,425
King's	359	384	1,499	1,508	1,384	1,921	1,323
Longford	752	743	1,647	1,338	1,504	1,878	1,137
Louth	297	249	735	614	815	963	695
Meath	359	378	1,575	1,402	1,667	1,848	1,018
Queen's	475	454	1,802	1,473	1,712	1,759	1,407
Westmeath	686	575	1,133	953	779	1,314	1,274
Wexford	484	409	1,225	1,225	1,441	2,329	1,577
Wicklow	431	281	672	850	1,000	1,150	433
Total	7,371	6,125	16,169	16,232	16,057	20,708	14,063
MUNSTER.							
Clare	1,651	1,951	3,724	3,172	3,666	4,914	2,986
Cork	5,692	7,614	10,975	6,193	12,374	6,735	7,300
Kerry	1,692	2,485	5,299	4,019	4,603	7,375	5,277
Limerick	1,672	2,180	4,061	3,054	3,214	4,465	3,476
Tipperary	1,529	2,177	3,930	3,289	3,232	3,974	3,614
Waterford	597	842	2,675	2,025	1,759	1,816	1,710
Total	12,833	17,255	30,654	21,752	28,848	29,379	24,383

Number of emigrants from each county in Ireland, &c.—Continued.

Provinces and counties.	Number of emigrants in each year.						
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
ULSTER.							
Antrim	4,275	4,793	5,738	5,173	6,359	6,964	5,615
Armagh	1,482	1,282	2,384	2,552	2,601	2,375	1,913
Cavan	1,490	1,767	3,012	2,137	2,130	2,843	2,093
Donegal	1,293	1,973	3,433	3,118	3,345	4,790	2,589
Down	2,047	2,196	3,239	2,805	2,852	3,101	2,512
Fermanagh	799	731	1,607	1,043	1,000	1,231	908
Londonderry	2,125	1,986	2,950	2,619	2,978	3,320	2,248
Monaghan	780	1,001	1,974	1,470	1,849	1,527	1,179
Tyrone	1,946	2,290	3,785	3,184	3,367	3,767	2,737
Total	16,240	17,619	28,122	24,101	26,081	29,918	21,704
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	1,823	1,769	4,887	4,458	6,150	10,065	4,214
Leitrim	765	1,027	3,077	2,568	2,246	3,484	1,788
Mayo	1,122	1,606	5,816	4,469	4,881	7,813	4,982
Roscommon	897	958	3,012	2,272	2,462	3,224	2,494
Sligo	473	706	3,727	2,565	2,411	4,233	2,255
Total	4,680	6,066	20,519	16,332	28,150	28,819	15,733
County not stated			53				
Total	41,124	47,065	95,517	78,417	89,136	108,724	75,863

Provinces and counties.	Number of emigrants May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1877.	Total number of emigrants from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1884.			Per cent. of emigration in 1884 from each county to population of county.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
LEINSTER.					
Carlow	20,267	13,014	12,317	25,331	1.3
Dublin	69,262	48,144	39,585	87,729	0.6
Kildare	23,581	16,211	13,725	29,936	1.0
Kilkenny	52,916	31,322	29,238	60,560	1.4
King's	39,556	24,538	23,396	47,934	1.3
Longford	36,546	23,144	22,101	45,245	1.9
Louth	31,626	17,339	18,565	45,904	0.8
Meath	46,808	28,707	26,438	55,145	1.2
Queen's	35,722	22,766	22,048	44,804	1.9
Westmeath	34,714	22,065	19,363	41,428	1.8
Wexford	54,021	32,800	29,911	62,711	1.3
Wicklow	19,897	13,475	11,029	24,504	0.6
Total	464,506	293,515	267,716	561,231	1.1
MUNSTER.					
Clare	92,851	57,469	57,446	114,915	2.1
Cork	315,722	195,648	170,957	372,605	1.5
Kerry	112,350	73,784	69,366	143,100	2.6
Limerick	122,424	73,486	71,056	144,542	1.9
Tipperary	146,768	87,377	81,136	168,513	1.8
Waterford	66,483	42,798	35,109	77,907	1.5
Total	856,958	530,512	491,070	1,021,582	1.8
ULSTER.					
Antrim	175,717	125,278	89,356	214,634	1.3
Armagh	61,007	42,586	33,010	75,596	1.2
Cavan	71,647	44,923	42,106	87,029	1.5
Donegal	73,689	51,866	41,964	93,830	1.3
Down	99,231	71,312	46,771	118,063	1.3
Fermanagh	35,438	22,020	20,737	42,757	1.1

Number of emigrants from each county in Ireland, &c.—Continued.

Provinces and counties.	Number of emigrants May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1877.	Total number of emigrants from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1884.			Per cent of emigration in 1884 from each county to population of county.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
ULSTER—continued.					
Londonderry.....	64,042	47,232	35,039	82,271	1.4
Monaghan.....	51,183	31,890	28,573	60,463	1.2
Tyrone.....	84,613	57,473	48,216	105,689	1.4
Total.....	710,567	494,580	385,772	880,352	1.3
CONNAUGHT.					
Galway.....	104,691	68,864	68,798	137,657	1.7
Leitrim.....	38,371	26,817	26,455	53,272	2.0
Mayo.....	72,418	50,305	52,802	103,107	2.0
Roscommon.....	57,856	37,032	36,143	73,175	1.9
Sligo.....	31,913	23,487	24,796	48,283	2.0
Total.....	305,195	206,505	208,969	415,474	1.9
County not stated.....	110,615	61,766	48,902	110,668	.....
Total.....	2,453,481	1,586,878	1,402,449	2,989,327	1.5

LONDONDERRY.

REPORT OF CONSUL LIVERMORE.

Of the entire emigration from the United Kingdom during the year 1885 sixty-six in the hundred went to the United States.

Of the whole number of emigrants 50,657 were Irish, of whom were:

Married:	
Males.....	1,977
Females.....	3,401
Unmarried:	
Males.....	19,304
Females.....	19,833
Under twelve years:	
Males.....	3,065
Females.....	3,067
Total.....	50,657

Of these, 8,624 went as steerage passengers from the port of Londonderry. But I have not the means of classing them as to age, occupations, or domestic relations. In general the emigrants from this port to the United States carry with them little or no property beyond what is required for the expenses of travel, and this in a large number, probably the largest number of cases, is furnished by friends who have preceded them in their emigration. The character of these emigrants may be stated to be on the whole unexceptionable with regard to what is reasonably to be expected. I have conversed and corresponded with many persons who have during the last twenty years had the best means of information on the subject, who unite without exception and without reserve in stating that the emigrants to the United States from this port have been of good repute, good health, and having force and intelligence to labor. I am convinced, as well by the testimony of others as my own acquaintance with the class of persons referred to, that their

lives have been decent and exempt from vice in a very remarkable degree.

The house of the Irish peasant is in general without a floor, and in other respects unfinished. But the mildness of the climate enables him easily to dispense with appliances deemed necessary in other countries, while as to cleanliness and health no very great advantages are enforced by floors.

His food is mainly potatoes, maize, whose meal he mixes with flour for bread, a little milk, and, very sparingly, bacon.

The old men and women of this class seldom write, while it is a very uncommon thing to find a young man or woman who does not write well.

The price of labor is for young men about £7 the half year; for young women, expected generally to work out of doors, about £6. A cottier gets, besides his cottage, about 8s., or \$2, a week. He cannot keep his family on that pay, and therefore his wife, and when old enough, his children, contribute. The farmer finds it difficult to pay these small wages out of the yield of his farm. By a law passed in 1882 provision was made for aiding emigrant families through the agency of the unions. But the money limited for that purpose has been exhausted, and no aid is now furnished from any general source. Even private contribution is restrained by the consideration that the better class of the people are those who seek to emigrate, and that the country is thus being sapped.

It has not been found possible to learn with any degree of accuracy the amount of the remittances from the United States in aid of emigration from the United Kingdom. Estimates from imperfect data, however, show that during the last five years about a million and a half sterling have been remitted for the purpose from the United States and British America annually.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Londonderry, May 26, 1886.

QUEENSTOWN.

REPORT OF CONSUL PIATT.

The accompanying table, compiled by me from the "Emigration Statistics of Ireland," published annually at Dublin from returns made to the Irish Government, for the ten years beginning with 1876 and ending with 1885, gives at one view the total emigration from Ireland, males and females respectively; the emigration other than to Great Britain; the emigration to the United States; the emigration to Canada; the emigration to Australia, New Zealand, and other countries; and, finally, the emigration, male and female respectively, from the port of Queenstown, which is presumed to be almost exclusively to the United States. From this table it will be seen that during the ten years referred to, while upwards of 80 per cent. of the total emigration has gone to foreign countries, more than 83 per cent. of this strictly foreign emigration has gone to the United States, with about 6.25 per cent. to Canada, and 10.25 to Australia, New Zealand, and other countries (the other countries, Buenos Ayres, South Africa, France, India, China, &c., taking but 3 per cent. of the latter), and that over 55 per cent. of the Irish emi-

gration to our country has been embarked at this port. The proportion of male and female emigrants in the total emigration from Ireland, as well as that to the United States by way of Queenstown, it will be perceived, is nearly equal, though with a small preponderance of males in the total emigration, and of females in the emigration embarked here. It is estimated that something over 10 per cent. of the entire emigration consists of children. It is proper to add that the emigration from Queenstown, indicated in the table, more than drains the consular district, though during several of the years referred to in the table a small per cent. of the emigration to our country has been embarked at other ports within the consular district—it appears to be impossible to give the figures with any assurance of accuracy.

In my report on labor and wages (dispatch No. 73, dated June 12, 1884) I suggested briefly the causes of emigration from this country to the United States, and indicated also the class which has supplied the greatest number of emigrants. As Ireland is almost exclusively an agricultural country—nine-tenths of the inhabitants being engaged in agricultural pursuits—it does not appear strange that the great majority of emigrants, including farmers and farm laborers, are drawn from the agricultural class; during the past ten years I am assured that only from 3 to 5 per cent. of the emigrants leaving Queenstown have been of the skilled trades.

It will be seen by the table presented that there was a great increase of emigration from Ireland to the United States after 1878—an increase continued until 1883, during which year aid to emigration was given by the Government, as shown in my No. 49, dated July 25, 1883. Such marked increases have been due in recent years, as in former ones, to exceptional causes—such as occasional failure of the potato crop, and temporary periods of famine, or scarcity approaching famine; but the one chief cause which, with the absence of any considerable manufactures, includes all others, and which has made famine possible in a land of great natural fertility, where plentiful harvests of all kinds should be the rule—has been, it is claimed, the unjust and oppressive system of land tenure which has so long prevailed in Ireland. The soil of the United Kingdom is in fewer hands than that of any other country in Europe, and the soil of Ireland is in fewer hands than any other part of the United Kingdom. Of the 20,000,000 acres of which the entire surface of Ireland is composed, 17 individuals are in possession of 1,400,000 acres; 107 have between them 4,000,000 acres; and 6,470,000 acres, or nearly one-third of the whole surface of the country, are owned by 292 persons. Taking all proprietors, small and large, the proportion of owners to the population is 1 to 20 in England and Wales, 1 to 25 in Scotland, and in Ireland 1 to 79. The significance of these figures, drawn from official sources, is increased when it is remembered that not more than one-third of the English people is directly connected with land, while the entire Irish population, with but a trifling exception, looks to the land for subsistence. In England there is a community of interests between landlords and tenants, but in Ireland the land-owners, as a body, it is claimed—at least by those calling themselves Nationalists—are alien in race, in religion, and sympathy to the great bulk of the farmers.

The Irish land system, founded, as they say, on confiscation and fostered by penal enactments, took cognizance only of the landlord's interest, without the slightest regard for the interest of the tenant, until within the last sixteen years. Even up to a time so late as 1880, the Irish landlords had absolute power over their estates, and the firm con-

viction in their minds that they were in no sense trustees for the community; "that they could if they like," to quote the words of Godkin, a sturdy old Ulster Presbyterian and land reformer, "strip the land of its human clothing and clothe it with sheep and cattle instead, or lay it bare and desolate, let it lapse into a wilderness, or sow it with salt." They could exact, and, it is claimed, they did for the most part exact, under the guise of rent, every penny the oppressed tenantry could wrest from the soil over and above what was barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. The slightest failure in the crops in any year put the tenants in arrears in the payment of their rack-rents, and any great failure produced wide-spread destitution and even famine. Once the tenants were in arrears their chance of paying up was small, so they remained still more at the mercy of the landlords, who, if their greed or caprice so willed, could, and did largely, evict their tenants, confiscate their improvements, without compensation, and throw them and their families on the roadside. Mr. Gladstone, the present prime minister of England, has described eviction in Ireland as "equivalent to passing sentence of death;" but in this, nevertheless, landlords were strictly within their legal rights. Once on the roadside, the evicted Irish tenants must either starve, enter a work-house, or emigrate. No man can see his wife and little ones starve before his eyes without a struggle; human nature and a noble pride which is claimed to be inherent in the Irish people prevent them from entering a work-house (except as a last resort) where families are separated, and a wife is made to lead a widow's life before her husband's death; so the only manly course is to emigrate.

In addition to the powers given them by law, many Irish landlords made laws of their own for their tenantry, to which they gave the soft-sounding name of "Rules of the Estate." On the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the present Governor-General of Canada, for instance, the "Rules of the Estate" forbade tenants to build houses for their laborers, forbade marriage without the agent's consent, made it compulsory on a father to give up his farm to his eldest son on the latter's marriage, and retire himself with the allowance of "a cow's grass" for his support; and also commanded "that no stranger be lodged or harbored in any house upon the estate lest he should become sick or idle, or in some way chargeable upon the poor rates." Heavy fines and eviction were the penalties incurred by a breach of any of these rules. On some estates, the late A. M. Sullivan declared, it was a rule that the landlord should have the prettiest girl in any family on his estate, "the flower of the flock," as a *servant* at his great house. With such a state of things as that I have shadowed above, it is not to be wondered at that so many Irishmen have thought with Punch that "Ireland is a splendid country—to live out of."

As long as the Irish landlords could obtain political power and office for themselves and their friends by the votes of their tenantry they had an interest in keeping them on the land, but on the passing of the emancipation act in 1829 (which allowed Catholics to sit in Parliament and disfranchised the forty shilling freeholders), that interest was taken away, and they began to consolidate their farms. The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" in Ireland diminished 79.4 per cent. between 1841 and 1883, and the total number of holdings "above 1 acre" diminished from 691,202 in 1841 to 518,684 in 1883, showing a decrease of 25 per cent. The number of separate holdings in Ireland in 1883 was 6,482 less than in the previous year, and a like decrease has been going on every year since. In 1880 a land act was passed which recognized the necessity of rooting the tenant in the soil by tak-

ing from the landlords the power of fixing arbitrary rents and giving to a special land court the power to fix a "judicial" rent which should be fair to both the landlords and their tenants. But since many of these judicial rents were fixed the great fall in prices and the decrease of productiveness in the soil, owing to climatic changes, have made even these rents too high for profitable farming.

The absence of any considerable manufactures in the country may be said to be a secondary general cause of emigration from Ireland. This has resulted, it is claimed, from the system of repressive legislation pursued in the last century by the British Parliament, particularly as directed against the linen and woolen manufactures, because these had become, or threatened to become, formidable rivals to similar trades in England. In the annals of no other nation, it is asserted, is there to be found a parallel for the arbitrary decrees aimed at not only the extinction of the linen and woolen manufactures in Ireland, but also of its trade and commerce generally. England gained her point, it is claimed, and Ireland's manufactures were in effect suppressed by English laws for the benefit of English industry.

Many of the largest land-owners of Ireland are absentees and spend their splendid incomes in England or on the continent of Europe, and invest their surplus capital in English stocks and shares. Capital is scarce in this country, and the political turmoil, consequent from the education of the masses and the long-continued oppression of centuries, is just now and has for a long time been fatal to that confidence which is the soul of business enterprise.

The extent of the emigration from Ireland during the last half century may be best seen by reference to the following table, bearing in mind that the population in 1801 of England and Wales was 8,892,536; of Scotland, 1,608,420, and of Ireland, 5,395,456:

Country.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,923
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,380,513
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,271	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,640

These figures show that in eighty years England and Wales have increased their combined population by 17,081,903; Scotland has increased its population by 2,127,153; while at the end of the same period the population of Ireland shows a decrease of 220,620. Allowing for a like proportional increase of population in Ireland as in England (and the Irish are well known to be the more prolific race of the two) during the same period, a number equivalent to a present population of over 10,000,000 souls have been lost to Ireland by emigration since 1847. By far the greater part of these emigrants have gone to the United States, and I conjecture that, as I have shown to have been the case during the last ten years, nearly 60 per cent. of those going to our country have passed through Queenstown.

Land-owners in Ireland in the past had no occasion to emigrate, nor indeed have they at the present time, although the incomes of many have been reduced judicially by the land commission court as much as 50 per cent. The only Irish land-owner who emigrated to the United States, whose name is just now recalled, is Mr. William Scully, of Baillycohey, County Tipperary, who earned an unenviable reputation as an evicting landlord in 1868, and has now transferred his system, it

appears, to Texas. The agriculturists who are emigrating may be described as follows:

1. The younger sons and daughters of farmers for whom there is no land at home. The dowry the elder brothers get with their wives is often used to start the younger ones in America. This class often take as much as \$250 each as capital.

2. Agricultural laborers. These are occasionally assisted to emigrate by friends and relatives already in America. They have no capital other than strong hands and willing hearts.

3. Evicted tenants and their families. These poor people have usually only sufficient to buy a few meals after landing in the States.

4. Tenant farmers who, finding their capital diminishing, sell out their interest in their holdings before it is too late. I have known more than one such case where the emigrant had over \$2,500, and one who had \$4,500. These are spirited and enterprising men.

The houses of the Irish farmers are usually built of stone, of one story, with two or three rooms, thatched overhead; many of those occupied by their laborers, being clay-and-stone-built cabins, with single or double rooms, with earthen floors, and scarcely fit for brute beasts to dwell in comfortably. The staple article of food in the country is the potato eked out with milk, salt fish, and, on Sundays, occasionally, salt meat. Tea and inferior bread are taken at the morning meal. Irish frieze and cheap manufactured woollens are the common material for clothing.

Marriage formerly was the rule at an early age. Of late years, however, I am informed, the peasants are beginning to see the evils of these injudicious marriages which only served to make them poorer, and keep them so; and now such marriages are growing less frequent, and it has been noted that many of the young men and women daily leaving these shores go with the intention of marrying (for they are often from the same districts) and beginning a new life together in the country of their adoption. Divorce is unknown, or known only by name, among the Irish peasantry, who hold the marriage tie sacred and inviolable.

It is claimed—and I believe it to be true—that the Irish are exceptionally moral; the percentage of illegitimate children to the population ranging from 0.7 in Connaught to 4.1 in Ulster. Young women who have made a false step often prefer to hide their shame in a strange country, and emigrate.

At present, the attitude of the British Government towards emigration is passive, though at one time emigration, no matter to what country or clime, was considered by it to be peculiarly applicable as a remedial measure. The land act of 1881 contained emigration clauses, enabling boards of guardians to assist evicted tenants to emigrate, but the powers have not been availed of in many unions to my knowledge. The action of the United States Government in sending back pauper emigrants has put a stop to the deportation of chronic paupers, as mentioned in my dispatch No. 49, dated July 25, 1883, relative to the assisted emigration. And there is no deportation of insane persons or criminals with or without Government aid. The Government holds out inducements for emigration to the colonies of Canada and Australia, and gives assisted passages to Queensland to agricultural laborers, artisans, and female domestics. These assisted passages are availed of to a very small extent, and only by those whose circumstances do not permit them to emigrate on their own account; consequently it cannot be expected that these pauper emigrants, as they are called in Ireland, will compare favorably with those who leave the country voluntarily.

There are no obstacles offered to emigration, but the following classes of persons, unless they produce credentials that they have friends or relatives in the States able and willing to support them, are ineligible, and are not allowed to embark here: The lame, the maimed, the deaf, the blind, women *enceinte*, and all persons over sixty years of age.

JOHN J. PLATT,

Consul.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, July 17, 1886.

Irish emigration, 1876-1885.

Years.	Emigration.			Emigration other than to Great Britain.	Emigration to United States.	Emigration to Canada.	Emigration to Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.	Emigration from Queenstown.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.					Males.	Females.	Total.
1876.....	20,077	17,510	37,587	20,800	14,887	677	5,236	3,979	4,928	8,907
1877.....	20,847	17,656	38,503	18,232	12,018	490	5,724	2,847	2,939	5,786
1878.....	20,916	20,208	41,124	22,476	14,720	660	7,096	3,575	4,718	8,293
1879.....	25,807	21,258	47,065	31,567	23,361	1,622	6,584	6,567	6,702	13,269
1880.....	49,935	45,582	95,517	81,968	74,636	3,052	4,280	21,957	20,606	42,563
1881.....	40,106	38,311	78,417	67,794	61,459	2,916	3,419	16,657	15,862	32,519
1882.....	46,978	42,158	89,136	78,480	65,962	7,268	5,250	19,413	17,738	37,151
1883.....	55,264	53,460	108,724	98,623	79,798	11,070	7,755	21,396	20,795	42,191
1884.....	38,054	37,809	75,863	66,873	56,808	4,060	6,065	14,483	15,803	30,286
1885.....	30,873	31,161	62,034	56,205	49,655	2,170	4,380	13,025	14,525	27,577
Total.....	348,857	325,113	673,970	543,018	453,304	33,985	55,729	123,926	125,616	249,542

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1886.

[From London Economist, March 5, 1887.]

During the three years ending 1885 there was a continuous decrease in the volume of emigration hence; last year, however, this decline gave place to an increase, the total number of emigrants leaving our shores being 330,801, as compared with 264,355 in 1885; and while the number of emigrants increased, the number of immigrants diminished, thus augmenting the net loss of population; the excess of emigrants in each of the past seven years being—

	Total, including foreigners.	Persons of British and Irish origin only.
Number of emigrants in 1886.....	330,801	232,900
Immigrants.....	108,879	80,019
Excess of emigrants in 1886.....	221,922	152,881
Corresponding excess in—		
1885.....	150,836	122,178
1884.....	180,435	130,823
1883.....	296,654	216,314
1882.....	330,484	234,655
1881.....	315,400	198,236
1880.....	263,978	186,535

The increase in the number of native emigrants last year was almost wholly in those of English and Scotch origin, the emigration from Ireland, as will be seen from the following statement, having augmented to only a trifling extent:

Number and proportion of English, Scotch, and Irish birth, respectively, in the total emigration of persons of British origin at different periods.

Period.	English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	
1886	146,301	63	25,323	11	61,276	26	232,900
1885	126,260	59	21,867	10	60,017	29	207,644
1884	147,660	61	21,953	9	72,566	30	242,179
1883	183,236	57	31,189	10	105,743	33	320,118
1882	162,092	58	32,242	12	84,132	30	279,366
1881	139,976	58	26,826	11	76,200	31	243,002
1880	111,845	49	22,056	10	93,641	41	227,542

It is to be remembered, of course, that in such years as 1883 emigration from Ireland was greatly stimulated by the action of charitable associations, and that when these organizations ceased to work there was necessarily a great decline in the volume of migration. As to the destination of emigrants the statement is:

Destination of emigrants of British and Irish origin only.

Country.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
United States	152,710	137,687	155,290	191,573	181,908
British North America	24,745	19,838	31,134	44,185	40,441
Australasia	30,764	39,395	44,259	71,264	37,289
All other places	12,869	10,724	11,510	13,096	19,733
Total	232,900	207,644	242,179	320,118	279,366

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL ANDERSON.

The annual arrival of immigrants at the port of Quebec via the St. Lawrence River route has been one of considerable magnitude for over fifty years, the yearly average from 1829 to 1885 being 28,000, or a grand total in that period of over 1,600,000.

A large number of these immigrants undoubtedly were destined for and settled in the Western States, although the exact percentage may not be determined.

This tide of immigrants into and through the North American provinces received careful attention from the provincial authorities, and efforts to secure the advantages of their settlement in Canada were made, with the expenditure of considerable sums of money, prior to the act of confederation. Each province at that time acted, in a measure, independently of the others in endeavoring to secure the greatest benefits from immigrant settlers.

After the act of confederation was passed, in 1867, the Dominion Government assumed an active part in this work, although endeavoring to

avoid any step that might benefit one province at the expense of others.

Previous to any organized concert of action between the federal and provincial authorities, the total annual expenditures for immigration purposes in the Dominion for four years, together with the number of immigrant arrivals and immigrant settlers in Canada, were as follows:

Provinces.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dominion.....	\$56,548 09	\$63,796 22	\$126,124 47	\$294,414 00
Ontario.....	24,382 05	29,713 56	57,678 64	158,114 00
Quebec.....	16,351 00	18,291 00	30,373 04	48,414 00
New Brunswick.....		860 61	20,594 57	37,114 00
Nova Scotia.....			3,000 00	7,114 00
Totals.....	97,281 14	112,160 39	237,769 92	487,270 00

Years.	Number of immigrant settlers.	Number of immigrant arrivals.
1870.....	24,706	24,706
1871.....	27,773	27,773
1872.....	36,578	36,578
1873.....	50,050	50,050

During the calendar year of 1874 the amount expended exceeded that of 1873, the grand total being \$529,000. Of this sum over \$60,000 was expended by the Dominion Government for free transportation of immigrants from Point Levis to different localities, the provinces of Quebec and Ontario having agreed to refund two-thirds of all moneys so expended, provided the orders of their agents were accepted for free transport of their immigrants.

In November, 1874, a conference upon the subject of immigration was convened at Ottawa for the purpose of considering a proposition for more satisfactory working of the emigration agencies abroad and bringing them more in harmony with those of the Dominion Government.

There were present representatives of the Dominion and of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and it was generally admitted—

that separate and individual action of the provinces by means of agencies in the United Kingdom and European continent led not only to waste of strength and expense and divided counsels, but in some instances to actual conflict, which had a seriously prejudicial effect on the minds of intending immigrants.

It was therefore decided to vest in the minister of agriculture for the Dominion, under the provisions of the act of confederation, for a term of years, the duty of promoting immigration abroad to the provinces which had previously been exercised by them individually.

The memorandum of agreement adopted at that conference, and which has been in force since, having been ratified by the several provinces, is given in full as showing the general scope and intention of the authorities in carrying on this work:

In order to secure united and harmonious action in promoting emigration from the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe to Canada, the following proposals have been agreed to by the representatives of the provincial governments now present:

I.—The control and direction of all matters connected with promoting immigration from the United Kingdom and continent of Europe to Canada shall be vested in and exercised by the minister of agriculture at Ottawa.

II.—Independent agencies for any of the provinces shall be discontinued.

III.—Each province shall be authorized to appoint a subagent and obtain of

accommodations for him in the Canadian Government offices in London; and such subagent shall represent the special interests of the province by which he is appointed in emigration matters and generally.

IV.—Each province may employ any special agent or agents, or other means, for the encouragement of immigration, subject to the direction hereinafter stated.

V.—The subagents, placed by the provinces in the London office, or the special agents employed by them for promoting emigration, shall be under the direction of the agent-general, acting under instructions from the minister of agriculture.

VI.—The salaries of subagents and special agents appointed by the provinces shall be paid by the provinces appointing them.

VII.—The Dominion Government shall take every means to promote immigration, and shall afford facilities for the transport of immigrants by partial payments in the reduction of ocean passage by arrangements with steamship companies and their agents, and by such other means as may be deemed efficient for the purpose of introducing immigrants to each province according to its requirements.

VIII.—The Dominion Government shall afford all facilities at its offices in London for giving information to the public respecting the Dominion generally, and the several provinces and their resources in particular.

IX.—For more effectually carrying out this project, all the provincial governments shall furnish to the London office the statutes of the several provinces, together with all printed public documents and maps since confederation.

X.—The London office shall be accessible to and a place of reference for all persons from any of the provinces.

XI.—The provinces shall respectively contribute towards the increased office expenses in London, arising from the proposed arrangements, the annual sums following:

Ontario.....	\$5,500
Quebec.....	2,000
Nova Scotia.....	1,000
New Brunswick.....	1,000

In case the two last-named provinces unite in appointing one subagent, their joint contribution shall be \$1,500; and in case British Columbia and Prince Edward Island choose also to avail themselves of the Canadian office in London, each shall pay to the Dominion Government such sum as may be agreed upon with the minister of agriculture.

XII.—A liberal policy is to be maintained by the Dominion Government for the settlement and colonization of Crown lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and it shall disseminate such information with reference to Canada generally, and to Manitoba and the Northwest Territory in particular, as may be deemed necessary for the advancement of immigration.

XIII.—The arrangement now made shall last for five years, and afterwards continue for a further term of five years, unless notice is given to discontinue during the first term.

XIV.—These proposals to be binding on the several governments of the provinces which may confirm the same, but till then they are to be deemed only provisional.

Under the provisions of the foregoing agreement all arrangements in the United Kingdom for promoting immigration to the Dominion of Canada have been under the direction of one high commissioner, with headquarters in London and agents located at the principal sea-ports, viz, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Bristol. Agents have also been located at different times at Paris, Hamburg, and in Switzerland. Traveling or lecturing agents have been employed also, and at one time, prior to 1874, it was reported that there were thirty-five of these missionary agents in the field. Their services were not required continuously, however, and of late their number has been considerably reduced. It was stated in 1878 that the reduction in that force was made as a matter of policy, it not being considered desirable in the condition of public affairs at that time to continue immigration propagandism by that means.

The immigration agents abroad are kept fully informed as to the classes of immigrants desired in the Dominion, and are supplied abundantly with all requisite maps and printed matter for free distribution.

In the Dominion there are agents at the principal railway centers representing both the Dominion and provincial governments separately, from whom immigrants may obtain all information and aid within cost-

tain limits necessary to enable them to decide upon a location or to reach the same if previously determined upon.

LABOR NEEDS OF CANADA.

A few years since an effort was made by the department of agriculture to ascertain definitely what were the needs of different localities in each province in the way of agricultural laborers, workmen, and domestics.

Circulars and blank forms were sent throughout the Dominion, and when the reports were tabulated it appeared that the number asked for was over 150,000, but it was found impracticable to complete the lists and have them acted upon in time to accomplish the desired results.

Consequently, the practice was not continued, but the agents in Canada are now instructed to keep informed of the requirements for different kinds of labor within their respective districts, by means of books for application and registration, and in this way are prepared to give immigrants proper directions. This method has proved reasonably satisfactory and effective.

Especial efforts have been made at various times during the past ten years to have delegates, on behalf of intending immigrants from the United Kingdom and the Continent, visit the Dominion for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon its advantages.

As instances of this work, it may be mentioned that in 1879, at the time when there was in England a great agricultural depression, delegates from the tenant farmers were invited to visit the Dominion for the purpose of investigating and report upon its advantages as a field for settlement. A delegation of sixteen arrived in the country directly after harvest in that year, and it was believed that their favorable reports led to an increased immigration of a class of people, possessed of considerable means, who had not been influenced by any previous efforts.

The successful results of these visits in 1879 caused further invitations to be extended in 1880, and in the following year (1881) delegates were invited from Germany and Switzerland with a like object.

In 1882 a delegation, representing the Irish emigration committee, visited Canada to arrange for settlement of families from the crowded districts in the south and west of Ireland. This visit resulted in a special Irish immigration of over six thousand, who were distributed over the Dominion, and succeeded in doing very well, excepting a few hundred, who were disinclined to settle in country districts and required aid from local charities in Toronto. Numerous visits with similar objects in view have also been made by individuals and delegations since the above date.

STATISTICS.

A tabulated statement of immigration statistics, marked A, is appended to this report, covering a period of ten years. In this table are given, the number of immigrants arriving in Canada whose destination was the United States; the number of immigrants reported at custom-houses, with settlers' effects, who declared their intention of settling in Canada; the number of immigrant settlers reported by Dominion agents who were not in customs reports; value of settlers' goods and effects reported by custom-houses; value of settlers' effects and money reported by agents; total expenditure for immigration purposes, not including quarantine or provincial expenditures; cost to the Dominion for settlers per capita; rate of assisted passages to certain classes of immigrants.

In explanation of the two divisions in the table, of immigrant settlers and the value of their effects, as reported by the customs officers and by agents separately, the following statement was received from Mr. Lowe, secretary to the department of agriculture, in response to an inquiry as to what method was adopted to prevent duplication of the same between the agencies and the custom-houses. He says:

The values which are reported by the agents have reference to effects and means brought by immigrants who come by the ordinary passenger steamships, and whose baggage is passed at ports of arrival without any entries being made. The values ascertained (at custom-houses) are obtained by registration on certain forms by collectors of customs at all points along the frontier, and this class of immigrants do not, (as a rule) call at the immigration offices.

A general classified statement of expenditures for immigration purposes for the year 1885 is also given. (See Table B.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

As might be inferred from the statements already made in regard to location of agents abroad, the immigration to Canada is very largely from the United Kingdom, the immigrants being of English, Irish, and Scotch origin. The countries of origin of all settlers are usually reported by the district agents, but do not appear to have been given in any condensed form for the entire Dominion. A table (C) is given, showing the nationality of all immigrants arriving at the port of Quebec for the past ten years, but this necessarily includes all arriving by the St. Lawrence River route, many of whom passed through Canada to the United States. Another table (D) is given, showing the nationality of arrivals at different ports, as reported in the custom-house returns for five years. The large percentage of Canadians given in the latter table is noticeable, and is probably composed in a great measure of a class of French Canadians who migrate to and from the States with the regularity of the seasons, and who can hardly be classified as actual immigrant settlers.

REPATRIATION.

Repatriation of Canadians from the United States has received considerable attention. In 1874 an agent was appointed to make inquiries into their condition in the Western States with a view to their repatriation, and in 1875 one was appointed at Worcester, Mass., for the New England States. The services of the latter are still continued, and although a fair degree of success has attended his efforts, the total number reported by him as having returned to Canada to settle—less than 5,000 in ten years—is insignificant when compared with the number of Canadians classed as immigrants and reported annually by the custom-houses with settlers' goods. Reference to Table C will show, that while there has been an annual average arrival for the past five years of about 29,000 immigrants reported by the customs officers, an average of over 18,000 of these each year were of Canadian nationality. It may be stated, in regard to this particular field, that this Worcester agency has been maintained at an annual expense of over \$2,500, and also that special inducements, in the form of Government aid for transportation to Manitoba, were offered at first, with the privilege of having reserved townships of land to enable the New England emigrants to settle together, and the agent stated in 1884 that without this concession the repatriation movement would have proved a failure.

A project of repatriation on a larger scale has been under consideration by individuals in the province for some time, and a tract of 50,000 acres is now selected for settlement in the valleys of the rivers Rouge and Lievre. It is stated that a colony of one hundred and three families has arranged to locate on these lands, and that preliminary arrangements for clearing the land, building houses, &c., preparatory to the arrival of the immigrant colonists and commencement of agricultural operations next spring have already been made. This movement will be watched with great interest, and although an experiment, strong hopes are entertained by the projectors that, once well started, there will be no difficulty in settling many of the vacant lands in the province of Quebec.

SETTLERS IN MANITOBA.

Measures have been adopted at various times to establish colonies of immigrants in Manitoba from different countries, and in 1878 it was thought that the efforts had been so successful that there would be no further need of direct Government aid in securing addition to their numbers, but reference to Table B shows that this expectation has hardly been realized so far as it may have referred to the Icelanders and Mennonites, to whom generous loans had been made, the latter having received very nearly \$100,000 to enable them to settle in Manitoba. With the exception of fourteen hundred Icelanders, who arrived in 1883, the immigration of these two races has been very small. In the year 1885 about one hundred and thirty families of Hungarians from the State of Pennsylvania were furnished with free transportation from Toronto to Manitoba and located on lands granted by the Government. This movement was inaugurated by Count d'Esterhazy with the sanction of the Dominion Government and in expectation of securing as colonists in the Northwest a fair number of the two hundred thousand Hungarians residing in Pennsylvania. No reports have yet been published to show what success has followed the original movement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The general moral and economic condition of immigrants to Canada before and after arriving is very much the same as that of the settlers in the Western portion of the United States. The agents of the Government have directed their agents to secure the immigration of agriculturists, agricultural laborers, and domestic female servants, and special aid has been granted in the way of reduced fares or assisted passages to these three classes for many years.

In 1879-'80 the number of immigrants with means to purchase farms was observed to be increasing quite rapidly, and the large migration from the older provinces to Manitoba in 1881 enabled such immigrants to obtain farms in settled districts where they would find the conditions of life much like what they had left behind. The immigrants to Canada may be said to become self-supporting and reliant quite rapidly. The secretary to the department of agriculture, Mr. Low, says upon this subject:

The immigrants who come to settle in Canada from the United Kingdom or parts of the continent of Europe bring with them the skill and education as well as the habits acquired at home, together with very considerable means, the average of which per head is found to be about \$60. People who emigrate voluntarily with the motive of bettering their condition have naturally more than the average of energy. It follows that immigrant settlement in Canada is, to a large extent, what may be called a natural selection of energy, and one of its effects is seen in the force of character which is developed by the people.

It has not been found that either poverty or large families are any hindrances to the success of the immigrant. When there are ability and willingness to work, a large family, so far from being a weakness or a burden, is a source of strength. The amount of wealth brought in and created by immigrants in Canada during ten years has been enormous, and the whole country owes very much of its prosperity to it.

There are arrivals, a small percentage every year, of destitute immigrants, as in the United States, but although helpless and requiring assistance from the moment they are landed, there seems to be no provision made for compelling steamship companies to assume any responsibility in the premises and thus guard against additional arrivals of the same character. It is the opinion of some that the practice of the Government in furnishing assisted passages and free transportation after debarkation tends to increase the number of the class above referred to. The advantages of this system, however, are referred to hereafter as represented by the Government.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO IMMIGRANTS— LAND SYSTEM.

All the public lands are held by the provinces in which they are located, excepting in the province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territory, and a tract in British Columbia ceded to the Dominion for the Canada Pacific Railway.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territory the lands held by the Dominion are available to settlers on condition of three years' residence on the same and payment of an entrance fee of \$10. They may also obtain adjoining portions of sections by pre-emption or otherwise at the rate of \$2 or \$2.50 per acre. This privilege will expire January 1, 1887. The Canadian Pacific Railway grant of 25,000,000 acres, in alternate sections, is for sale at from \$2.50 per acre and upwards, with a rebate of \$1.25 on every acre sold at \$2.50 and cultivated within four years.

ONTARIO.

In the province of Ontario 200 acres of land can be obtained free on condition of settlement by every head of family having children under eighteen years of age, and any male over eighteen can obtain 100 acres free upon the same condition. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, and for twenty years after, by a homestead exemption act.

In 1881, 122 townships were opened for location under the free and homestead act, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres, making a total of about 6,710,000 acres. Uncleared land varies in price from 2 to 40 shillings per acre.

QUEBEC.

In the province of Quebec there are set apart for free grants on eight of the great colonization roads, 80,050 in lots of 100 acres each. The privileges of settling upon the Government lands are similar to those in Ontario. A permit of occupation for 100 is granted by the crown-land agents to any person claiming the same, upon condition that possession be taken within a month and twelve acres be put under cultivation and a house built within four years, when letters patent may be taken out free of charge.

No mortgage is valid on land thus granted, and it cannot be sold specially for any debt incurred prior to occupancy or for ten years after the granting of letters patent.

The following property is also exempt from seizure for sale judicially: Bed and bedding, wearing apparel, stoves, knives, forks, and spinning wheel and looms, fuel, meat, and vegetables for family use; horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, with forage necessary to sustain the stock for one winter; also, vehicles and implements of agriculture. Certain of these can be attached but only when the debt has been contracted in purchase of the same.

All aliens have the right to acquire and transmit by succession all movable or immovable property in the province of Quebec in the same manner as British-born subjects.

There are in this province about 6,000,000 acres of land for free sale. Prices range from 20 to 60 cents per acre. If purchased one-third of the purchase money has to be paid at the time of sale, the balance in four equal annual payments bearing interest at 5 per cent. The conditions are that possession must be taken within six months and the land occupied within two years. Before the expiration of ten years there must be 10 acres cleared for each 100 held, and a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet, erected.

A foreigner can transact business and hold real estate in Canada without being naturalized. By residing three years in this country and taking the oath of allegiance he may become a naturalized British subject.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

It has been the practice of the Dominion Government to arrange certain classes of immigrants to Canada to furnish transportation at reduced rates, the amount of assistance thus rendered varying in different years, as given in Table A. The classes of immigrants to whom the assisted passage tickets are furnished are usually limited to agriculturists, agricultural laborers, and domestics. To obtain this assisted passage ticket it has been required that the immigrant should in person make a formal declaration of calling and where he has worked, and this declaration to be verified by the certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion. The number of immigrants assisted in this manner during the year 1885 was 7,000, at a cost, including commission to agents, of \$36,748.33.

It is claimed that the cheapened transportation is particularly useful in cases of families of agricultural laborers, whose earnings would otherwise enable them to emigrate. It is also said to be useful in inducing a differential rate to Canada as compared with the New York route.

As mentioned for the year 1874, it has also been the custom of the Dominion Government to defray transport expenses of immigrants without charge from the point of debarkation to points where work could be obtained. In 1882, the province of Ontario withdrew from the agreement by paying two-thirds of the amount so expended for the transportation of immigrants to that province was to be refunded.

The amounts so expended during the past ten years vary from \$100,000 to sixty thousand dollars annually.

As a rule, but a very small number of the immigrant settlers in Canada from the United Kingdom and the Continent ever return to their native land. There are a large number, however, passing to and from Canada seeking employment of different kinds who may have been enumerated in the preceding pages.

as immigrants without properly belonging to the class of actual settlers, as in the case of French Canadians previously referred to.

In addition to expenditures of the Dominion, the provinces of Quebec and Ontario each expend various amounts annually for immigration purposes.

In Ontario for ten years the amount expended has averaged about \$40,000 per year, with an annual average arrival of about 26,000 settlers.

For the province of Quebec I have been unable to obtain the statistics.

WENDELL A. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
*Montreal, December 15, 1886.

TABLE A.—Immigrant arrivals and settlers in Canada, value of effects, expenditure for immigration, cost per capita of settlers, and rate of assisted passages for ten years ending December 31, 1885:

Years.	Immigrant passengers for the United States.	Immigrant settlers in Canada reported at custom-houses with settlers' goods.	Immigrant settlers in Canada reported by Government agents.	Value of settlers' goods and effects reported at custom-houses.	Value of settlers' effects and money reported by Government agents.	Total expenditure for service of immigration by Dominion Government.	Cost per capita of settlers.		Rates of cheapened or assisted passages for certain classes of immigrants.
							Including via customs.	Not including via customs.	
1876	10,916	11,134	14,499	\$358,957	.....	\$284,065	\$11 12	\$19 60	\$10 92 to 20 64
1877	5,640	11,759	15,323	344,503	\$287,776	183,672	6 78	12 00	10 02 to 20 64
1878	11,226	11,435	18,372	434,563	763,000	185,846	6 23	9 63	10 92 to 20 64
1879	20,560	9,775	30,717	335,612	817,000	176,343	4 35	5 74	10 92 to 20 64
1880	47,112	10,061	27,544	335,899	956,666	181,532	4 71	6 59	19 44 to 24 30
1881	69,025	15,404	32,587	437,425	3,751,500	206,180	4 30	6 32	19 44 to 24 30
1882	80,692	30,554	81,904	925,612	2,245,889	346,543	3 08	4 23	12 12 to 19 44
1883	72,274	34,987	98,637	1,153,632	1,631,249	420,761	3 15	4 26	12 12 to 19 44
1884	62,772	35,191	68,633	1,085,564	3,729,308	431,497	4 15	6 62	12 12 to 19 44
1885	25,927	32,301	46,868	1,085,274	3,058,592	310,271	3 92	6 28	12 12 to 14 58

*The lower rate is usually limited to female domestic servants.

TABLE B.—Classified statement of the expenditure for immigration purposes during the year 1885.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Canadian agencies.....	\$61,909 35	General expenditure—Continued.	
London office:		British Columbia bonus.....	\$500 00
Staff.....	7,223 33	Repatriation.....	2,617 37
Agencies.....	21,890 42	Meals supplied to immigrants.....	10,430 26
General expenditure.....	35,936 42	Ocean mail clerks.....	800 00
Women's Protective Society.....	1,000 00	Delegates' expenses.....	3,759 40
General expenditure, viz:		Traveling agents.....	3,685 50
Printing.....	55,641 06	Special agents.....	1,907 09
Paper.....	19,381 74	Special services.....	5,893 92
Inland transport.....	32,501 23	Colonization.....	5,382 35
Assisted passage and commission	86,748 88		
Commission on children.....	3,063 00	Total.....	\$310,271 37

TABLE C.—Nationality of immigrants arriving at the port of Quebec (including those destined for the United States) for ten years ending December 31, 1895.

Nationalities.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
English	4,989	4,646	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,381	21,897	18,688	16,511
Irish	808	742	1,042	1,548	3,188	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,145
Scotch	1,009	799	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,980	4,617	8,980	3,040	2,089
Germans	104	84	238	349	307	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	580
Scandinavians	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279	4,763	3,451	1,629
French and Bel- gians	289	150	155	149	27	104	50	306	150	104
Icelanders	1,167	52	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	38	8
Mennonites	1,358	188	323	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians	20	9	.....	200	70	22	270	56	322	9
Jews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....
Other origins	20	74	154	83	8	45	80	32	100	5
Total	10,991	7,743	10,295	17,261	24,907	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,089

TABLE D.—Nationality of immigrants reported at custom-houses with settlers' effects for five years ending December 31, 1885.

Nationalities.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total for five years.
English	1,472	2,553	3,039	2,397	2,744	12,205
Irish	535	1,018	1,072	307	359	3,761
Scotch	538	789	966	310	573	3,176
German	472	809	14,640	957	564	17,442
United States	1,963	3,411	1,798	2,870	2,204	13,246
Canadian	9,821	20,857	11,580	28,505	22,266	82,929
Others	608	1,122	1,392	1,245	1,961	6,328
Total	15,404	30,554	34,687	34,291	32,301	167,237

ONTARIO.

CLIFTON.

REPORT OF CONSUL LOW.

This is a thickly populated agricultural district and no immigration has taken place within the last ten or fifteen years, other than the occasional coming into the district of a family or part of a family from Great Britain or Ireland, the relatives or friends of whom had previously settled here. These immigrants quickly become self-supporting members of the communities where they locate. No statistics are to be found of such immigration. No Government lands remain in the district, all such lands having been sold, settled upon, and improved many years ago.

JAMES LOW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Clifton, September 21, 1886.

FORT ERIE.

REPORT OF CONSUL WHELAN.

The Canadian Government has been, and is still, active in promoting immigration into its territory.

The minister of agriculture has supervision of the department, and to him are made annual reports by numerous agents.

There are provincial immigration commissioners, and some twenty or more agents located in various parts of the dominion, besides travel-

ing agents who accompany immigrants from the port of landing some distance into the interior. In addition to these officers at home there is an official located in the city of London, termed the high commissioner for Canada; and under him are agents at Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and Bristol.

These agents, by advertising in the public press, by the distribution of pamphlets, maps, and other printed matter, have canvassed not only Great Britain but the continent of Europe, until, as one of them reports, "there are few villages from the Crimea to the North Cape of Norway where the advantages which the Dominion offers to agriculturists with some capital, and others, are not known." The emigrants desired and sought after by these agents are the tenant-farmer class, possessed of some means, and who can buy and settle on improved farms or new land, skilled laborers, and female domestic servants.

Besides the agencies in Great Britain and the Dominion, emigration offices have been established in Portland, Rochester, Chicago, Duluth, and other cities of the Union.

There has been a material falling off in Canadian immigration for the last year, and it is attributed to the general depression in commerce and agriculture both in Europe and in Canada, as well as to the recent Indian and Half-breed outbreak in the Northwest. It is claimed, however, that the immigrants of the last year were of a superior class and brought with them considerable money and personal effects.

The following table shows the number of immigrant settlers in Canada from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, and including the arrivals reported by customs officers:

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1873	50,050	1880	38,505
1874	39,378	1881	47,991
1875	27,338	1882	112,458
1876	25,633	1883	133,824
1877	27,082	1884	103,824
1878	20,807	1885	79,169
1879	40,492		

Value of cash and effects brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875, as nearly as could be ascertained.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1875	\$1,244,573	1881	\$4,188,925
1876	636,205	1882	3,171,501
1877	632,269	1883	2,784,881
1878	1,202,563	1884	4,814,872
1879	1,152,012	1885	4,143,866
1880	1,295,565		

Number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought into Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the last five years.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1881	727	1884	2,011
1882	1,048	1885	1,746
1883	1,218		

Expenditures of the department, for immigration and quarantine purposes, from 1879 to

Years.	Immigration.	Quarantine.	To
1879	\$176,343 16	\$20,609 37	\$196,952 53
1880	181,582 67	34,218 62	215,801 29
1881	206,180 81	36,700 44	242,881 25
1882	346,542 74	57,395 43	403,938 17
1883	420,761 89	58,746 85	479,508 74
1884	431,497 76	75,339 37	506,837 13
1885	310,271 67	62,600 94	372,872 61

The provincial government of Ontario, for the purpose of spe furthering immigration to that province, has established a depart of immigration at Toronto under the control of a commissioner of i gration, who reports to the lieutenant-governor of the province. It has special agents at Quebec and Liverpool. Ontario, as well a Dominion, has assisted immigrants by procuring reduced ocean rat furnishing them with free passes inland and by supplying them meals on the way to their destination in the province.

Number of immigrants settled in the province of Ontario, with their nationalities, fro to 1886, not including those reported through the customs.

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Others.	1
1876	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	
1877	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	
1878	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	
1879	12,189	2,894	3,993	1,450	3,901	
1880	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	
1881	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	
1882	10,873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	
1883	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	
1884	11,020	2,623	3,782	1,716	3,126	
1885	7,261	2,131	2,105	1,098	1,378	

Immigrants reported through customs as having settled in Ontario from 1879 to 188 the value of their personal effects from 1881 to 1886.

Year.	Number.	Valt effc
1879	4,420	.....
1880	5,435	.....
1881	6,967	\$314,000
1882	11,515	563,000
1883	13,378	532,000
1884	11,217	410,000
1885	7,097	280,000

Number of children settled in Ontario by charitable societies and individuals from 18 1886.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Num
1876	294	1881	
1877	317	1882	
1878	307	1883	
1879	298	1884	
1880	407	1885	

Ontario expenditures on account of immigration, from 1880 to 1886, including European and Canadian agencies, inland transportation, provisions, &c.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1880.....	\$52,982 19	1883.....	\$47,764 41
1881.....	34,826 37	1884.....	43,869 92
1882.....	30,414 67	1885.....	19,088 11

In this consular district there is no immigration agent located, and consequently no record of European immigrants who settle here, except such as is kept at the agency where they may have previously reported or been booked, and which would not show their final location. Settlers coming into this district (via United States) with their effects make entry at the port of Fort Erie or Port Colborne, and there only are records kept of immigration into this consular jurisdiction.

Immigrants reported at the port of Fort Erie, their nationality, and the value of their effects, for 1885.

Nationality.	Number.	Value of effects.
English.....	58	\$1,538 00
Irish.....	1	35 00
Scotch.....	2	400 00
German.....	6	300 00
Other countries.....	91	3,890 00
Canadians.....	75	5,874 00
Total.....	233	12,037 00

Immigrants reported at Port Colborne, their nationality, and the value of their effects, during the year 1885.

Nationality.	Number.	Value of effects.
Canadians.....	18	.....
Other countries.....	25	.....
Total.....	43	\$2,150 00

The industries pursued in this consular district are farming and manufacturing to a limited extent, and consequently opportunities for very rapid advancement do not present themselves to immigrants. But those settled here are industrious and self sustaining, and I do not think that this section has had any burdens to bear on account of its immigrant population. The desire seems to be to make a home, and that is generally the result; those who return to their native land are the exception.

JAMES WHELAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, September 29, 1886.

HAMILTON.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROBERTS.

The chief instrumentality for the introduction of foreign immigration into Canada is the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which, through its efficient and industrious agencies at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, and other prominent points, is unceasing and energetic in its endeavor to promote the development of the vast areas of fertile territory north and west of the lake provinces. Material auxiliary support to these efforts is furnished by the high commissioner for Canada in London and the agents acting under his direction at Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Bristol. Considerable immigration, chiefly of children, has been directed to Canada during the last five years under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals of prominence in various parts of Great Britain.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

One method of encouraging immigration, not only from the United Kingdom, but from European countries generally, is by means of the assisted or cheapened passage arrangement, in which the immigrant pays the passage-money himself at the advertised rate.

Under an agreement between the department and the steamship companies a cheaper ticket is furnished, to be obtained by the formality of a specified declaration of the immigrant himself as to his calling and where he has worked, supported by a certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion. One alleged motive and advantage of this arrangement is to afford a differential route to Canada as compared with New York, the attraction for which, as a route and field for immigrants, is thus sought to be balanced.

Last year the chaplain of the port of Liverpool personally accompanied a party of colonists whom he located in the Northwest, and the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas personally brought a large number of children from his home for a location among farmers in this province and in that of Quebec. Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy is engaged in the settlement of a colony of Hungarians in the Northwest, encouraged by the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the authorities of the land offices of the Canadian Pacific, and Manitoba and Northwestern Railways. This colonization scheme is further supported by a species of immigration propagandism in Pennsylvania through the agency of a Hungarian associate, Mr. Geze Saint de Dory, and of Mr. Theodore Zboray, a Hungarian resident of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who predicts a further migration of Hungarians from that State into Manitoba. Of the 400,000 Hungarians in the United States, one-half are located in Pennsylvania, and from these the selections of families are to be made which are to constitute the nucleus of the Hungarian colony in Manitoba.

LAND GRANTS.

Still another artificial stimulus to an increased foreign immigration is the system of land grants and pre-emptions of the Canadian Government. In several of the provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the Dominion Government gives a free grant of 160 acres to every settler on

the condition of three years' residence and the payment of an entry fee of £2 sterling (\$10). The Canadian Pacific Railway grant of 25,000,000 acres in alternate sections is offered at \$2.50 (or ten shillings sterling) an acre, and upwards, varying as to position, with a rebate of \$1.25 (or five shillings sterling) on every acre cultivated within four years. Free grants and exemptions under trifling conditions are given in Quebec, and in British Columbia, and in some portions of this province. The department publishes numerous guide-books, and pamphlets, with maps and information for intending immigrants; also abstracts from the laws regulating homesteads and pre-emptions and rights to timber, mineral, and grazing lands.

The immigration expenditure by the Dominion Government during the calendar year 1885 amounted to \$310,271.67, of which sum \$65,030.17 was appropriated to the London office, \$61,909.35 to the Canadian agencies, \$1,000 to the Women's Protective Society, and the remainder to general expenditures, including \$36,748.33 to assisted passage and commissions. The expenditures for the past seven years were as follows:

Years.	Agencies of Great Britain and Canada.	Hamilton agency.
1879	\$176,343 16	\$1,834 36
1880	181,532 67	2,037 90
1881	206,180 81	2,061 02
1882	246,542 74	2,796 23
1883	420,761 89	2,231 06
1884	481,497 76	2,882 32
1885	310,271 67	2,891 07

The following statement shows the number of immigrant children brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies during the last five years:

1881	727
1882	1,048
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	1,746

The following table shows the number of passengers through Canada to the United States and the number of settlers in Canada from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the custom-houses:

Years.	Immigrant passengers for United States.	Immigrant settlers in Canada (omitting via customs).	Immigrant settlers in Canada (including via customs).
1873	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875	9,214	19,243	27,382
1876	10,916	14,499	25,638
1877	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882	80,692	81,604	112,458
1883	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884	62,772	68,635	103,824
1885	25,927	46,868	79,169

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the port of Quebec from 1878 to 1885, as reported from that port, were as follows:

Nationality.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
English.....	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511
Irish.....	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,107
Scotch.....	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,609
Germans.....	238	349	307	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	510
Scandinavians.....	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,000	8,279	4,763	3,451	1,469
French and Belgians.....	155	149	27	104	50	306	150	104
Icelanders.....	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	28	50
Russians.....		200	70	22	270	56	322	50
Other origins.....	477	281	3	45	*1,405	22	180	67
Total.....	10,295	17,243	24,997	30,158	44,850	45,006	31,529	17,000

* Of these 30 were Austrians and 1,375 were Jews.

Mr. John Smith, agent of the Dominion immigration bureau at Hamilton, reports the following arrival of immigrants at the Hamilton bureau settling in the district of the agency for the years ending June 30, 1885 and 1886:

Nationality.	1885.	1886.	Decrease.	Increase.
English.....	2,174	1,796	378	
Irish.....	456	476		20
Scotch.....	742	713	29	
German.....	792	670	122	
United States.....	899	834	65	
Other countries.....	570	73	497	
Total.....	5,633	4,562	1,071	

During the past two years the immigrants into this district have been self-sustaining, with the exception of five cases, who have been returned to Europe, owing to inability from disease to earn their own living. There has been no immigration into this portion of the province direct from Asia, though a few Chinamen from cities in the United States have drifted over the border to engage in the laundry business in the principal towns. There is a demand for immigrant laborers for street and railway building. There is also some demand for skilled laborers, with the exception of fitters, vise and lathe hands. There are now on file at the Hamilton agency applications for several hundred hands, and since the 1st of April of this year the demand at the agency has exceeded 8 per cent. of the supply. The applications include farm and common laborers, female servants of all kinds, factory hands, artisans, and builders.

It should be noted in connection with the marked decrease in the immigration this year from the year preceding that the exodus to the United States is continuous and increasing. Since the 1st of September, 1885, to date immigrants' certificates have been issued to 244 persons at this consulate, against 206 issued the year preceding.

Supplemental to this report I transmit a copy of the "Dominion of Canada Guide-Book," just issued by the department of agriculture of the Government of Canada, containing "Information for intending settlers," with numerous illustrations and maps. Also, under same cover, a copy of the "Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year 1885," issued by the Govern-

ment at Ottawa last April, which contains an elaborate *résumé* of the immigration work of the agricultural department of Canada.

I would respectfully call your attention to those passages in the Guide-Book which treat of land grants and pre-emptions to immigrant settlers on the pages indicated by marginal marks, viz, respectively page 12, under the head of "Land System," in reference to free grants of 160 acres to every settler in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; pages 65 and 85, under the heads of "Free grants and exemptions," giving conditions, with directions for entry and settlement; and page 97 *et seq.*, giving the land regulations of British Columbia; also page 128, Chapter X, giving Canada immigration stations and information and advice for intending immigrants, and the appendix, page 143, containing the Dominion lands regulations, homestead conditions, pre-emptions, and timber, grazing, and mineral land regulations, &c.

I also invite your attention to certain portions of the exhaustive review of the operations of the immigration bureau, contained in the "Report of the Minister of Agriculture," indicated by marginal marks, as follows: Section V, Immigration, page 22 to 44, inclusive, "Report on Alleged Exodus on Western Frontier," from the secretary of the bureau of agriculture, page 45 *et seq.*; "Annual Report of Hamilton Immigration Agent," page 33; "Report on Hungarian Colonization," by Count d'Esterhazy, page 117; "Report on French Canadian Repatriation," by the Canadian immigration agent at Worcester, Mass.; and "Reports on Emigration from Europe," by the high commissioner for Canada at London, pages 291 to 358, inclusive.

There are matters of interest in these pamphlets too voluminous to admit of condensation within the limits of a convenient presentation in this report.

ALBERT ROBERTS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, September 10, 1886.

Return of immigrant arrivals and departures in the district of the Hamilton agency, including those reported by the customs port of entry and the philanthropic societies, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Nationalities.	Number of arrivals via the Saint Law- rence and Halifax.	Number of arrivals via the United States.	Sexes.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
English.....	1,161	2,634				4,895
Irish.....	185	2,467				2,652
Scotch.....	225	2,225				2,450
German.....	7	9,028				9,035
United States citizens.....		1,057				1,057
Other countries.....		7,900				7,900
	1,578	27,511	14,341	5,124	9,624	29,089
Philanthropic societies.....	426				426	426
Customs returns.....		987	276	818	398	987
Total, 1885.....	2,004	28,498	14,617	5,437	10,448	30,502
Total, 1884.....	8,312	63,119	35,196	10,396	20,839	66,431
Decrease.....	1,308	34,621	20,579	4,959	10,391	35,929

Return of immigrant arrivals and departures in the district of the Hamilton agency, &c.—
Continued.

Nationalities.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	General destination		
							Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western Provinces.
English	4,995						1,907	713	2,553
Irish		3,652					439	195	2,018
Scotch			2,450				653	174	1,623
German				9,035			708	151	8,176
United States citizens					1,057		794	263	
Other countries						7,900	187	296	7,417
Philanthropic societies	4,995	3,652	2,450	9,035	1,057	7,900	4,698	1,292	23,000
Customs returns	243		183				426		
	213	42	32	51	418	236	987		
Total, 1885	5,451	3,694	2,665	9,086	1,470	8,186	6,111	1,292	23,000
Total, 1884	9,091	6,293	4,437	23,808	1,676	21,126	7,620	3,741	55,670
Decrease	3,640	2,599	1,772	14,722	206	12,990	1,509	2,449	31,571

Rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton agency.

Employment.	Wages.	Employment.	Wages.
	<i>Per day.</i>	<i>Woolen mills.</i>	<i>Per day.</i>
Bookbinder and printer	\$1 50 to \$2 00	Card-room	\$0 50 to \$1 25
Bakers	1 25 1 75	Spinners	1 00 1 25
Brewers	1 30 2 50	Weavers	1 75 1 50
Butchers	1 25 1 50	Dyers	1 00 1 25
Brick-makers	1 50 2 50	Wool assorters	1 25 1 75
Bricklayers and masons	2 50 2 70		
Boiler-makers	1 50 2 25	<i>Cotton mills.</i>	
Carpenters	1 50 2 00	Card-room	1 50 1 75
Cabinet-makers	1 50 2 00	Spinners	1 25 1 50
Coopers	1 50 2 00	Weavers	1 80 1 50
Fitters	1 50 2 25	Overlookers	2 25 2 50
Laborers:		<i>Females per month, with board and lodging.</i>	
Common	1 00 1 25	Cooks	9 00 12 00
Farm	1 00 1 25	Dairy maids	7 00 10 00
Railway	1 15 1 25	Dress-makers and milliners	10 00 15 00
Lath hands	1 50 2 00	General servants	7 00 10 00
Moulders	2 00 3 00	Laundry maids	8 00 9 00
Millwright	1 75 2 25	House maids	6 00 8 00
Millers	1 25 2 00	<i>Monthly hands, with board and lodging.</i>	
Painters	1 50 2 00	Farm laborers	12 00 15 00
Plasterers	1 50 1 75	Harvest hands	20 00 25 00
Plumbers	1 50 2 00	Lumbermen	15 00 20 00
Shoemakers	1 25 2 00		
Shipwrights	1 75 2 25		
Stonecutters	2 75 3 00		
Saddlers	1 25 1 75		
Firemen, locomotive	1 50 1 75		
Tanners	1 50 1 75		
Sailors	1 25 2 50		
Tinsmiths	1 50 1 75		
Blacksmiths	1 50 2 25		
Pattern-makers	1 75 2 50		
Riveters	1 50 1 75		

List of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working class.

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Bacon	per pound. \$0 09 to \$0 10	Salt	per 60 lbs. \$0 50
Ham	do. 10 14	Firewood	per cord. 5 00 to \$6 00
Shoulders	do. 08 09	Coals	per ton. 5 50 6 00
Pork	do. 08 10	Coats:	
Beef	do. 07 12	Over	6 00 10 00
Mutton	do. 09 12	Under	4 00 6 00
Veal	do. 08 10	Pants	2 00 3 00
Butter:		Vests	1 00 1 50
Fresh	do. 15 20	Shirts:	
Salt	do. 12 15	Flannel	1 25 2 00
Candles	do. 12 1/2	Cotton	50 1 00
Cheese	do. 10 15	Underwear	40 1 00
Coffee	do. 20 35	Drawers, woolen woven	50 75
Codfish	do. 05 07	Hats, felt	1 00 1 50
Mustard	do. 20 25	Socks:	
Pepper	do. 25 30	Worsted	25 50
Rice	do. 04 05	Cotton	10 35
Soap	do. 04 06	Blankets	per pair. 2 00 5 00
Sugar	do. 05 08	Rugs:	
Tea:		Flannel	per yard. 25 45
Green	do. 20 50	Cotton	do. 05 10
Black	do. 20 50	Double sheeting	20 30
Tobacco	do. 35 45	Canadian tweed cloth	40 75
Cornmeal	per cwt. 1 50 1 75	Shoes:	
Flour	do. 2 00 2 50	Men's	per pair. 1 00 1 50
Buckwheat	do. 2 00 2 50	Women's	do. 1 00 1 25
Oatmeal	do. 2 00 2 50	Boots:	
Bread	per 4 lbs. 08 10	Men's	do. 1 75 2 25
Milk	per qt. 05 06	Women's	do. 1 25 1 75
Herrings	per bbl. 4 50 7 00	Rubbers:	
Eggs	per doz. 15 20	Men's	do. 60 75
Potatoes	per 60 lbs. 30 35	Women's	do. 40 50

LONDON.

[From report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Annual return of immigrant arrivals and departures at London immigration agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1885.

Months.	Number of arrivals via the St. Lawrence.		Number of arrivals via the United States.			Total number of souls.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other countries.
	Males.	Females.	Children.										
January	83	15	58	19	21	98	54	21	16	3			4
February	56	32	36	13	39	88	40	24	21				3
March	46	17	33	12	18	63	39	9	7	2	4		3
April	75	45	57	26	37	120	72	27	13	5			3
May	78	38	82	14	20	116	63	18	18	8	4		5
June	81	51	68	33	31	132	54	11	11	16			40
July	56	35	54	19	18	91	55	17	13	3		1	2
August	82	23	66	16	23	105	54	17	19	9	4		2
September	76	41	43	18	56	117	69	14	27	6			1
October	61	29	49	15	26	90	44	18	22	5			1
November	55	13	33	14	21	68	45	11	8	4			
December	45	17	35	13	14	62	38	13	7	3		1	
Total	794	356	614	212	324	1,150	627	200	182	64	12	2	63

Annual return of immigrant arrivals and departures at London, &c.—Continued.

Months.	Farmers.	Farm and general laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, traders, &c.	Female servants.	General destination.			Value of cash and effects.
						Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	
January.....	14	36	3	5	3	61	15	22	\$8,735
February.....	8	26	1	1	4	58	9	21	4,235
March.....	9	20	2	2	1	40	7	16	6,320
April.....	14	30	10	3	6	95	7	18	5,430
May.....	17	56	6	3	5	88	17	11	4,750
June.....	9	51	5	3	5	92	.....	40	5,350
July.....	12	37	2	.....	4	68	9	14	3,875
August.....	17	42	2	5	3	74	11	20	4,750
September.....	8	31	4	.....	4	85	13	19	4,250
October.....	18	29	2	.....	5	66	9	15	2,950
November.....	3	23	5	2	.....	59	2	7	2,700
December.....	7	21	3	4	5	48	3	11	1,800
Total.....	136	402	45	31	45	834	102	214	55,145

Average rate of wages in the district of the London agency in 1890.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Female cooks.....	\$10 00 to \$12 00
Per day, without board.....	\$1 00 to \$1 50	Laundresses.....	9 00 to 12 00
Per week and board.....	1 00 to 1 50	Female domestics.....	7 00 to 9 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	6 00 to 1 00	General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 00 to 1 75
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 50	Miners.....	5 00 to 7 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 50	Engine drivers.....	1 00 to 2 00
Carpenters, per day, without board.....	1 25 to 1 75	Saddlers.....	1 00 to 2 00
Smiths, per day, without board.....	1 50	Bootmakers.....	1 50 to 2 00
Wheelwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50 to 1 75	Tailors.....	1 50 to 1 75
Gardeners:			
With board, per month.....	15 00		
Without board, per day.....	1 00 to 1 50		

PORT ARTHUR.

[From the report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Record of immigrant arrivals at Port Arthur agency during season of 1885.

Whence.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Ontario:									
Men.....	21	60	65	45	24	46	22	17	300
Women.....	11	27	31	33	16	57	26	22	253
Children.....	16	48	46	34	23	80	35	18	300
Quebec:									
Men.....	8	32	16	14	12	8	10	4	104
Women.....	4	16	12	7	7	9	4	3	72
Children.....	7	25	17	12	15	14	7	6	108
Lower Provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:									
Men.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	16
Women.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Children.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11
Great Britain:									
Men.....	273	268	170	103	83	84	25	7	1,013
Women.....	146	146	88	57	68	41	16	6	580
Children.....	192	167	121	85	76	58	23	13	733

Record of immigrant arrivals at Port Arthur agency during season of 1885—Continued.

Whence.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
France:									
Men		4	3	9					16
Women			1	1					2
Children			2	1					3
Germany:									
Men	13	34	16	15	7	5	3	2	95
Women	5	5	6	4	3	3	4	3	33
Children	8	10	9	7	6	6	4	5	55
Russia:									
Men	7	3				5	4		19
Women						3	2		5
Children						4	7		11
Scandinavia:									
Men	10	16	122	33	16	8		4	218
Women	6	3	54	16	9	2			90
Children	12	8	67	22	14	5			128
United States:									
Men	7	22	16	82	18	10	4	5	164
Women	4	9	5	45	7	3	3	4	80
Children	6	14	8	42	10	6	3	6	95
Total	765	933	879	667	414	455	207	132	4,452

Average rate of wages at Port Arthur in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Female cooks, with board, per month	\$40 00 to \$50 00
Per day, without board	\$1 50	Laundresses, with board, per month	20 00 to 25 00
Per week and board	5 00 to 6 00	Female domestics, with board, per month	12 00 to 16 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board	10 00 to 12 00	General laborers, per day, without board	1 50 to 1 75
Masons, per day, without board	2 50 to 3 00	Miners, per day, without board	2 25 to 2 50
Bricklayers, per day, without board	2 00 to 2 50	Mill hands, per day, without board	1 50 to 2 50
Carpenters, per day, without board	2 00 to 2 75	Engine drivers, per day, without board	2 50 to 4 50
Lumbermen:		Saddlers, per day, without board	2 25 to 2 50
Woodsmen	18 00 to 30 00	Bootmakers, per day, without board	2 00 to 2 75
Millmen	1 50 to 2 50	Tailors, per day, without board	2 50 to 3 50
Shipwrights, per day, without board	2 25 to 2 75		
Smiths, per day, without board	2 25 to 2 50		
Wheelwrights, per day, without board	2 25 to 2 50		
Gardeners:			
With board, per month	40 00 to 50 00		
Without board, per day	1 75 to 2 00		

PORT HOPE.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT DUTCHER.

No register of immigrants into this consular district is kept.

England, Ireland, and Scotland contribute the majority settling in this district, which are, however, very few in number, and comprise laborers and servant girls. The former mostly find employment in the interior with farmers, the latter in towns.

The immigration agent, and member of Parliament for this district, both inform me that there were so few coming into this district that it was not deemed of sufficient importance to keep a register. Ordinarily they are self-supporting, but never any great addition to the community, as they are generally uneducated and from the lowest classes.

No bounties are given to favor immigrants, and no exemption from taxes allowed in this consular district.

As a general thing the means of such as arrive are so limited that from force of circumstances they are compelled to remain where first located. A few, however, make and save money, and invariably invest it in land in the neighborhood.

JAS. C. DUTCHER,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Port Hope, November 5, 1886.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

PORT ROWAN.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT JAMES.

Immigration into my district is of no importance. It being an old section of country, and as there are no government lands, no inducements are offered emigrants.

There has been only, as far as I can ascertain, one single party of immigrants into this district for a good many years. They were in number about 50 or 60, and were from Ireland. They have mostly located in this district and are working in factories, on railroads, and as farm hands, and have become self-supporting. The only other class of immigrants are farm laborers, who are principally engaged by farmers here from the immigration department at Toronto or Hamilton and forwarded here.

HENRY M. JAMES,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Port Rowan, September 20, 1886.

PORT SARNIA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL JOHNSTON.

It is impossible to give any reliable statistics for this consular district, as this is a very thickly settled portion of the country with no wild land to be taken up. All that arrive here are a few agricultural laborers and domestic servants brought out here by aid societies from England.

CHAS. B. JOHNSTON,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Sarnia, October 11, 1886.

TORONTO.

REPORT OF CONSUL WAGNER.

Immigration into the province of Ontario was much smaller in the year ended December 31, 1885, than in any preceding year since 1878. In the face of the general depression in trade, the decrease was not looked upon as a misfortune, as it was claimed that employment could not have been procured for any large number of immigrants. Even the few men who did arrive, expecting to obtain clerkships or other kindred employment, were in most instances disappointed.

Farm laborers, however, especially single men, found no difficulty in obtaining employment, there having been a steady demand for that class of labor from the beginning of August until the end of October, 1885. More than double the number who arrived could easily have obtained employment by the year at fair wages. Experienced men only, however, are wanted by the year.

It is stated that of one large lot of practical and experienced farm hands 30 reached Toronto at 5 a. m., and before noon all had been engaged at wages ranging from \$144 to \$150 per annum with maintenance.

During the last immigration season only a few domestic servants came to Ontario, and not more than 88 reported themselves at Toronto. These were employed in this city and in various parts of the country. Good general servants readily obtain employment at wages ranging from \$8 to \$10 per month.

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRANTS.

The class of immigrants arrived during the year 1885 are reported to have been superior to those of former years, and were with very few exceptions able to pay their way to their destinations, or to where work was to be obtained.

They were also of an exceedingly healthy class, but little sickness having been reported, and that mostly among children.

These immigrants, as a rule, become self-supporting, and but rarely become a burden on the community in which they settle. They generally remain in the country and but seldom return to their native land, and if unable, after a period, to succeed here they emigrate to the Northwest or to the United States.

Probably the chances for advancement are mostly in favor of the intelligent farm laborer, who, at wages amounting to \$150 per annum with maintenance, is able in a few years to save enough to enable him to make a start for himself by renting a farm—one, two, and three years' leases being not uncommon—at a moderate rental of from two to four dollars per acre, payable in money, or for a certain portion of the crop, &c., or by buying a farm in the cheap farm region, which is on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, where the land is exceptionally well watered, produces enormous root crops, and is admirably fitted for grazing purposes.

LAND GRANTS.

Free grants of land are made to actual settlers, but no such grant is made to males under eighteen, or for more than 200 acres. The head of a family, whether male or female, having children under the age of eighteen can obtain a grant of 200 acres, and a single man over eighteen years of age, or a married man having no children under eighteen residing with him can obtain a grant of 100 acres in the free grant districts.

The settlement duties are to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop; of wheat at least 2 acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years, to build a habitable house at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year. Beyond these free grants of land there are no other inducements offered to immigrants by the province of Ontario.

Farm laborers arriving here are forwarded, at the expense of the provincial government, to points where employment can be obtained. All other classes of immigrants must pay their own way to their destination or to where employment is to be found, although the immigration department makes every effort to obtain employment for them.

Every facility is afforded for the education of children in the rural districts, as well as in the cities and villages of the province. In rural districts the townships are divided into school sections of convenient size, so that pupils within the section may be able to attend the school, which generally occupies the central position.

The schools are free to the pupils, and attendance at the public school, or at some private school, is compulsory between the ages of seven and thirteen years, but the enforcement of the compulsory clause is entirely optional with the authorities in each locality. In this way is the immigrant, arriving with his family, given an opportunity of providing his children with a good common-school education.

Statements are attached, showing the number of immigrants arrived and settled in the province of Ontario, through the Toronto immigra-

tion agency, during the last ten years, with their nationalities, and other statistics.

CHARLES W. WAGNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, Ontario, September 22, 1886.

Immigrant arrivals and departures at Toronto for the twelve months ending December 31, 1885, and their nationalities, the number of free meals and free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this agency to their respective places of destination.

Items.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Number of arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.....	89	84	100	650	1,781	1,440	1,092	877	579	442	262	93	7,480
Number of arrivals via the United States....	29	90	121	283	6	28	48	100	23	23	21	43	815
Total number of souls.....	118	174	221	933	1,787	1,468	1,140	977	602	465	283	136	8,304
Went to the United States.....	23	26	40	276	617	378	190	127	76	49	23		1,825
Went to Manitoba.....	14	18	13	68	298	191	280	205	81	75	47	23	1,312
Remained in the province of Ontario.....	81	130	168	589	872	899	670	645	445	341	213	113	5,166
Nationalities of immigrants settled in Ontario:													
English.....	55	96	118	390	481	548	475	423	276	220	131	77	3,290
Irish.....	19	23	30	127	168	130	114	121	96	78	38	17	961
Scotch.....	5	7	15	61	213	214	80	86	72	39	41	13	846
German.....	1			7	10	7		15	1	4	2	6	53
Scandinavian.....	1	4	2	4							1		12
Other countries.....			3				1						4
Number of free meals..	189	145	113	389	591	412	445	371	306	244	154	148	3,597
Number of free passes..	27½	23	37	83½	108½	115½	65	39½	39	32½	15½	18	604½

Immigrant arrivals at this agency for the years 1876 to 1885, inclusive, and their nationalities.

Years.	Remained in the province of Ontario and settled through Toronto agency.	Nationalities.							Other countries.	
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	Swiss.	Icelandic.		
1876.....	2,914	1,603	581	454	21			38	10	4
1877.....	2,534	1,485	399	534	40			37	7	32
1878.....	4,692	2,691	644	980	23			179	75	30
1879.....	9,599	5,743	1,841	1,377	173					53
1880.....	7,094	3,796	2,132	1,094	12					43
1881.....	7,779	3,654	2,014	1,361	106			24	18	43
1882.....	8,404	4,813	2,167	1,315	35			31		23
1883.....	11,233	5,492	4,481	1,068	96				69	16
1884.....	7,220	4,743	1,413	1,009	53			1		4
1885.....	5,166	3,290	961	846	53			12		
Total.....	66,464	37,510	17,233	10,058	612	127	257	179		386

Immigrants settled in Ontario through agencies and reported through customs from 1868 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Number settled through agencies.	Number reported through customs.	Total number settled.	Value of the effects of immigrants reported through customs.
1868.....			10,873	(*)
1869.....			15,893	(*)
1870.....			25,590	(*)
1871.....			25,842	(*)
1872.....			28,129	(*)
1873.....			39,184	(*)
1874.....			31,720	(†)
1875.....	25,444	6,276	31,720	(\$328,236
1876.....	17,655	4,096	21,751	279,138
1877.....	11,432	7,691	19,123	305,662
1878.....	11,654	6,225	17,879	311,117
1879.....	13,055	4,885	17,940	244,618
1880.....	24,407	4,420	28,827	258,019
1881.....	19,291	5,435	24,726	300,075
1882.....	18,233	6,967	25,200	503,032
1883.....	22,691	11,515	34,206	533,295
1884.....	27,119	13,375	40,494	405,770
1885.....	22,277	11,217	33,494	389,138
1885.....	13,973	7,070	21,052	
Total.....	227,231	89,181	461,923	3,873,000

* No returns reported.

† The immigrants settled through agencies, and those reported through customs, are included in the totals up to the year 1874.

‡ Returns not complete.

Emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario through agencies, during the years 1874 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	Numbers left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874.....	241,014	25,254	10.55
1875.....	173,809	17,655	10.16
1876.....	158,222	11,432	8.27
1877.....	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878.....	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879.....	217,163	24,407	11.23
1880.....	332,294	19,291	5.80
1881.....	392,514	18,233	4.64
1882.....	413,288	22,691	5.49
1883.....	397,157	27,119	6.83
1884.....	304,074	22,277	7.32
1885.....	264,986	13,973	5.27

COATICOOK.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROBERTS.

The tract of country embraced within my district has been settled for many years by people coming mainly from other sections of Canada and from the New England States, and at no time has its population been augmented by any material or noteworthy immigration from either Europe or Asia, as the custom has been for immigrants from those countries, going to Canada, to locate themselves in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and other parts of the Northwest.

FRANK W. ROBERTS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Coaticook, November 25, 1886.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF CONSUL MURRAY.

The number of immigrants arriving in this port from European and Asiatic countries during the years 1873 to 1885, inclusive, amounted to 4,523 persons, of the following origin :

Scotch	1,274
English	1,579
Danish	669
Irish	566
Scandinavian	110
Belgian	8
Swedish	7
French	6
German	7
Norwegian	1
Russian	3

The destination of these immigrants was to the interior of the province. They settled mostly upon government lands.

As a rule they are a thrifty agricultural class of people, of good morals, hard working, and making good citizens, and of a great advantage and benefit to the province, and as far as can be ascertained are making good progress in building up for themselves good homes and farms, and seldom if ever do they become a burden on the community.

The opportunities are fair, considering the rigors of the winter climate, for advancement and prosperity.

Regarding bounties of land and other inducements to immigrants and settlers, I inclose under separate cover pamphlets which cite all the inducements offered.

It is claimed by those interested in the matter that immigration, especially among the Danes and Scotch, would be greatly increased should the provincial government open up the timber reserves as an inducement to immigration, but the value of stumpage for timber privileges is held to be of more importance and value to the provincial government than to turn it over to immigration.

I am informed that the immigrants remain in the country, and seldom if ever return to their native land, except to induce their friends to join them here.

The strong inducements held out to immigrants to settle in the north-west portion of the Dominion of Canada apparently offer greater charms and opportunities for immigrants than this section of the Dominion, and the province of New Brunswick has felt the loss of many of its inhabitants on that account.

The records of the immigration bureau of this province have until a few years back been kept in rather an incomplete manner, but the report now submitted is from the best information that can be obtained.

JAMES MURRAY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. John, New Brunswick, November 29, 1886.

[From report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Average rate of wages in the district of the St. John (N. B.) agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborer:		Gardeners:	
Per day, without board...	\$1 20 to \$1 50	With board, per month...	\$12 00 to \$16 00
Per week and board.....	8 00 4 00	Without board, per month.	20 00 25 00
Female farm servants with board, per month.....	5 00 7 00	Female cooks, per month.....	10 00 12 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 25 2 50	Laundresses, per day, with board.....	60 75
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 75 3 00	Female domestics, per month.....	6 00 10 00
Carpenters, per day, without board.....	1 50 2 00	General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 30 1 50
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	15 00 20 00	Miners.....	50 80
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50 2 00	Mill hands.....	1 25 2 00
Smiths, per day, without board.....	1 50.....	Engine drivers, per month.....	36 00 55 00
Wheelwrights, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	Saddlers, per day.....	1 00 1 50
		Bootmakers, per day.....	1 50.....
		Tailors, per day.....	1 50 2 00

Yearly returns of immigrant arrivals and departures at the port of St. John (N. B.) immigration agency, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Months.	Number of arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of arrivals via the United States.	Sexes.			Children.	Total number of souls.						
			Males.	Females.	Total number of souls.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	Other countries.	
January.....	20	4	14	10	2	24	16	2	5			1	
February.....	23		13	10	4	23	21					1	
March.....	10		17	4	2	10	6	4					
April.....	23	9	17	14	2	31	10	2	7				
May.....	41	3	31	12	10	43	40	5	1				
June.....	43	2	27	18	19	45	34	1					
July.....	66	2	45	22	16	67	51	13					
August.....	28	2	21	10	2	31	22	2					2
September.....	21	12	17	16		33	22	2	1			7	
October.....	7	1	7	1		8	7	1					
November.....	2	1	2			3	3						
December.....	3	4	5	2		7	2	3				1	1
Total.....	286	39	206	119	50	325	234	51	15	1	21	3	

Months.	Origin.					Destination.			Total amount brought in.
	Farmers.	Farm and general laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, traders, &c.	Female servants.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	
January.....	3	6	5		8	1	22	1	
February.....	5	1	2		10	4	19		
March.....	1	5			2	12	6		
April.....	12	2	12		11		28		
May.....	18	6	12		7		43		
June.....	13	4	3		15		45		
July.....	5	25	6		15	1	66		
August.....	4	2	14		9		29	2	
September.....	2	7	5	3	16	4	29		
October.....	1	3	3	1	1		1		
November.....		2	1		1	1	1		
December.....	2		3		2	3	3	1	
Total.....	66	63	44	6	96	16	299	10	\$8,630 00

* Russians.

† Of this, cash \$3,590, goods \$2,040.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

[From report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

The total immigration for the year 1885 was 4,427, and classified as follows:

Males	2,440
Females	958
Children	1,029
Total	4,427

Average rate of wages in the district of Halifax, in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners:	
Per day, without board	\$1 00 to \$1 25	With board, per week	\$1 00 \$1 25
Per week and board	5 00 8 00	Without board, per week	6 00 10 00
Masons, per day, without board ..	2 50	Female cooks, per month	6 00 12 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board ..	2 50	Laundresses, per week	2 00 5 00
Carpenters, per week and found ..	10 00 12 00	Female domestics, per month	5 00 8 00
Lumbermen, per week and found ..	15 00 20 00	General laborers, per day, without board	1 00 1 25
Shipwrights, per day, without board ..	1 50 2 25	Mill hands, per month	16 00 20 00
Smiths, per week, without board ..	8 00 12 00	Engine drivers, per month	60 00 60 00
Wheelwrights, per day, without board ..	1 25 to 2 00	Saddlers, per day	1 75 2 00
		Bootmakers, per week	8 00
		Tailors, per week	10 00 12 00

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT ROBERTSON.

I think it can be safely said that cases of immigration direct from Asiatic countries into any portion of this province is so isolated, if occurring at all, as to render an accurate knowledge of such statistics practically unimportant.

A careful application to every probable source of authentic information on the subject of this report shows no record by the officials in this consular district, to whom belong the collection of such statistics, of any cases of immigrants from either European or Asiatic countries.

This fact, however, does not necessarily signify that there have been no such instances.

By way of explanation of this latter fact, it is pertinent to state that immigrants coming into this province from European countries come as a rule, with but few exceptions comparatively, to some port of the Dominion of Canada, whither there are direct lines of steamers from European sea-ports. At each of such Canadian ports there is a Dominion immigration agent by whom the arrivals of such immigrants are recorded and reported annually to the Government.

In other words, a record of these arrivals is made at the port of first landing and not of final destination, as in the case of intending settlers who subsequently reside inland.

There are no points in this consular district at which European steamers touch, and hence the only arrivals from European countries to be noted by the proper officials in this portion of the province would be those of settlers who had come in by way of the United States.

As this last would be an unnecessarily circuitous route, the number of immigrants choosing this means of reaching the province would naturally be insignificant.

The only ports in this district having direct steamship communication with the United States are those of Yarmouth, Annapolis, and Digby.

As above stated, there is no official record at either of these places of any intending settlers from the countries in question.

The Dominion immigration agent for Nova Scotia resides at Halifax.

OCCUPATIONS.

These are various, embracing farmers, farm hands and general laborers, mechanics, clerks, traders, and domestic servants. The greater number of settlers become farm hands and general laborers.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT.

Neither the provincial nor federal Governments offer any inducements to intending settlers in Nova Scotia, in the way of land bounties or exemption from taxation. An assisted passage to the Canadian port of landing is given by the federal Government, and in cases of extreme indigence a free passage from the port of first arrival to the final destination of the immigrant.

STABILITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

I am led to believe that the great majority of these who have settled in this portion of the province of Nova Scotia are self-reliant and self-sustaining, making good citizens, with occasional cases here and there of reckless and ill-advised expenditure, resulting disastrously.

There have been a few immigrants from Great Britain who have settled on farms; generally speaking, they have not succeeded, the greater portion of them returning home, or in some few instances going to the United States.

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, November 13, 1886.

WINNIPEG.

[From report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Nationalities of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1885.

Nationalities.	Number.	Nationalities.	Number.
English.....	428	Italians.....	7
Irish.....	49	Austrians.....	10
Scotch.....	152	Mennonites.....	1
Germans.....	182	Polish.....	8
Hollanders.....	17	Switzers.....	12
Scandinavians.....	551	Bohemians.....	2
French.....	112	Roumanians.....	130
Belgians.....	2	Canadians.....	809
Icelanders.....	111	United States.....	1,898
Hungarians.....	168		
Russians.....	19	Total.....	4,656

Sizes of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1885.

Months.	Adults.		Children.
	Male.	Female.	
January	52	6	3
February	4		
March	40	19	17
April	532	14	49
May	1,815	72	147
June	341	18	88
July	800	38	193
August	92	48	61
September	120	47	60
October	19	5	10
November	19	17	20
December	9	2	6
Total	3,853	286	517

Estimated wealth brought into Manitoba and the Northwest by immigrants during the season of 1885 in money and effects.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
January	\$15,000	August	\$125,000
February	1,000	September	185,000
March	19,000	October	17,000
April	110,000	November	21,000
May	610,000	December	9,000
June	94,000	Total	1,465,000
July	205,000		

NOTE.—In addition to the above figures there was considerable wealth brought into the country by parties seeking investments, which did not, strictly speaking, come under the notice of the agent.

Average rate of wages in the district of Winnipeg agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners:	
Per day, without board	\$1 25	Without board	\$20 00
Per week and board	2 75	Female cooks	15 00
Female farm servants, with board	10 00	Laundresses	20 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 00	Female domestics	15 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board	2 00	General laborers, per day, without board*	1 50
Carpenters, per day, without board	1 50	Tailors, per week, without board	12 00
Smiths, per day, without board	1 50		

* Labor work not at all plentiful.

Average rate of wages in the district of Qu'Appelle agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners, with board	\$30 00
Per month, without board ..	\$40 00 to \$50 00	Female cooks	\$20 00 to 40 00
Per month and board	25 00 35 00	Laundresses	20 00
Female farm servants, with board ..	10 00 20 00	Female domestics	12 00 16 00
Masons, per day, without board ..	3 00 4 00	General laborers, per day, without board ..	1 50
Bricklayers, per day, without board ..	3 00 4 00	Mill hands	3 00
Carpenters, per day, without board ..	2 00 3 00	Engine-drivers	3 00
Smiths, per day, without board ..	2 00 3 00	Saddlers	3 00
Wheelwrights, per day, without board ..	3 00	Bootmakers	3 00
		Tailors	3 00

BRANDON.

[From the report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Average rate of wages in the district of the Brandon agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners:	
Per week, without board....	\$6 00 to \$12 00	With board.....	\$1 00 to \$2 00
Per week and board.....	4 00 8 00	Without board.....	1 50 2 50
Female farm servants, with board, per month.....	8 00 15 00	Female cooks, per month.....	15 00 20 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00 4 00	Laundresses, per month.....	12 00 18 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	3 00 4 00	Female domestics, per month.....	8 00 15 00
Carpenters, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 25 1 50
Smiths, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	Mill hands.....	1 50 2 50
Wheelwrights, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	Engine-drivers.....	2 50 3 50
		Saddlers.....	1 50 2 50
		Bootmakers.....	1 50 2 50
		Tailors.....	1 50 2 50

List of prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Flour.....per 100 lbs..	\$1 50 to \$2 50	Black worsted suits (men's)....	\$12 00 to \$30 00
Bacon.....per lb..	10 12	Tweed suits:	
Ham.....do....	10 15	Youths'.....	8 50 15 00
Codfish.....do....	10 12	Boys'.....	6 50 13 00
Tea.....do....	25 50	Children's.....	3 50 9 00
Sugar.....do....	7 10	Tweed coats (men's).....	4 50 10 00
Pearl barley.....do....	7 7	Worsted coats (men's).....	9 00 15 00
Rice.....do....	8 7	Tweed coats (boys').....	3 50 8 00
Coal oil.....per gall..	35 40	Tweed pants (men's).....	3 00 6 50
Dried apples.....per lb..	8 10	Worsted pants (men's).....	4 00 8 00
Soap.....do....	5 10	Moleskin pants (men's).....	3 00 4 50
Currants.....do....	10 10	Tweed coats (boys').....	1 75 3 50
Raisins.....do....	10 15	Pants (boys').....	1 75 4 00
Sirup.....per 5-gal. keg..	2 50	Men's woollen shirts.....	1 00 4 00
Cheese.....per lb..	15 15	Men's cotton shirts.....	75 1 50
Coffee.....do....	35 50	Men's undershirts and drawers, per suit.....	90 4 50
Prunes.....do....	10 10	Shoes:	
Salt.....per bbl..	2 50	Men's.....	1 25 1 75
Butter.....per lb..	15 25	Women's.....	1 15 2 25
Eggs.....per doz..	25 25	Boots:	
Bread.....per 20 loaves..	1 00	Men's.....	2 50 5 00
Milk.....per qt..	5 7	Women's.....	2 25 5 00
Potatoes.....per 60 lbs..	35 40	Rubbers:	
Firewood.....per cord..	4 00 5 50	Men's.....	75 1 25
Coals.....per 2,000 lbs., soft..	9 50 8 50	Women's.....	75 1 00
Coals.....per 2,000 lbs., hard..	9 50 11 50		
Tweed suits (men's).....	7 50 25 00		

Sizes of immigrants accommodated at the Winnipeg agency during the year 1885.

Months.	Adults.		Children.
	Male.	Female.	
January	58	6	3
February	4		
March	40	19	17
April	532	14	6
May	1,815	72	157
June	341	15	22
July	800	35	122
August	92	48	22
September	129	47	28
October	19	5	15
November	19	17	12
December	9	2	6
Total	3,853	226	517

Estimated wealth brought into Manitoba and the Northwest by immigrants during the season of 1885 in money and effects.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
January	\$15,000	August	\$125,000
February	1,000	September	185,000
March	19,000	October	17,000
April	110,000	November	31,000
May	610,000	December	9,000
June	94,000		
July	205,000	Total	1,455,000

NOTE.—In addition to the above figures there was considerable wealth brought into the country by parties seeking investments, which did not, strictly speaking, come under the notice of the agent.

Average rate of wages in the district of Winnipeg agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners:	
Per day, without board	\$1 25	Without board	\$20 00
Per week and board	2 75	Female cooks	15 00
Female farm servants, with board	10 00	Laundresses	20 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 00	Female domestics	15 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board	2 00	General laborers, per day, without board*	1 00
Carpenters, per day, without board	1 50	Tailors, per week, without board	12 00
Smiths, per day, without board	1 50		

* Labor work not at all plentiful.

Average rate of wages in the district of Qu'Appelle agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners, with board	\$20 00 to \$30 00
Per month, without board ..	\$40 00 to \$50 00	Female cooks	\$20 00 to 40 00
Per month and board	25 00 35 00	Laundresses	20 00
Female farm servants, with board	10 00 20 00	Female domestics	12 00 16 00
Masons, per day, without board	3 00 4 00	General laborers, per day, without board	1 50 2 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board	3 00 4 00	Mill hands	2 00 2 25
Carpenters, per day, without board	2 00 3 00	Engine-drivers	3 00
Smiths, per day, without board ..	2 50	Saddlers	2 00
Wheelwrights, per day, without board	3 00	Bootmakers	2 00
		Tailors	2 00

BRANDON.

[From the report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Average rate of wages in the district of the Brandon agency in 1885.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Farm laborers:		Gardeners:	
Per week, without board.....	\$6 00 to \$12 00	With board.....	\$1 00 to \$2 00
Per week and board.....	4 00 8 00	Without board.....	1 50 2 50
Female farm servants, with board, per month.....	8 00 15 00	Female cooks, per month.....	15 00 30 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00 4 00	Lanndresses, per month.....	12 00 18 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	3 00 4 00	Female domestics, per month.....	8 00 15 00
Carpenters, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	General laborers, per day, without board.....	1 25 1 50
Smiths, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	Mill hands.....	1 50 2 50
Wheelwrights, per day, without board.....	2 00 3 00	Engine-drivers.....	2 50 3 50
		Saddlers.....	1 50 2 50
		Bootmakers.....	1 50 2 50
		Tailors.....	1 50 2 50

List of prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Flour.....per 100 lbs..	\$1 50 to \$2 50	Black worsted suits (men's)....	\$12 00 to \$30 00
Bacon.....per lb..	10 12	Tweed suits:	
Ham.....do..	10 15	Yonths'.....	8 50 15 00
Codfish.....do..	10 12	Boys'.....	6 50 13 00
Tea.....do..	25 50	Children's.....	3 50 9 00
Sugar.....do..	7 10	Tweed coats (men's).....	4 50 10 00
Pearl barley.....do..	7 7	Worsted coats (men's).....	9 00 15 00
Rice.....do..	7 7	Tweed coats (boys').....	3 50 8 00
Coal oil.....per gall..	35 40	Tweed pants (men's).....	3 00 6 50
Dried apples.....per lb..	8 10	Worsted pants (men's).....	4 00 8 00
Soap.....do..	5 10	Moleskin pants (men's).....	3 00 4 50
Currants.....do..	10 10	Tweed coats (boys').....	1 75 3 50
Raisins.....do..	10 15	Pants (boys').....	1 75 4 00
Sirup.....per 5-gal. keg..	2 50 15	Men's woollen shirts.....	1 00 4 00
Cheese.....per lb..	15 15	Men's cotton shirts.....	75 1 50
Coffee.....do..	35 50	Men's undershirts and drawers,	
Prunes.....do..	10 10	per suit.....	90 4 50
Salt.....per bbl..	2 50 25	Shoes:	
Butter.....per lb..	15 25	Men's.....	1 25 1 75
Eggs.....per doz..	1 00 25	Women's.....	1 15 2 25
Bread.....per 20 loaves..	1 00 7	Boots:	
Milk.....per qt..	5 7	Men's.....	2 50 5 00
Potatoes.....per 60 lbs..	35 40	Women's.....	2 25 5 00
Firewood.....per cord..	4 00 5 50	Rubbers:	
Coals.....per 2,000 lbs., soft..	8 50 8 50	Men's.....	75 1 25
Coals.....per 2,000 lbs., hard..	9 50 11 50	Women's.....	75 1 00
Tweed suits (men's).....	7 50 25 00		

Table giving price-list of lumber, &c., during past season of 1885.

Goods.	Prices.	Goods.	Prices.
Boards, D. S.:		Siding:	
No. 1 per 1,000 ft..	\$22 00	No. 1 per 1,000 ft..	\$35 00
No. 2 do.....	20 00	No. 2 do.....	25 00
No. 3 do.....	17 00	Shingles per 1,000.	2 75
Dimension pine do.....	22 00	Do do.....	3 50
Dimension spruce do.....	19 00	Do do.....	4 00
Flooring:		Laths do.....	4 00
No. 1 do.....	35 00	Doors each.....	\$2 00 to \$7 00
No. 2 do.....	25 00	Windows do.....	1 50 4 00
Ceiling:		Tarred paper per lb.	2 1/2
No. 1 do.....	35 00	Brown paper do.....	2 1/2
No. 2 do.....	25 00		

NOTE.—The amount of business done in this branch during the past season amounts to \$123,000.

List of retail prices of butchers' meat, poultry, &c.

Goods.	Prices.	Goods.	Prices.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Beef:		Pork—Continued.	
By side per pound..	4 to 8	Steak per pound..	10
Hind quarter do.....	9	Sausage do.....	10 to 12
Front quarter do.....	7	Lamb:	
Roast do.....	10 to 12 1/2	By carcass do.....	12 1/2
Boil do.....	7 to 10	Roast do.....	15
Corned do.....	8 to 10	Chop do.....	15
Beef, heart and tongue each..	12 1/2		
Mutton:		Poultry.	
By carcass per pound..	10 to 12	Turkeys per pound..	15 to 20
Roast do.....	12 1/2 to 15	Geese do.....	15
Chop do.....	15	Ducks do.....	15
Pork:		Chickens do.....	10
By carcass do.....	5		
Roast do.....	8		

Table giving price-lists of agricultural implements, for the year ending December 31, 1885

Goods.	Prices.	Goods.	Prices.
Binders:		Plows—Continued.	
5-foot cut do.....	\$215 00	Gang plows do.....	\$100 00
6-foot cut do.....	225 00	Sulky plows do.....	65 00
7-foot cut do.....	235 00	Rakes:	
Binding material:		Brantford do.....	25 00
Wire per pound..	12	Sharp's do.....	30 00
Cord do.....	16 1/2	Seeders:	
Harrows:		12-hoe do.....	70 00
Iron do.....	16 00	14-hoe do.....	80 00
Disk do.....	40 00	Thrashers:	
Mowers:		Minimum, horse-power	630 00
Toronto do.....	80 00	Minimum, steam-power (14-H.)	1,400 00
Maesey do.....	75 00	Minimum, steam-power (12-H.)	1,350 00
Plows:		Wagons do.....	60 00 to 75 00
12-inch breaker do.....	18 00	Fanning mills do.....	30 00 to 40 00
14-inch breaker do.....	20 00	Sleighs do.....	25 00 to 30 00
Steel beam stubble do.....	19 00	Cutters do.....	60 00
Wood beam stubble do.....	17 00	Grain crushers do.....	50 00 to 65 00

The amount of business done during the past season in this (Brandon) district is about \$350,000.

Statement of the municipality of Rhineland. (Mennonite.)

Ward.	Cultivated land.	Total land.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total property.	Statute labor days.
No. 1	4,514	22,040	\$98,450	\$6,392	\$104,842	262
No. 2	6,404	29,840	144,925	12,245	157,170	373
No. 3	6,848	30,720	142,900	11,827	154,727	370
No. 4	2,816	20,480	87,765	2,440	90,205	239
No. 5	3,454	33,640	102,550	3,637	106,177	259
No. 6	727	13,600	46,035	35	46,070	112
					4,605	114
Total	24,763	140,320	622,685	36,566	659,251	1,739
Municipality of Douglas	21,826	108,940				
Grand total	46,589	249,260	622,685	36,566	659,251	1,739

Ward.	Population.					Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
	Males.		Females.		Total.					
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.						
No. 1	100	203	101	155	559	51	554	65	323	320
No. 2	153	325	156	291	925	43	744	118	608	461
No. 3	145	307	150	261	963	33	509	46	692	414
No. 4	88	123	88	123	427	26	361	44	255	176
No. 5	90	165	90	132	477	77	423	29	411	207
No. 6	24	44	24	16	103	50	69	2	63	24
	93	139	93	89	414	79	289	30	210	121
Total	693	1,806	702	1,072	3,773	491	3,249	324	2,558	1,723
Municipality of Douglas		1,355		1,254	2,610	620	1,058	575	1,620	1,174
Grand total	693	2,662	702	2,326	6,383	1,111	4,307	899	4,178	2,897

IMMIGRATION.

[From report of the minister of agriculture, 1885.]

Arrivals of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1877 to 1885, inclusive.

Direction.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Via the St. Lawrence	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,035
Via Suspension Bridge	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179	63,119	27,511
Via inland ports							36,045	15,627	10,533
Maritime province ports (8,463), including Portland (1,349), Boston (896), and New York (995) direct	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,896	18,426	14,721	12,130	9,693
British Columbia					5,715	13,927	9,000	9,000	8,023
Entered at custom-houses with settlers' goods	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911	131,405	72,795
Total	11,733	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	84,987	35,191	32,301
Total	85,285	40,082	61,052	85,050	117,016	193,150	206,898	166,596	105,096

* It may be explained that this item of 10,533 is composed as follows: From United States by Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 7,245; American arrivals at various agencies, 1,343; arrivals at Prescott, 530; Port Arthur, 1,415.

Arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1885, inclusive.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1854	53,180	1870	44,475
1855	21,274	1871	37,699
1856	22,439	1872	34,743
1857	32,097	1873	36,961
1858	12,810	1874	22,994
1859	8,778	1875	16,698
1860	10,150	1876	10,961
1861	19,923	1877	7,743
1862	22,176	1878	10,285
1863	19,419	1879	17,351
1864	19,147	1880	24,997
1865	21,355	1881	20,225
1866	28,648	1882	44,859
1867	30,757	1883	45,966
1868	34,309	1884	31,329
1869	43,114	1885	17,693

Immigrants arrived during the last seven years, reported by the agents of the department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada.

Where.	1870.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
At Quebec	11,017	14,359	15,614	21,032	26,084	25,490	15,194
Suspension Bridge	7,565	5,770	5,466	5,779	7,247	8,049	4,412
Halifax, Nova Scotia	3,480	2,265	948	1,431	7,484	6,157	5,682
St. John, New Brunswick		90	36	564	29	1,035	1,665
Portland, Me		124	348	4,369			
Montreal via Boston and New York				8,424	4,455	8,245	2,419
Manitoba and Northwest, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old provinces, viz, Emerson (3,189), Gretna (4,056) via Port Arthur (1,415)*	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,525	21,019	12,657	8,689
British Columbia				12,862	9,000	9,000	8,623
<i>From United States.</i>							
At Algoma					6,185		
Coaticook				900	479	553	
Ottawa			291	215			
Toronto			171	1,269			
Kingston			56	70	1,588	1,386	1,343
London			185	464			
Prescott					876	1,061	530
North of Lake Superior					4,250		
Reported with settlers' goods by custom-houses	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637	68,633	46,868
	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,937	35,191	32,301
Total settlers	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624	103,824	79,169

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the Northwest in 1885 was 21,946, ascertained as follows: Reported at Emerson, 8,298; Gretna, 8,120; Port Arthur, 5,528. The nationalities were as follows: From Europe, 3,821; from Canada, 9,455; from United States, 8,669. Of the total number, 21,946, deduct those reported to have gone out via Emerson and Gretna, 14,706, making total settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest, 7,240. We may safely add to the above, 500, as coming in across the frontier, west of Gretna.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various agents may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises, as in previous years, from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported, although not counted in summing up the year's operations. The figures above are those given by the agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was a decrease this year in arrivals at Quebec of 14,499; there was also a decrease at the Suspension Bridge of 35,229; but there has been a general falling off in emigration from Great Britain and Europe to all other countries as well as to Canada.

Immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1885, inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the custom-houses, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere.

Years.	Passengers for United States.	Settlers in Canada.		Years.	Passengers for United States.	Settlers in Canada.	
		Omitting via customs.	Including via customs.			Omitting via customs.	Including via customs.
1866.....	41,704	10,091	.....	1876.....	10,916	14,499	25,633
1867.....	47,212	14,666	.....	1877.....	5,640	15,323	27,082
1868.....	58,683	12,765	.....	1878.....	11,226	18,372	20,807
1869.....	57,202	18,630	.....	1879.....	20,560	30,717	40,492
1870.....	44,313	24,706	.....	1880.....	47,112	27,544	38,505
1871.....	37,949	27,773	.....	1881.....	69,025	32,587	47,991
1872.....	52,608	36,578	.....	1882.....	80,692	81,904	112,458
1873*.....	49,050	41,079	50,050	1883.....	72,274	98,637	133,624
1874.....	40,649	25,263	39,373	1884.....	62,773	68,633	103,824
1875.....	9,214	19,243	27,382	1885.....	25,927	46,868	79,169

* Prior to this date customs returns not made separate.

Origins of immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the port of Quebec, from 1878 to 1885, as reported at that port.

Nationalities.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
English.....	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511
Irish.....	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,107
Scotch.....	1,077	1,448	2,675	2,800	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099
Germans.....	238	349	307	530	1,024	1,434	1,237	510
Scandinavians.....	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279	4,763	3,451	1,489
French and Belgians.....	1,155	149	27	104	50	306	150	104
Other origins.....	154	33	3	45	*30	.....	35	.....
Icelanders.....	418	6	71	118	129	1,413	88	98
Mennonites.....	323	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russians.....	.....	200	70	22	270	56	322	50
Jews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Austrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	18
Boenians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total.....	10,295	17,251	24,097	30,288	44,850	45,966	31,529	17,030

*Austrians.

Trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the port of Quebec, 1878 to 1885.

Occupation.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farmers.....	283	340	589	310	3,286	3,295	2,669	1,061
Laborers.....	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449
Mechanics.....	897	923	903	830	1,420	1,872	1,911	886
Clerks and traders.....	26	12	54	12	17	29	13	26
Professional men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,045	8,411	11,730	14,542	21,852	19,449	13,792	7,423

Immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the last five years.

Under auspices of—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Earl of Shaftesbury			25		25
Miss Bilborough	97	70	189		
Miss Macpherson	98	204	197	172	187
Mr. Middlemore	61	74	125	148	29
Miss Eye	117	121	159	169	128
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart	89			226	25
Children's Home, London		89			
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool	85	44			
Industrial School, Liverpool					4
South Dublin Union	87	83			
Rev. Mr. Stevenson	44		42	77	
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool		30	100	122	176
Mrs. Birt	70	120	108	230	22
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow				208	202
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton		41			63
Old Castle Union	9				
Cardinal Manning, Dublin	88	72	62	56	45
Carriok Shannon Union	8				
Boys' Agricultural School, London	6				
Friends' Mission, Dublin	6				
Protestant Orphans Societies, Dublin					3
Mr. Meredith, London	13				
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham		2			
Rev. Mr. Wood, London		11			
Mrs. Cadle, of Kent		18			
Lord A. Douglas		40		25	15
Tralee Convent		13			
Dr. Barnardo, London		56	172	206	400
Mohill Union, Leitrim		10			
Prescott Board Guardians, Liverpool			28	45	
Boys' Refuge, London				40	90
Boys' Home, Southwark, London				52	90
Colonization Fund, Mr. J. F. Boyd, London				50	
Redhill Reformatory					7
Feltham Reformatory					25
Mr. Whitewill, Bristol					14
Waifs and Strays Association, London					7
D. Shea, Birkdale					6
Total	727	1,048	1,218	2,011	1,746

The immigrants by sea arrived only by steamers, sailing vessels being no longer used for immigrant transport. The average time of the Allan mail steamers from Liverpool was 10½ days, and from Londonderry, 9½ days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11½, and from Belfast, 10½ days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, 15 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11½ days; Bristol Line from Bristol, 12½ days.

The immigration of 1885, although marked by diminution of numbers as compared with previous years, was still relatively large. The immigrants who came were of a good class. Those who sought for land or improved farms found them, and all those who came to seek for work were employed, the demand for farm laborers and female domestic servants not having been satisfied. The breaking out of disturbances in the Northwest, of which the most exaggerated and sensational reports were published, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, had a very serious effect in hindering the immigration movement. And this was particularly the case as these disturbances took place just at the time the booking season for immigrants was about to begin, and lasted during the whole of the active or spring season. The effect thus produced was disastrous to the immigration interests of Canada, as a whole, and was not by any means confined to those of the Northwest. A further cause of hindrance to immigration to Canada arose from a war of rates in the United States transportation interests, making during the greater part of the season a much cheaper immigrant rate from Liverpool to Chicago than it was possible to obtain by the Canadian routes. The general prevailing inactivity of industries and commerce on both sides of the Atlantic, also exercised a depressing influence on the activity of the immigration to this continent. The position of Canada, however, was well maintained in comparison with the United States, a fact which is proved by the large number of immigrants coming to Canada from the United States, as evidenced by entries of settlers' goods at the custom-houses. The report of the high commissioner and those of the agents acting under his directions, published in the appendices herewith, afford a clear view of what may be called the European emigration markets, from which the Dominion of Canada draws its annual supplies.

It is proper to report formally that the services of Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner for Canada, in London, have been most valuable in directing and guiding the immigration operations relating to Canada during the past year. I also concur with him in his appreciation of the value of the services of his able staff of assistants, the Dominion agents in the United Kingdom.

The later correspondence leads me to take a hopeful view of the prospects of immigration to Canada during the year 1886. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean in the early summer of 1886 cannot fail to be an important stimulus in attracting immigration to the vast fertile areas of the Canadian Northwest and to the great undeveloped resources of the Pacific seaboard province of the Dominion, British Columbia.

Although the immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was not nearly as large as it was confidently believed it would be, before the disturbing causes to which I have referred came into operation, it was marked by a hopeful feature, viz, the commencement of colonies of Germans, Scandinavians, Icelanders, and Hungarians on nominal reserves, which, although not exclusive of any other entries, have yet been found sufficient to furnish centers for infant colonies of the nationalities referred to, and which, there is reason to believe, will be greatly strengthened during the coming season, the population of mixed European races being thus promoted.

The number of immigrants who came to Canada under the assisted or cheapened passage arrangement was very small in relation to the total number of immigrants, and was confined to the classes of female domestic servants, agricultural laborers, and families of agricultural laborers. It is, perhaps, better to explain more particularly in relation to this kind of passage that the immigrant pays the whole of it himself at the rate advertised, the arrangement being that under an agreement between the department and the steamship companies a cheaper ticket is furnished, and this ticket can only be obtained by the formality of a specified declaration of the immigrant himself as to his calling and where he has worked, supported by a certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion.

The total number of those who availed themselves of this cheapened ticket during the calendar year was 6,694 adults and 1,125 children, making in all 7,819 out of a total immigration of 79,169, and the net cost (out of a total of \$310,271.67 for immigration) after deducting commissions, which are included in the item as it appears in the accounts, was \$24,398.89; the charge including commissions being \$36,748.33; the commissions really representing salaries of agents who worked for the department in distributing publications and circulars, and otherwise advertising the attractions offered by Canada as a field for settlement.

This cheapened passage has been found particularly useful in the cases of families of agricultural laborers, whose services are in such decided demand, and whose earnings in the mother country would not, otherwise, at all allow them to emigrate. This passage has also been found useful in affording a differential rate to Canada, as compared with New York, the attractions of which, as a route and field for emigrants, have been so much advertised.

Cheapened or assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural laborers, families of agricultural laborers, and female domestic servants only, at rates varying from £2 10s. to £3. There is, however, a prospect that the rates will be somewhat increased during the coming year.

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, gives the total arrivals for 1885 at that port as 17,030, showing a decrease from the previous year of 14,499 souls. The usual detailed statements of nationalities, destination, and occupation will be found in his report. The immigrants of the season were of the usual classes, and all landed in a healthy condition. Those destined for Manitoba and the Northwest were of a superior class, and generally possessed of means. He further reports many families going to join friends who had come out and settled last season. There was a large demand for farm hands and female domestic servants from all quarters.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, gives a number of statements in his report descriptive of the immigrants who arrived there via the United States, in addition to those entering his agency via the St. Lawrence. He states that 3,230 reached Montreal from United States sea-ports direct, viz, Portland, Boston, and New York, with a capital amounting to \$327,800.

Mr. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, reports 1,297 immigrants arriving at his agency, with a capital amounting to \$33,800. Mr. Wills speaks highly of the Germans and Scandinavians who arrived during the year.

Mr. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports 1,297 immigrants arriving there. They were of a superior class, and the amount of capital brought in by them was \$45,663. The demand for farm laborers and female servants was far in excess of the supply.

Mr. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports the total arrivals at his agency as 8,304, of whom 1,313 proceeded to Manitoba, and 1,825 passed through to the Western States. The class of arrivals was superior to those of former years, most of them

having means to pay their way to their destinations. The amount of capital with effects brought in by them was \$215,100.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, gives very exhaustive tables, showing all details connected with his agency, and some valuable information is also furnished by him respecting the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Hamilton district. He reports considerable decrease in immigrants passing through his agency to the Western States. The amount of capital brought into his district by immigrants during the year was \$510,445.

Mr. A. G. Smith, the agent at London, reports the total arrivals there during the year as 1,150, and states that the demand for agricultural laborers was greatly in excess of the supply. The class of immigrants that arrived was very good, and the capital brought in by them, as far as he can ascertain, was \$55,145.

Mr. Clay, the agent at Halifax, reports the total immigration at his agency for the year as 4,427. A large number settled in Nova Scotia, either purchasing or renting partly cleared farms. He reports the occurrence of sickness during the year, but nothing of a serious or contagious nature. The amount of capital brought by immigrants landing at Halifax was \$281,595.

Mr. Gardner, the agent at St. John, reports 325 immigrants at his agency, who brought, in cash and effects, \$3,630.

Mr. Tétu, the agent at Emerson, gives tables showing the arrivals, both at Emerson and Gretna, during the year as 8,298 at the former, and 1,921 at the latter. He also enumerates those who left the province, this emigration being attributable to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He reports the settlements in his district as prosperous, referring specially to the Mennonites, and he gives some interesting statistics respecting the wheat trade of Manitoba.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, the agent at Winnipeg, gives a number of tables respecting the work of his agency during the past year, and refers to the various colonies that have been started in his district during that period, special attention being called to the Hungarian element, the pioneers of which were located under Count d'Esté-hazy's auspices.

Mr. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, reports a decrease in the arrivals at his station *en route* for Manitoba and the Northwest. This diminution he attributes to the exaggerated reports circulated amongst European immigrants of the troubles in the Northwest. He reports a fair demand for labor at his agency, the mining industry in the adjoining locality employing a large number of hands. He reports a noticeable improvement each year in the class of immigrants going to the Northwest.

Mr. A. J. Baker, the agent at Qu'Appelle, reports 169 immigrants passing through his hands, and attributes the falling off to the troubles in the Northwest, deterring many from coming in. He reports a thriving settlement established at Balgona during the past year, the settlers being well satisfied with the country and their future prospects. He draws attention to the advisability of mixed farming.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the agent at Brandon, reports a smaller number of arrivals there than in former years, attributable to the reports of the Indians and half-breed rising in the Northwest at the season when immigrants were preparing to leave the old world. He reports Lady Cathcart's colony as flourishing, and the settlers perfectly content. They have adopted the plan of mixed farming. Mr. Bennett refers to the large amount of wheat brought into Brandon, the average price of which he puts at 53 cents. Another fact referred to by him is the successful wintering, in the open air, of horses and cattle. He states the demand for farm laborers as being greatly in excess of the supply.

Mr. John Jessop, agent at Victoria, B. C., reports the increase to that province, during the year, as 10,000, and the value of effects brought in he places at \$93,111. He reports on the agricultural progress of the province and the labor supply.

Mr. Lalime, the agent for Canadian repatriation at Worcester, Mass., reports that the troubles in the Northwest last spring compelled him to abandon the plan that he had made for a large repatriation, and that it was not till the end of the summer possible for him to resume his labors. However, he succeeded in colonizing 250 settlers, principally heads of families, a number of whom were possessed of the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Ibbottson, agent at Sherbrooke, reports the class of immigrants arriving there as very good, and having with them sufficient means to purchase a number of farms.

Mr. Dyson, who is employed to look after immigrants arriving at Richmond, Quebec, reports attending to 51, all of whom were desirable subjects for settlement, and some of whom purchased farms in that vicinity.

Mr. Dewart, reporting from the northern part of New York State, represents that the scarcity of work during the past season in most lines of trade prevented Canadians from flocking thither, and that United States mechanics, whose families resided in that country, came over to work in Canada all summer. He pronounces the emigration from Canada practically at an end.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who looks after immigrants arriving at Prescott, reports 560 as passing through his hands; 367 of them were *en route* for Manitoba, the remainder being distributed by him in the neighboring counties. The majority of these were United States citizens and European immigrants who had landed in New York, and gradually worked their way to the frontier, with a view of again reaching British possessions.

Mr. John Sumner, who travels with immigrants from the place of their debarkation, reports the immigrants as of a superior class, and that the discouragement of mechanics and clerks from coming to Canada has tended to keep immigration in a more healthy state. He reports railway facilities and refreshments as being good.

Mr. Kellam, joint traveling agent with Mr. Sumner, reports the immigrants as of a superior class. He reports the railway service all that could be desired, and the refreshments as giving satisfaction.

Mr. Robert Pearce, of Bristol, England, representing an influential class of West England agriculturists, came out last summer at his own expense to ascertain by personal observation what inducements Canada affords to the emigrating class. He visited Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest, the two latter especially claiming his attention. The report made by him of his observations contains a great deal of practical information suitable for the class he represented.

Mr. W. S. Abel, correspondent of the German Press, also visited the Northwest for the purpose of ascertaining its advantages compared with those of the Western States and Territories, previously visited by him, as a field for German settlement. His report is a synopsis of a series of letters sent by him for publication in Germany.

Mr. James Biggar, who visited Canada as a tenant farmer delegate in 1879, visited it again this year, stating as his reason that during his former visit he had not been able to devote as much time to Ontario as its importance required. An interesting account is given by him of his observations.

Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy, who has been engaged in the settlement of a Hungarian colony in the Northwest, gives an interesting account of his movements, and the actions of Mr. Zboray, acting under him, in forming this colony, and the latter states that next season the movement of Hungarian immigration will be of much larger proportions, as the date of its inception and the lateness of the season prevented many Hungarians from following the pioneers of the movement.

Total expenditure of the department, by calendar years, for the service of immigration and quarantine, from 1879 to 1885, inclusive.

Agencies.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
IMMIGRATION.							
Quebec agency.....	\$54,947 42	\$55,790 51	\$9,088 59	\$11,763 80	\$12,465 70	\$11,933 58	\$13,920 14
Montreal agency.....	7,696 25	7,106 84	8,140 56	4,825 00	5,830 76	4,798 40	5,065 53
Sherbrooke agency.....							
Ottawa agency.....	2,732 25	2,985 24	2,883 51	3,658 01	3,545 96	2,985 08	3,184 32
Kingston agency.....	2,014 59	2,122 61	2,153 44	2,847 43	2,488 29	2,322 71	2,691 73
Toronto agency.....	3,504 71	3,185 85	3,865 45	4,157 03	4,699 94	4,376 05	4,657 47
Hamilton agency.....	1,834 36	2,037 90	2,061 02	2,796 23	2,331 98	2,882 32	2,891 07
London, Ont., agency.....	1,564 18	1,587 98	1,358 62	1,700 99	1,906 72	1,913 90	2,246 13
Halifax, N. S., agency.....	19,833 96	2,159 70	2,326 81	2,635 76	4,565 85	3,894 60	5,586 11
St. John, N. B., agency.....	1,000 00	1,318 40	1,142 82	1,304 03	1,814 53	1,835 28	2,420 09
Northwest agencies:							
Winnipeg.....	3,253 38	2,889 73	2,811 45	7,968 46	8,306 16	8,707 75	5,791 09
Icelandic settlement.....	2,088 57	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,309 20	900 00	
Dufferin (now Emerson).....	2,305 45	2,753 22	2,815 73	3,248 83	3,369 19	2,991 04	3,854 49
Brandon.....				3,645 18	5,122 61	4,048 14	3,843 41
Qu'Appelle.....					1,591 00	1,774 28	1,618 70
Special agents with immigrants on Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railroads.....	2,707 91	3,809 68	3,454 34	3,335 40	3,325 00	3,565 70	3,685 59
Portland agency (closed).....							
Chicago agency (closed).....		400 00	801 65	600 00	123 50		
Detroit agency (closed).....	460 00						
Saint Paul agency (closed).....		1,441 00					
Worcester agency.....	2,164 37	3,056 56	2,608 16	2,287 70	2,996 85	2,511 00	2,617 37
Duluth agency (including Port Arthur).....	4,737 20	5,066 24	4,974 39	6,633 54	3,378 97	2,968 96	2,479 46
Victoria, B. C., agency.....						1,069 80	1,059 61
Icelandic loan (for provisions and other supplies, advanced on mortgage security under Dominion lands acts, to be refunded).....							
Canadian colonization.....	2,124 75	2,172 84	4,068 57	3,356 93	7,498 16	11,711 05	5,882 36
Mennonite expenses.....	641 73	117 00					

Total expenditure of the department, by calendar years, for the service of immigration and quarantine, from 1879 to 1885, inclusive—Continued.

Agencies.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
IMMIGRATION—continued.							
General immigration expenditure, including bonuses and assisted steamship passages, immigration publications, and (since 1881) inland transport.....	\$53,978 08	\$80,500 40	\$29,401 47	\$248,841 66	\$299,256 03	\$293,408 50	\$170,638 88
British agencies' salaries and expenditures.....	29,117 92	23,636 23	22,247 01	36,745 69	54,825 33	61,234 39	65,699 17
Women's Protective Immigration Society.....				1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	198,766 97	205,852 56	206,853 19	348,346 29	431,171 60	432,822 18	310,271 67
Less amount of refunds for transport, &c.....	13,622 11	24,319 89	673 38	1,803 65	10,409 71	1,324 42	
	185,144 86						
Paid in 1879, but belonging to 1878.....	8,801 70						
Total.....	176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,542 74	420,761 89	431,497 76	310,271 67
Vote of Parliament in aid of the provinces for encouragement of immigration.....		\$10,000 00					
QUARANTINE.							
Grosse Ile quarantine.....	9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28	15,733 72	10,996 96
Halifax quarantine.....	2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,989 34	2,622 02	2,639 04	2,910 89
St. John, N. B., quarantine.....	1,979 32	1,318 40	1,906 15	1,960 75	1,994 79	2,124 44	2,103 54
Inspecting physician, Quebec.....	1,524 96	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50	1,450 00	1,600 00	1,799 13
Pictou quarantine.....	700 00	1,100 65	731 00	727 26	696 21	953 25	696 25
Sydney.....				416 65	1,088 48	2,101 63	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	805 00	915 85	849 23	1,042 49	926 71	994 92	783 43
Victoria, B. C.....						834 27	1,419 49
Public health (including cattle quarantines).....	3,197 69	16,785 23	17,106 99	26,920 69	35,844 03	45,635 14	\$37,283 00
Tracadie lazaretto.....		656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,022 31	3,400 00	3,151 81
Pictou cattle disease.....				12,723 13	8,351 98	1,676 56	1,834 93
Total.....	20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44	69,850 94	59,633 96	76,669 52	64,692 63
Less amount of refunds.....				2,455 51	887 13	1,330 15	2,091 71
Total.....				57,395 43	58,746 85	75,339 37	62,600 94

*Including Intercolonial Railroad transport. †To recoup immigration expenditure in New Brunswick. ‡Inland transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec agency, as formerly. §Sheep scab, \$11,646.20; public health, \$12,453.60; Winnipeg hospital, \$11,940, and St. Boniface hospital, \$1,243.80. ||Includes repatriation, \$1,163.75.

Classified summary of the immigration expenditure during the calendar year 1885.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Canadian agencies.....	\$61,909 35	General expenditure, viz.—Cont'd.	
London office:		Commission on children.....	\$3,063 09
Staff.....	7,223 33	British Columbia bonus.....	500 00
Agencies.....	21,890 42	Repatriation.....	2,617 37
General expenditure.....	35,936 42	Meals supplied to immigrants.....	10,430 26
		Ocean mail clerks.....	800 00
	65,050 17	Delegates' expenses.....	3,759 49
Women's Protective Society.....	1,000 00	Traveling agents.....	3,685 50
General expenditure, viz:		Special agents.....	1,907 89
Printing.....	55,641 06	Special services.....	5,833 82
Paper.....	19,381 74	Colonization.....	5,322 35
Inland transport.....	\$2,501 23		182,312 15
Assisted passage and commission.....	36,748 33	Total immigration expenditure.....	310,271 67

*This amount is largely composed of arrears due in 1881, amounting to \$10,851.76, and \$15,889.89 due to Intercolonial Railroad from November, 1883, to April, 1885. The actual cost of inland transport during 1885, was \$5,759.58.

Customs arrivals.

Province.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Other countries.	Total.	Value.
1884.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Quebec.....	461	153	82	63	657	18,532	641	20,579	\$379,301 50
New Brunswick.....	108	40	17	1	101	509	22	798	30,511 66
Nova Scotia.....	176	3	52	10	82	541	15	879	30,422 75
Ontario.....	1,834	68	52	552	1,945	6,686	514	12,101	564,301 56
Manitoba.....	225	35	71	31	101	143	42	648	45,543 00
Prince Edward Island.....	43	8	36	.....	4	94	1	186	4,983 00
British Columbia*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,191	1,085,563 41
1885.									
Quebec.....	527	248	113	85	523	15,324	1,334	18,154	391,787 50
New Brunswick.....	137	15	32	.....	147	608	53	992	37,920 44
Nova Scotia.....	203	16	47	8	87	553	38	952	32,871 00
Ontario.....	1,558	518	366	394	2,103	5,319	425	10,478	509,076 42
Manitoba.....	162	11	30	16	72	220	68	579	50,344 10
Prince Edward Island.....	43	10	22	1	18	100	15	209	4,013 00
British Columbia*.....	319	41	63	60	254	142	58	937	50,312 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,301	1,085,274 45

* The customs returns for British Columbia, appearing in the report of the agent for Victoria, British Columbia, are omitted here, to avoid duplication.

Immigrants, by nationalities, with customs returns.

Province.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Other countries.	Total.
Quebec.....	527	248	113	85	523	15,324	1,334	18,154
New Brunswick.....	137	15	32	.....	147	608	53	992
Nova Scotia.....	203	16	47	8	87	553	38	952
Ontario.....	1,353	518	366	394	2,103	5,319	425	10,478
Manitoba.....	162	11	30	16	72	220	68	579
Prince Edward Island.....	43	10	22	1	18	100	15	209
British Columbia.....	319	41	63	60	254	142	58	937
Total.....	2,744	850	673	564	3,204	22,266	1,991	32,301

The number of arrivals in the above table, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown :

Years.	Customs arrivals.	Years.	Customs arrivals.
1873.....	8,971	1880.....	10,961
1874.....	14,110	1881.....	15,404
1875.....	8,139	1882.....	30,554
1876.....	11,134	1883.....	34,967
1877.....	11,759	1884.....	85,191
1878.....	11,435	1885.....	32,301
1879.....	9,775		

This statement does not take into account the considerable numbers of persons who have come across the frontier of whom it has not been possible to obtain any record. This movement has been stimulated by the greater depression which has been known to prevail in the United States than in the Dominion.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants, entered at the custom-houses as settlers' goods, amounted, in 1882, to \$925,612, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to \$1,085,564 in 1884, and to \$1,085,274 in 1885.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants during the year.

Ports.	1884.	1885.
Halifax	\$142,548 00	\$232,896 00
St. John	42,894 00	2,420 00
Montreal via United States ports	204,100 00	227,800 00
Castrook	15,250 00	
Ottawa	45,000 00	32,800 00
Kingston	62,188 00	45,063 00
Toronto	*222,050 00	†215,100 00
Hamilton	722,205 00	519,445 00
London	135,496 00	85,145 00
British Columbia; effects	91,004 00	28,111 00
Winnipeg	1,958,275 00	1,453,000 00
Total	3,729,867 00	3,058,822 00
Money brought in 1885 by other arrivals reported at customs and not going through the agencies, viz:		
Reported at agencies	3,729,868 00	3,058,592 00
Reported at customs	1,085,564 00	1,085,274 00
In all	4,814,872 00	4,143,866 00

*Cash, \$122,900; effects, \$94,050.

†Cash, \$127,400; effects, \$87,700.

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken to the Northwest by immigrants during the past year, of which, however, it was impossible to obtain an accurate record.

Value of cash and effects reported as brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1875	\$1,344,573	1881	4,198,225
1876	686,205	1882	3,171,561
1877	632,289	1883	2,724,881
1878	1,202,563	1884	4,814,872
1879	1,152,612	1885	4,143,866
1880	1,295,565		

Comparison of the results of operations of the department in 1884 and 1885, as respects immigration.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the customs)	108,324	73,109
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained	\$4,814,872 00	\$4,143,866 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism	431,497,76	310,271 00
Per capita cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the customs)	6,28	6 00
Per capita cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the customs)	4 15	3 00

Per capita cost of settlers since 1875.

Years.	Settlers, not including customs.		Settlers, including customs.	
	Number.	Per capita.	Number.	Per capita.
1875.....	19,243	\$14 00	27,382	\$10 83
1876.....	14,490	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877.....	15,223	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878.....	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879.....	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880.....	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881.....	32,587	6 32	47,991	4 30
1882.....	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883.....	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884.....	68,633	6 62	103,824	4 15
1885.....	46,868	0 28	79,160	3 92

The operations of the department have been carried on with a view to as rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the immigration service.

REPORT ON HUNGARIAN COLONIZATION.

[Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy.]

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *June 25, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following results of my visit to the Northwest Territories in the interest of Hungarian colonization. I have been strongly prevailed upon by the honorables the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories at Regina, and also by the authorities of the land offices of the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba and Northwestern Railways, Winnipeg, to commence the settlement by locating the first colonists not too far to the west, but within easier reach of the two railroads and of the markets of the capital of Manitoba. Accordingly, the lands known as the Qu'Appelle Valley were suggested to us as being most suitable for that purpose. Acting upon the counsel of these authorities, I have, in company and with the aid of my countryman, Mr. Géze St. de Döry, carefully examined the soil and all the natural resources coming within our observation during our tour of inspection, which extended over seven days, of which four were spent in camp, and devoted to the examination of the lands of the Qu'Appelle Valley. After what we have seen we have come to the conclusion that these lands are without any doubt admirably suited for the establishment thereon of agricultural colonies. We can, therefore, conscientiously recommend this and the land immediately adjoining it to the northeast to our people for the purpose of locating there prosperous homes for their families, by availing themselves immediately of the favorable terms held out in this connection by your Government.

LAND WITHIN THE GRANT TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The land inspected is situated as follows: Townships 19 and 19a N., range 5 west second principal meridian; townships 19 and 19a N., range 4 west second principal meridian; townships 19a and 19 N., range 3 west second principal meridian; townships 19 and 19a N., range 2 west second principal meridian; townships 19, 19a, and 18 N., range 1 west second principal meridian; townships 18 and 17 N., range 2 west second principal meridian; township 17 N., range 1 west second principal meridian.

We have selected these lands, and also the following, being within the grant to the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway: Townships 21 and 22, range 31 west first principal meridian; townships 21 and 22, range 32 west first principal meridian.

I consider these lands well adapted for the settlement of a Hungarian colony, and find both these railroad companies willing to exchange the odd-numbered sections in the blocks for even-numbered sections in the adjoining townships.

I would respectfully urge upon the Government that prompt action be taken to give effect to this proposed exchange, so that the progress of the settlement may not be retarded, more especially in the case of the land selected within the grant to the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, for the reason hereafter mentioned, that the first settlement will be on this land.

I have already, on a previous occasion, submitted to the Government at Ottawa the advantages arising to the Hungarian settlers from their being located together, and thereby preventing an encroachment on their lands by others; and I would now further request that the school lands, and the Hudson Bay Company's lands within the selected blocks, may be arranged for in some manner which will secure them to the colony as homestead lands.

I have the honor also to report that Mr. Géze St. de Döry is now making a selection in Pennsylvania of 200 families who have some means, and who will form the nucleus of the colony, viz, 100 on the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and 100 on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway lands, as before mentioned, and who will proceed without delay to Winnipeg, under the guidance of Mr. de Döry, who will take up his land and residence, with 100 families, on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway land, and I will take up my residence with the other 100 families on the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway; it being our intention that they should arrive in time to see the country in its best garb, and to build their huts and lay in fuel and hay before the cold weather sets in. My reason for placing a batch of 100 settlers with Mr. de Döry on the lands of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway are as follows:

(1) I am satisfied that nature has provided a greater quantity of timber for building purposes on these lands and more abundance of water than I have noticed elsewhere.

(2) The railroad company has offered to give immediate employment on the extension of their road to fifty of the settlers, provided that they will at once take up their homesteads and by proxy meet the settlement conditions of the Government.

(3) These lands will at no very distant period be more accessible to railroad facilities by avoiding the steep approaches of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Meantime arrangements have been made, pending the approval of these reserves by the Government, to send out a survey from the land office of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, to select a suitable site for the village and lay out a trail from Redpath post-office to the colony, so that no delay to this important project should bar the way to its completion.

I shall strongly urge on the Hungarians settling under my auspices not to take more land than the 160 acres of homestead, and that they shall waive their claims to all pre-emption; and in cases where they will not accede to these terms, they must take their pre-emptions outside of the colony; it being a question of life with the settlement that the people should put all their available means in the development of their homesteads, rather than spending it on lands which they will not utilize for years to come.

In cases where lands in the blocks specified are open to cancellation, I would request that they may be dealt with in the same way as to the rest of the unoccupied lands.

As the season is late, and as much has yet to be done in this connection, I would earnestly urge upon the Government to decide upon the matter herein submitted at the earliest possible moment, as the successful realization of this important scheme depends now entirely upon their favorable consideration and prompt approval.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

The Hon. the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, *Ottawa.*

FORDHAM, N. Y., *October 16, 1885.*

SIR: I am in receipt from Mr. Theodore Zboray, at Hazleton, Pa., of his report, in the Hungarian language, which I have now the honor to submit herewith, together with a translation of the same in the English language, for the information and favorable consideration of the honorable the minister of agriculture of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

The Hon. MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, *Ottawa.*

[Translation from the original Hungarian.]

Report of Theodore Zboray, residing at Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, United States, as agent of the colony of Hungarians now settling on lands in the West and Northwest Territories, under the auspices of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, being an account of his labors performed from the 26th of August to the 2d of October, 1885.

With the sanction of the Government of the Dominion of Canada a movement was inaugurated in the State of Pennsylvania, that had the effect of inducing, among a

large number of Hungarians, about thirty-eight families to proceed to the Northwest Territories of Canada, and they were named the pioneers of this emigration. They left Hazleton, Pa., on the 30th of July, under the leadership of Géze Döry, and on their arrival at Winnipeg, Manitoba, were received by the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad, and located on homesteads situated about 18 miles from the town of Minnedosa; the second detachment of Hungarian emigrants, numbering twelve families, under the guidance of Ladislaus Zboray, started also from Hazleton on the 4th of August, and upon their arrival in the Northwest immediately joined the pioneer settlers at Minnedosa. Encouraged by the example thus given by their comrades, and moved by a strong desire to become, at the earliest possible moment, possessors of the 160 acres of Government land granted *free* to each settler, the Hungarians of Pennsylvania, without fear of the consequences of the lateness of the season, have promptly formed themselves into a third detachment, and, to the number of ninety-five families, were placed under my personal leadership. On the 26th of August, 1855, we took leave of Hazleton and of the valleys "sabled all in black," known as the coal region, and after a most tedious journey reached Toronto. Here the gracious care of a parental Government was soon felt by the immigrants. A spacious building afforded our people shelter and excellent accommodation. In the evening a substantial supper, and the next morning a good breakfast, helped to refresh worn-out humanity and to put each one in the best of spirits. Our detachment was thereupon provided with free transportation by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and taken in their commodious cars to Owen Sound, *en route* to Winnipeg. The Immigration House in Owen Sound is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is managed by one of their officers. Nothing could excel the comforts afforded by this establishment nor the kind attentions shown us by its manager. We were well provisioned until the 29th of August, the day of our embarkation on board the steamer *Arthabasca* for Port Arthur, where we landed on the 31st of August. We arrived in Winnipeg at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 1st of September. Traversing a distance of 1,000 miles much useful information may be gathered by an observant traveler. We, however, worn by the ever-recurring thoughts regarding the future, felt more like yielding to the necessity of giving ourselves the required rest. This we enjoyed in the Immigration House in Winnipeg, where we had leisure to ruminate on things we have seen and heard.

On the 2d September thirty-seven men, four women, and four children left Winnipeg with Mr. Stewart McDonnell, a contractor of the Southwestern Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. These families are now located at Manitou, where they are employed on the construction work of the said branch road. The men thought the season too late for the commencement of agricultural work, and therefore accepted the employment offered by the railroad. The remainder of the third detachment, and all such who desired it, were taken in the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Portage la Prairie, Sewell, Whitewood, and Regina. Some of these men were also engaged by the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad at Minnedosa. This arrangement was effected with the distinct understanding, and on the condition agreed to by all parties so interested, that in the early spring of next year each Hungarian immigrant shall be allotted a "homestead," to settle thereon at once, either on lands within the grant to the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad near the town of Minnedosa, or on similar lands of the Canadian Pacific Railroad near Whitewood, or in any part of the Qu'Appelle Valley. With this end in view I was called upon by our people to visit and examine the before-mentioned railroads, and to render my report in accordance with the facts. This seemed to be the more desirable, because it so happened that the first detachment of Hungarian immigrants, under the leadership of Géze Döry, had been placed on lands of the Manitoba Railroad which were found to be too thickly wooded and too broken.

To satisfy the wishes of our people I called, 7th September, on Mr. J. H. McTavish, land commissioner Canadian Pacific Railroad, and requested him to detail one of his surveyors to accompany me on a tour of inspection of the Qu'Appelle Valley, especially to that part of it which had already had the attention of Count d'Esterhazy a few months previously. Mr. McTavish very readily gave me the valuable aid of Mr. T. L. Peters, and on the 8th of September we both set out, and selected township No. 19, range 2, sections 4, 5, 33, and 34, for examination as to soil, timber, water, and other conditions considered important to know and to make known to our people. The result of my examination, briefly told in this report, is this: That I found the soil and other natural conditions of this township about as good and desirable as that of the fertile districts of Hungary, and I came to the conclusion that these lands are indeed well adapted for the purpose of our Hungarian colonization scheme. On the 16th September I returned to Winnipeg, where Mr. Arthur F. Eden, land commissioner Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad, waited on me at the Immigration House. He asked me if I would visit the Hungarians settled near Minnedosa, on lands of his road, and at the same time would examine the condition, &c., of these lands allotted to my people. I felt pleased to be able to meet Mr. Eden's wishes, and left Winnipeg on the 17th September for Minnedosa, where, within 18 miles of this town, about thirty-

eight Hungarian families have taken possession of their homesteads. It is an important circumstance that extraordinary aid was rendered to these first settlers—pioneers—by the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad Company, and especially the land commissioner of that road. By a combined generous effort they have established a most liberal credit system, by the operation of which our settlers were promptly in possession of the necessary farming cattle, and of all such requisites which are indispensable at the start of a new colony so far removed from the centers of civilization. It is readily admitted that without the aid thus afforded the Hungarian settlement near Minnedosa could not have been accomplished in so short a time. It should also be remembered that these Hungarian "pioneers" had but very limited means when they reached Winnipeg. Mr. Arthur F. Eden succeeded in placing \$4,000 at the disposal of the settlers for the purpose of making the provisions before referred to. And yet land selected for this settlement, and the character of the soil, &c., seemed to me nearly as good and desirable as that of the Qu'Appelle Valley on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This circumstance duly noted will sufficiently warrant me to settle the expedition of Hungarian immigrants on lands of the Qu'Appelle Valley, located with the grant to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We must also consider the fact that the entire line of transportation, extending over several thousand miles, is owned and controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, who may be inclined to enter into favorable arrangements also next year for the transportation to the Northwest of Hungarian immigrants; and then the soil of their lands, and the general conditions the same, is far superior to others. There is a better supply of water, and less brush and underwood. Timber is, of course, an article of great utility and value to the farmer, yet an overtimbered tract of land necessitates the costly process of clearing and causes a slow advance of agricultural developments. These circumstances are seriously considered by the beginner of farming in the selection of his homestead.

Next year the movement of Hungarian immigration will be of much larger proportions than it had a chance to exhibit during the short season of its existence this year. It would seem to be opportune, therefore, to suggest that a permanent building be erected at Whitewood, or at Broadview, for the reception of the families of Hungarian immigrants, and for their shelter, until such time as may be required by the immigrants to build up suitable houses on their respective homesteads. Until the arrival of the immigrants when our people shall find a good opportunity to show their sincere loyalty to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and when they themselves shall be able to give proper expression to their sentiments of gratitude for the many favors bestowed upon them by the same high authority, it is now my duty, being so commissioned, to convey to your Government the assurances of this people of their implicit confidence in and of their deep-felt obligation to their benefactors.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada's humble servant,

THEODORE ZBORAY,

By authority Hungarians' Colonization Agent

Dated Hazelton, Luzerne County, Pa., U. S. A., October 12, 1885.

I certify the above-written letter to be a correct translation from the original Hungarian.

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY,

Agent for Hungarian Colonization

FORDHAM, N. Y., January 23, 1886

SIR: I have already had the honor of submitting to the Government, on the 5th of June, 1885, immediately after my return from Winnipeg to Ottawa, a report of my visit to the Northwest, in connection with a scheme for Hungarian colonization.

This work has since then assumed important proportions. It has been vigorously pushed forward, and is now showing certain encouraging results.

I would beg leave to place before you, for the information of the Government, a report of the scheme in its present shape; but you will permit me to commence my report from the beginning, only however giving you the outlines of the full sketch, which I presented some time ago to the Hungarians residing in this country and to many of them still at home.

With the aid that was courteously afforded to me and to my assistant, Mr. de Döry, by your Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the visit to the Northwest territories of the Dominion, in the interest of the Hungarian colonization, was made to myself and Mr. de Döry a thoroughly instructive one, both of us having had the advantage of personal observations and experience; it proved highly satisfactory, considering the purpose for which it was undertaken and the results obtained; in all other respects it was as interesting as it was enjoyable. I had strong inducements, therefore, and every possible assurance when I addressed my people, the Hungarians, in regard to this colonization scheme. I have urged them, it being considered of vital necessity, to immediately avail themselves of so propitious an oppor-

tunity as the one now offered to them and to accept, undaunted by malicious reports and evil influences, the favorable conditions under which homesteads in the Northwest of Canada may at once be acquired by them and their families.

What I have said and written to this people about what my experience was on the occasion of my visit to the Northwest may be here, in a condensed form, with your permission, recited, as follows:

Not very far from the center of continental British North America and west of the Red River lies one of the most fertile and fortunate countries in the world. It consists of immense plains, lying at different elevations. The soil of this country, though various in its character, is everywhere very deep and rich; its prairies are composed of alluvial deposits from 30 to 40 feet deep, in places so rich as to bear good crops of wheat for successive years without manure. Others of nearly equal value are found resting on red sandstone, trap, serpentine, limestone, and other strata most favorable for agriculture; its bottom-lands bordering its rivers find their parallels only in the Hungarian valleys of our own country.

In a land of such beauty and fertility husbandry is a recreation rather than a toil. I have seen at the farmers' the almost matchless agricultural products of that land; besides wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, turnips, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, and other products, all raised in abundance, it grows tobacco, rice, maize or Indian corn, and fruits of warmer climes than the British islands. I was informed by an excellent authority that the cause of this, I may call it, wonderful productiveness must be attributed to "the full and steady heat of the summer, that matures with surprising rapidity the most valuable productions, while the long period of repose of the Canadian winter is not only amply atoned for by the rapid and luxuriant vegetation of the summer, but no doubt contributes to such results."

As we advance westward, through a region of innumerable plains and prairies and other open lands, more than one-third of it, when its hills and mountains are included, is covered with heavily timbered forests, which add greatly to its beauty and its wealth. In these forests flourish the majestic poplars of Canada, the many sorts of oaks and ash, the birches, together with butternuts and hickories, and many other trees important in house architecture, in ship-building, and in all the useful as well as ornamental arts, furnishing one main element of wealth to the Dominion. The poorest inhabitant, who may not be able to supply himself with coal, is everywhere surrounded by thrifty woods, and through the long evenings of winter can enjoy the luxury of a warm and high-blazing hearth.

The animal life of its hundreds of streams, great and small, seas and lakes, of its forests and prairies, is one of its great and inexhaustible sources of wealth.

How grossly has the character of the Canadian winter been misrepresented! I was told here, just before my departure, last year, for the Northwest Territories, that there is but little doubt that the greater part of British America was doomed to everlasting sterility on account of the severity of its climate. But how great appears this calamity, touching the Northwest Territories, and how base and absurd such assertion, when one beholds a country with such fertility abounding with such a variety of resources, left to the industrial, undisturbed and grateful task of developing and multiplying its own means of individual and social happiness. It would seem as if this land, instead of being "doomed to everlasting sterility," was marked out by the hand of God to become one of the chief granaries of the world. I have visited several farmers who for many years have lived through that "terrible" Northwest climate; they all seemed to be of one mind in regard to the winter season, which they characterized as very agreeable and singularly steady; they said that the moccasin (a cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole) is comfortable and dry; there is no thaw till spring, even though the weather be mild. The snow-flake is hard and dry. What the Canadian farmer learns to regard with dread are the spring and autumn frosts, not those of winter. The lesson which experience has taught him is to sow his wheat early in the spring, so that the ear shall be past the milky stage before the frost comes.

Spring opens early in April with the bloom of the alders and willows.

The summer heat is experienced in May, but the nights are cool, and throughout the season of the greatest heat the cool night breezes bring a welcome change, accompanied with heavy dews. This protects the cereals from the effects of drought even in the driest seasons, and produces a rich growth of prairie grass.

In about the middle of April plowing commences, and, the season permitting, is prolonged into the month of December.

Cattle are turned out to graze in April.

Before the end of July harvest begins, and the hay, grain, and root crops follow in swift succession; the land thus cleared is again brought under the plow, and the autumn sowing of wheat is carried on.

The Canadian climate is marked by two seasons, summer and winter.

That portion of the Northwest visited by me is pre-eminently adapted for mixed farming.

The settler holds his land in possession and tills it on his own account.

Every settler may become owner of a house, and proprietor of whatever amount of land he can turn to profitable account, if he is guided by patient industry and frugality.

It is on the generally level country where the modern railroad—that iron and ever navigable road stretching across the prairie—is constructed without difficulty. The Canadian Pacific Railroad stretches across the continent. It now traverses, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the most fertile land of the Northwest Territories. The minerals of that country's mines, the wood on its thousand hills, as well as the vast stores of coal deposited in its subterranean beds, furnish so abundantly materials for the construction and employment of many branches of railroads that they cannot fail to cross and recross innumerable prairies, run from valley to valley, and to weave the whole region together into a mighty web of business and profit, scarcely to be paralleled in any clime or age.

In my official report to the Government, dated June 25, 1885, of my visit to the Northwest of Canada, and especially of my examination of certain lands embraced in townships located north of Broadview and Whitewood, and of the Qu'Appelle Valley, within the grant of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, I have stated in substance that this large tract, consisting chiefly of timbered land, but interspersed with prairies clothed with natural grasses, and adapted by soil and climate for the growth of wheat, other grains, and root crops, and the rearing of stock, with its two lakes (Crooked and Round Lake), and its innumerable ponds, was well fitted, in my estimation, for an Hungarian settlement of mixed farming operations. I have, in my report, submitted to the Government a plan for immediate colonization by Hungarian agriculturists, who are residing in the United States, of the townships particularized in my report referred to. I have to respectfully request that said report be made a part of this letter so as to complete it in every respect of information and suggestion concerning the scheme for colonization.

Having, in the sense of the language of this report, communicated my plans, my personal experience in the examination of the lands and other conditions—offered for colonization purposes in the Northwest of Canada—to the Hungarians residing in the State of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, they have in answer to this, and to my call, favored me with an address expressive of their sentiments of implicit confidence in this my work, and gratitude to the Government of Canada, which document, dated July 15, 1885, was translated into English from the vernacular Hungarian, and both original and translation forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. A printed copy of the translation is herewith submitted.

I would also request that the report of Mr. Theodore Zboray, dated October 14, 1885, translated by me into English and forwarded to your office, may be allowed to accompany this letter. His report fully explains the circumstances connected with the starting of the first, second, and third detachment of "Pioneers" of the Hungarian immigrants, numbering in all about 150 families, and who proceeded, during the months of July and August last, from Hazleton, Pa., at their own expense, to Toronto, Canada, and thence received free transportation by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Of this number of immigrants the first colony was established near Minnedosa, Manitoba, and is now known as "Hungarian Valley." This was done under the auspices of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, and under the personal superintendency of Mr. de Döry. From reports received to date, the prospects of this new colony are sufficiently encouraging.

The results thus far attained by the prompt inauguration of this scheme may be justly considered of great promise to the future cause of Hungarian immigration to Canada's Northwest Territories.

I have the honor to report further that active preparations are now being made to secure a large number of desirable Hungarian immigrants, who are to proceed early in April next to the Northwest, and to establish there the second colony, by settling on homesteads in the townships located in the Qu'Appelle Valley, as already previously referred to. Only last week I met, near Auburn, New York State, some well-to-do Hungarian families, who have gladly pledged themselves to support the colonization scheme. They are now actively engaged in recruiting amongst their friends in the State of Ohio additional strength for our forces. I am in correspondence with several highly intelligent yeomen—farmers in Hungary—who have already, on former occasions, promised me their co-operation, and I have reason to believe that, in time, many of these people will join our new colonies, leaving their homes direct for Canada.

Whilst, on my part, I shall never waiver at the stand I have taken, even if heavier burdens than those of my sad experience of last year should fall to my lot; and whilst I feel perfectly competent and confident to make this colonization scheme, under the auspices of the Dominion Government, in its own good time, a success, and accomplished fact, I feel, nevertheless, bound to ask now that the Government may be pleased to treat with every possible indulgence and forbearance any such uninter-

tional errors as may occur in the course of the process of this scheme; errors being too frequently found beyond the control of the most honest and able management.

It has required much time and labor in placing this colonization scheme, in all its details, intelligently before my people, the Hungarians; but the result shows that by this careful introduction the subject has actually filled their minds with a spirit of high appreciation of it—a spirit that will work out still greater results.

May I be permitted, in conclusion of this report, to make a short allusion to the characteristics of the “Magyar,” the people who desire with me to become honored citizens of your Northwest Territories. And I indulge the hope that even the most critical Canadian will not look down upon them from too high a standpoint. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century Christianity, as held by the Roman Catholics, was the religion of the Magyars; the writings of Martin Luther, however, carried the doctrines of the Reformation into Hungary. As to religion the Magyar is “Ne se, bigot.” His moral sentiments are of the highest order. He is too proud to be dishonest, low, or mean. He is governed at all times by a high sense of what is right and just. As a master, he is careful, kind, and generous. As a subject, he is fixed, resolute, unyielding to what is wrong. If rich, he is profuse in his expenses, elevated in his tastes, liberal in his charities. If poor, his pride will not suffer him to complain, while his general demeanor cannot be distinguished from that of the wealthiest born in the land. In all the relations of domestic life, as a husband, father, brother, on, he is unimpeachable in his conduct, or follows every aberration with dignified regret. His hospitality is unbounded. The marks of a true Magyar are always visible, and I would earnestly pray they may not be lost sight of in the new home of their adoption.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY.

The Hon. the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, *Ottawa*.

[Translated from the Hungarian address.]

FREELAND, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, *July 15, 1885.*

The Honorable Count PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY,
New York City:

We desire to give expression to our great joy at your success in having reached, at last, the aim of your indefatigable labors; we heartily appreciate your efforts—made in the spirit of humanity, patriotism, and brotherly love towards your compatriots in the United States—to secure to us, from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the long wished for homesteads, whereon we and our children hope to build up our new homes.

We are aware of and we all acknowledge your gracious acts and noble deeds, which have been the means of saving a very large number of our suffering country men and women, after their landing in Castle Garden, New York, from further want and bodily misery. But not they only, we also, who are living in the States, have been the happy recipients of many favors by your noble exertions. You, honorable count, have done, however, still more good by establishing, now under the auspices of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, upon lands selected by you in its vast and important Northwest Territories, a colony for the benefit of your countrymen, who are agricultural laborers, which is to be our new home. For this act we shall feel ever grateful to you and to the Government of Canada, and we shall endeavor to prove to our rulers that we are men deserving of their gracious favors, and, though with but limited means, we shall nevertheless do our duty for the love of our adopted country and, if occasion should require, will stand by it, even at the peril of our lives.

Whilst we received with such exquisite pleasure the news of the result of your untiring labors in the interest of our colonization, we have read with sentiments of extreme displeasure certain articles published in some of the English and German newspapers, intended to degrade your manly dignity in an unheard-of manner, evidently emanating from a malicious mind and from personal animosity. It is a cowardly calumny, written against you by your enemies. We should not have noticed these publications and disgusting attacks, were it not for the fact that the name of one whom we honor and love—because he is worthy of it—was thus dragged before the public—a fickle-minded public—which seems more readily inclined to approve of a stigma being put upon the character of its fellow citizen than to repel it. We feel this inflicted wound the more painfully, because we find it was struck by the hand of one of our own nationality. Honored count, keep your heart strong, so that in the end victory may be assured to your efforts. Though you may now have to smart under a crown of

thorns, do not allow your strength to fail; rather imitate the example of the Redeemer of mankind, and forgive them their sins, "for they know not what they do."

We number here, in the State of Pennsylvania, 200,000 Hungarians; we are all agriculturists by home training, but have had to become miners under the force of circumstances; we shall be the faithful supporters of your colonization project. Considering that of the 400,000 Hungarians in the United States one-half of that number are located here in Pennsylvania, and the rest are divided amongst the other 37 States and 8 Territories, it is but just and proper for us to say that we, forming the center of the Hungarian element by a large majority, claim to be and are regarded the pioneers of that nationality, and it is therefore for us to ask redress of any wrongs, and we shall demand it if wrong should at any time be done to one of us. It appears, however, as if the few Hungarians in New York City—some of them not even the best Hungarians, and too many of them being well known "loafers," who from personal animosity against you, honorable count, endeavor to injure you—are thus damaging also, without any just cause, the best interests of our countrymen in the States.

We, Hungarians, associated in the State of Pennsylvania, declare ourselves to be in no ways whatever connected with the New York or other similar societies, and that we are entirely independent of them. We have not authorized any one of these societies to institute, in our names, charges against you or to misrepresent you to the Government of Canada; they insulted you, because of some personal ill-feeling towards you. We honor you because of your personal merits, and our best wishes do now accompany you on the way to consummate the great work which your noble mind has conceived.

Be pleased to submit to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, beforehand, our grateful thanks for having graciously taken notice of our homeless condition here, and for having condescended to receive us under its parental care.

You, honorable count, kindly accept, in the name of the associated Hungarians in Pennsylvania, the expressions of our humble thanks, animated by the ardent hope, that, after a short time, large masses of our people, together with ourselves, shall meet you again to give you proofs of our love to you in our new home, Canada.

MEXICO.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL PORCH.

IMMIGRATION WITHOUT GOVERNMENT AID.

Immigration into Mexico is and has been of two kinds, with and without Government aid. The latter began with the Spanish Conquest, and is composed of various nationalities, and of course of the more substantial and prosperous classes. They will be described in the order in which they come in numbers and importance:

Spaniards.—These are the most numerous of all the foreign residents, many arriving very young, even as boys, and are readily assisted to procure positions in life by their fellow-countrymen. They engage almost exclusively in commerce. In the capital they have almost monopolized certain branches of that industry. One of the great advantages in their favor, and which has largely contributed to their success, is the fact that they use the same language as the Mexicans. Another reason of importance is that they profess the same religion as do the majority of the natives. They are a frugal, law-abiding, and hard-working people. In time numbers of them become very wealthy, acquiring real estate, and in some cases large plantations. Their credit and business integrity are generally good. With few exceptions Spaniards marry Mexican women and finally die in New Spain. Numbers of them become citizens of the country, and not infrequently sit as deputies in the house of Congress and take other high positions of trust under the Government.

French.—This nationality follows next in numbers and importance. They engage in almost every branch of business and readily adapt them-

selves to the country as well as to the people. In commerce they are the rivals of the Spaniards and Germans. Emigration from France is comparatively small. Some French colonies established in Mexico at an early day have dissolved and ceased to exist, a great many returning to their native country. The French are energetic and industrious. Those living in the city of Mexico especially, as a rule, are very wealthy, the majority of whom came here during the time of Maximilian. They rarely become Mexican citizens by naturalization. Their sole object and aim for staying in Mexico seem to be for the purpose of making money.

Americans.—With the railways have come thousands of Americans to Mexico; but only a limited number of them, comparatively speaking, have settled permanently in the country.

Before the time of railroads Americans were conspicuous as dentists and missionaries; now they are largely engaged in mining and the construction and operating of railroads.

Very few are engaged in commerce, even including Americans of German birth.

Some native Americans have found their way into the Mexican army, and have risen to the rank of general, but not one has ever become a member of the Mexican Congress. A few now hold positions under the Government, but the cases are rare where an American voluntarily gives up his citizenship. The American colony in Mexico City is as old as the Republic itself. There is also a colony of American sugar-planters, mostly Texans, near Tuxpan, in the State of Vera Cruz. The name of the settlement is Tampiquillo, and is situated on a navigable river about 75 miles from Tuxpan. They have been dropping off in numbers for years, and have now dwindled down to only a few.

With the exception of Topolobampo in the State of Sinaloa, at which point a number of Americans are now gathering for the purpose of colonization, about which I shall speak fully in the second part of this report, Tampiquillo is the only American settlement in Mexico sufficiently numerous to be designated as a colony. Our people are scattered all over the Republic.

Italians.—These people have come to this country in small numbers until recently, when by contract with the Mexican Government they have been brought in ship-loads. Reference is here made to the same subject under the second heading of this report.

Germans.—Properly speaking they cannot be called immigrants. They mostly come here as merchants' clerks, consigned and warranted, many of whom in the course of time become wealthy business men. Some return to the "Fatherland," while others remain in Mexico, especially those who have married in the country. Generally speaking, they take very little interest in the progress of Mexico, except in its bearings upon commerce. The Mexican Government is fully aware of the fact that German immigration is highly desirable, but as yet they have made little success in this direction.

English.—Their number is very limited. Scotch are found in the cotton factories, and also in the mines. They are most numerous in the mines near Pacluca, State of Hidalgo, and quite a number in the mines in the State of Zacatecas. One of the solid banks of Mexico is an English institution, which has existed for thirty-two years. It is known as the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America. Its capital is mostly in London, which in part accounts for its high financial standing here. The English have fair prospects in Mexico, considering their numbers, and some of them have accumulated considerable wealth. They un-

derstand pretty thoroughly the Mexican character and mode of doing business.

Chinese.—The Celestial immigrants are confined to the towns of the Pacific coast, especially Mazatlan, where they run laundries, shirt and shoe factories, &c. They will find it extremely difficult to live in Mexico at all, as the natives do not take to them kindly.

Representatives of almost every other nation are also found in Mexico, such as Turks, Arabs, Greeks, and Swedes, but they are in small numbers and scattered all over the country.

IMMIGRATION WITH GOVERNMENT AID OR COLONIZATION.

As long as the country was in a state of anarchy and revolution, with no money in the federal treasury, it was impossible to make any attempts in this direction, but as soon as a stable government was established great efforts were at once made, and are still being made, to bring immigrants into Mexico. It seems that the nationality found most suitable and easiest to obtain were Italians.

Notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by this Government, the great stream of Italian immigration still flows to La Plata, which appears to be the new Italy socially, although in regard to climate and configuration of the soil Mexico is a very suitable country for them to emigrate to. It appears that while the Federal Government does all in its power to promote immigration, it is not seconded in its efforts by the native population, except in some localities.

The first Italian immigrants brought in steamers were badly fed and cruelly treated while on board, and many died after their arrival. As soon as the Government came into possession of these facts, it enforced immediately better treatment. The Government paid their passages on the steamers, as well as on the railroads, to the stations nearest to their destinations and places of settlement. It furnished them with subsistence and lodgings, agricultural implements, plants, seeds, animals, medicines, and medical attendance in times of sickness. They were also informed that the constitution of 1857, now in force, permitted them to worship in accordance with any religious creed they might profess. The colonists were made the proprietors of the soil especially purchased for them in localities free from yellow fever and other epidemics. During the years of 1878 to 1882, inclusive, the Government entered into no less than nineteen contracts for bringing immigrants to this country. The particulars of these contracts were given in a report of United States Minister Morgan, published in the consular reports; but few of these contracts, however, were ever actually carried out.

For the purpose of establishing colonies the Government purchased lands in the States of Morelos, Vera Cruz, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, and the Federal District. For this purpose it expended \$160,000 for 22,458 hectares of land situated as aforesaid. In addition thereto it acquired more land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Tiburon Island, and in the States of Coahuila, Morelos, and Guerrero, altogether 1,636 hectares. Later, land has been surveyed in the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Campeche; also on the highlands of Metlatoyuca and the islands of Ceari and St. Stephen for this purpose.

From the very start the Government has taken measures to Mexicanize these colonies, and to prevent their remaining exclusively Italian; a considerable number of Mexicans were settled among and close to them. Thus the rising generations will gradually become Mexicans, and a

speedy fusion of both elements is certain. The Mexican element protects the Italians largely against the prejudices of the ignorant class, while it is favorably affected by its contact with the Italian, who represent a higher plane of civilization among a population who are for the most part semi-civilized only. Generally speaking the Italians are a valuable acquisition, considering their practical knowledge of cultivating the grape, olive, and silk-worm, besides their notorious talent for the fine arts—music, painting, and sculpture. These colonies will soon become thoroughly Mexican, and the immigrants will necessarily become self-supporting and self-reliant as the Government aid is withdrawn after two years. Their opportunities for bettering their condition are undoubtedly excellent considering the advantages offered as above referred to.

Much however depends on the action of the local authorities, who not infrequently commit abuses. The Italians in Mexico rarely return to Italy. They seem to feel very much at home. Those who do not like country life find readily the means of living in the city. The moral condition of these Italians before and after coming to Mexico remains probably the same. They agree and affiliate with the uneducated Mexicans in religion and morals. The introduction of this element into Mexico is a step undoubtedly in favor of civilization, rendering the population so much the less Indian.

They are exempt from federal taxation for a number of years, owing to the terms of the contract, but always required to pay State and municipal taxes, which are mostly indirect. Each colony has a physician, drug-store, and printing-office sustained by the Government for two years. It is but reasonable to presume that the liberality of the Mexican authorities will gradually attract some immigration from Italy without Government aid.

Respecting different colonies, the following information has been culled from Government sources:

COLONY MANUEL GONZALES.

This colony is the one established first. It is situated near Huetusco, in the State of Vera Cruz. The land is mountainous; the climate damp and temperate. The colony has a machine for making bricks, pipes, and tiles, at which they are very proficient. The new colony suffered severely from the insects, especially from the "chigos" (*Pulex penetrans*), a minute animal, which penetrates the feet, inserting itself with preference under the nails, where it deposits its eggs, which in time develop a large progeny, and if not extracted result in disease and death. The plague of this and other insects, complicated with other disorders, were severely felt, and had not a little to do in retarding the progress of the colony. These difficulties will be removed gradually. The climate is healthy, although the atmosphere contains frequently the maximum of dampness.

COLONY PORFIRIO DIAZ.

This colony was next established. It is situated in the State of Morelos. It is fostered by the governor of the state who takes great interest in it and confidently believes it to be a success. Its climate is hot and dry; the land fertile, with plenty of water for irrigation. The usual want of rain during the dry season proves a great drawback. The Mexican villages are established alongside of it.

COLONY CARLOS PACHECO.

Named after the minister of public works, who lost a leg and an arm in the battle of Puebla. This third colony was established in the mountains in the State of Puebla, extending over two regions, one with the climate hot and damp, the other cold and dry; crops raised by means of irrigation. Colonists can select land and climate to suit themselves. Soil is fertile and adapted to the cultivation of the vine and ramié.

Besides the foregoing there is a small Italian colony at Ojo de Leon in the State of San Luis Potosi numbering about 410. The director reports fair prospects and abundant harvest with a corn crop far ahead of the adjoining Mexican villages. The colonists are apparently contented and comfortable. The following are the Italian colonists that have been shipped at various times to the foregoing colonies. It is impossible to learn with accuracy their present numbers. They are, however, comparatively small:

Colony Manuel Gonzales.—The steamer Atlantic first brought, in 1881, 100 families, consisting of 423 persons, who were sent to the colony Manuel Gonzalez.

Porfirio Diaz Colony.—The steamer Casus arrived in 1882 with 55 families, 193 persons in all. It received in addition 121 Mexicans, and later 404 Italians brought by the steamer Mexico. The rest of the immigrants brought by this steamer were sent to the colonies in the States of Puebla and San Luis Potosi.

Colony Carlos Pacheco.—This colony was founded by 100 families, in all 384 persons, brought by the steamer Mexico in 1882. To these 44 Mexicans were added.

The colony Fernandez Leal at Chipiloc, in the State of Puebla, was founded with 506 Italians. The colony in the Federal District was started with 26 families, 124 persons.

The steamer Atlantic brought afterwards 656 Italian immigrants. These were sent to the Manuel Gonzalez and Carlos Pacheco colonies except 13 persons, who went to the Federal District.

THE MORMON COLONY.

This settlement goes under the name of "Juarez." It is near Ojinaga, in the State of Chihuahua. The colony is composed of about 200 people. Strenuous efforts are being made to increase their number. The terms of their concession are similar to those mentioned later on in this report.

CHINESE.

Over 200 Chinese have been recently landed at Mazatlan, brought there by the steamer Sardouyx under contract with a San Francisco company. They now make complaint of having been sold for \$60 per head, and landed on a barren shore without employment. They discovered upon their landing, to their great dismay and contrary to previous representations, that the natives of the country were opposed to their immigration. They have fully explained their deplorable condition to the Chinese consul in San Francisco. The Government of Mexico, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, are opposed to Chinese immigration. A part of the American press has praised the Mexican Government for its liberality towards the Chinese, inviting them as emigrants. It has been predicted that by the aid of the Chinese Mexican factories would undersell those of the United States. The short-

sighted policy of the latter has been criticised. The course of events now shows that, however much the Mexican Government may like the Chinese, the Mexican people do not and will not tolerate Mongolian immigration. The so-called shrewdness of the Mexican Government has been utterly defeated by the strong common sense of the Mexican people, who are willing to admit any civilization superior to the old Spanish, but none inferior and Celestial.

The few Chinese that have come to Mexico under inducements held out by the Mexican Government have been allowed to come more as an experiment than anything else. As it has proved so disastrous, a second attempt will probably never be made.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

Small French colonies have recently been established, with slight Government aid, at Jacoltepen and San Rafael, in the State of Vera Cruz. A reasonable degree of prosperity is reported.

The Territory of Lower California has attracted the attention of several foreign companies, who consider the same suitable for immigration. For this purpose they have been granted extensive concessions by the Federal Government, the principal one being that given to the International Mexican Colonization Company. This company now owns 180,000,000 acres of land, comprising the northern half of the peninsula adjoining the United States frontier. The directors of the company reside in the State of Connecticut.

PUBLIC LAND.

To give some idea of what Mexico is doing to encourage colonization it might be well to state that during the fiscal year 1885-'86 the Government sold for that express purpose about 2,796,200 acres of land for \$174,568, partly payable in Mexican Government bonds.

No statistical tables are obtainable which show the number of immigrants according to years and nationalities. This fact is vouched for by an officer of the Statistical Society. The information on this subject is more negative than positive—that is to say, it is easier to describe the many failures to attract immigration to Mexico than to find a single instance of colonies consisting of foreigners who have been of great and lasting benefit to the country. It is even believed, by many, that the Italian colonies which have cost the Government considerable money are no valuable acquisition and are not liable to render an equivalent return. Greater results are expected in the future from these numerous concessions, which have recently been granted.

In order to intelligently answer Interrogatory 5, concerning bounties of land, exemption from taxation, &c., I have deemed it prudent to set forth in full three concessions granted under different conditions, which will show for themselves what may be asked of and granted by the Mexican Government to encourage immigration.

THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY.

The contract of the department with Messrs. Rice & Owen was published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 8, 1886. It affects materially the Mexican border States, and although radically a new departure in its management, may have a beneficial influence over the settlement,

progress, and prosperity of the States south of the international line, and at the same time probably indirectly benefit our border States and Territories. The following is an exact translation of their concession from the Mexican Government :

ARTICLE 1. The Topolobampo Railway and Telegraph Company is authorized to survey all those uncultivated lands in the State of Sinaloa, which are situated in the vicinity of the property already owned by said company at Topolobampo Bay and Mochis, along the trunk and branch lines of said railway to an extent of 60 kilometers on each side. The survey may be performed by said company, or others organized for that purpose, and shall not affect the titles of those establishing better rights of ownership.

ART. 2. Without invalidating better titles, the company is authorized to survey the uncultivated lands of Sinaloa and Sonora to an extent of 60 kilometers on each side of the track; also lands of the same class in Chihuahua and Coahuila to an extent of 30 kilometers on each side.

ART. 3. The company may solicit permission to make use of its right to survey said lands as soon as each section of the track has been approved by the Government and the three months fixed for the designation of uncultivated lands and commencement of survey shall be counted from the date of approval of each section.

ART. 4. The operations of survey in the State of Sinaloa must begin within three months from the date of promulgating this contract in conformity with the colonization laws now in force, no prolongation of said period beyond three months being admissible.

ART. 5. The operations of survey and drawing of plans, which must be submitted to the department of public works for its approbation, shall be performed by the company at its own expense and be concluded within two years from the designation of each zone.

ART. 6. The department of public works agrees to issue deeds for the third part of the surveyed lands in accordance with the law of December 15, 183, to compensate the company for the expenses incurred in making the surveys. Another third of the remaining two shall, also, be conveyed to the company upon payment of its value, at the rate fixed by the tariff now in force, which payment must be made as soon as each survey has been finished and according to the quality of the lands surveyed. The prices paid shall not in any case exceed those fixed by the tariff now in force for first-class lands. The company is bound to devote these lands exclusively to the settlement of colonists. The payment of this second third shall be made by annual installments of one-fourth each. One-half of the purchase money must be paid in cash, the other half in Mexican bonds. The first installment must be paid as soon as the adjudication has been declared and upon payment of said first installment the deeds of said lands shall be delivered to the company, which in return shall secure the payment of the unpaid installments by mortgages on the lands covered by the deeds.

ART. 7. The company is bound to establish agricultural, mining, and industrial colonies on the aforesaid two-thirds of the lands surveyed without distinction of nationality among colonists. At least one-quarter of the settlers must be Mexicans, who must be upon the most perfect equality with the other settlers. If the company fails to obtain suitable Mexican settlers within the stipulated time, it is bound to reserve the lots set apart for them, and to report the fact to the Government, which hereby reserves the right to furnish the Mexican colonists, who shall be subject to all the obligations imposed by the company upon the other colonists; also, enjoy all the franchises granted by the company to foreigners.

ART. 8. The company, already in possession of coast lands north of Topolobampo Bay and Mochis Ranch, agrees to establish upon them a model colony, both agricultural and industrial, within two years, said colony to be composed of at least 500 families, whose chiefs must have some trade or profession. The company is further bound to settle 1,500 additional families on equal conditions within the five subsequent years.

ART. 9. The company agrees to settle one family for every thousand hectares it acquires by grant and purchase. The settlements of said families must be effected within two years after the company receives the deeds of each tract of land.

ART. 10. The company is obliged to supply the colonists with land at the rate of at least 40 hectares for each family.

ART. 11. The lands surveyed by the company shall be divided into three zones. The company shall select one of them in payment of survey. Of the two remaining the Government shall choose the one it prefers and the company will be obliged to purchase the other. If, in order to facilitate colonization, the company should find it desirable to have all its lands undivided, arrangements can be made for a change of zones before the deeds are issued and after previous indemnification, if such be warranted.

ART. 12. The Government authorizes the company to take all the water it requires for the domestic wants of the colonists at Topolobampo, irrigation of lands, and supply of the factories hereafter established, from the Fuerte and Sinaloa Rivers, without invalidating better rights to said water that may be established hereafter by any third party.

The daily water-supply shall be fixed at the rate of 100 cubic meters for every thousand inhabitants, and 86,400 cubic meters for every 1,000 hectares of land. The company may conduct the water to its destination by means of ditches, tunnels, pipes, aqueducts, or in any other manner it may deem most expedient, after having previously submitted the plans of the projected water-works to the department of public works for its approbation.

ART. 13. The colony of Topolobampo Bay, established by virtue of this contract, shall be officially known as the Colony of the Pacific. The company is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements with every one concerned respecting the police and hygiene of the colony or the district in which it is situated. The company may, if necessary for this purpose, survey a tract of land 50 kilometers square in length on all sides of the property it possesses about said bay, excepting the coast belt, with the object of protecting effectually the hunting and fishing resources. A third of said 50 kilometers square will belong to the company conformably to the conditions of the aforementioned law of December 15, 1883. The other two-thirds, which belong to the Government, will be sold to the Government at the conclusion of each survey at the tariff rate then in vigor, according to the quality of the lands. Said rate, however, can never exceed the tariff price now in vigor for first-class land. The purchase-money to be paid by the company in four annual installments, 50 per cent. cash and 50 per cent. in bonds of the public debt. The first payment to be made at the time of sale and the lands to remain mortgaged until full payment be effected.

ART. 14. Grantees agree to establish in said "Pacific Colony" elementary and high schools, also schools of crafts and trades for both sexes, without distinction of nationality; likewise to found elementary schools for both sexes in all other colonies it may establish, in all of which the teaching of Spanish will be obligatory.

ART. 15. In compensation for services rendered by the company in establishing colonies, the following concessions will be granted it:

(1) Exemption from duties for ten years upon all machinery for manufacturing purposes and all agricultural implements.

(2) Exemption for the same space of time from all taxes except municipal as well as free exportation during the same period of the crops of the colony.

(3) Exemption from duty upon all goods brought by each colonist at the time of immigration for his personal use.

ART. 16. In order to avoid complications that might arise between the Government and the company respecting the classification and limitation in the introduction of provisions for the supply of the colonies as well as that of other objects solicited by them and the company, it is hereby stipulated that the company shall receive an annual compensation from the Government for two years only of \$150 for every family which has settled and continues to live in the colony from the time of arrival until the expiration of said two years, which fact must be established by satisfactory evidence. Balances must be struck semi-annually, in order to pay the company aforesaid sums, with the amount resulting from the duties upon the goods imported.

Should there be a balance in favor of the Government, it will be paid by the company, and to this effect it will give the necessary bond at the time of each importation.

ART. 17. For every single person not belonging to any family that the company prove to have established it will receive \$40 per annum for two years upon the conditions established in the preceding article.

ART. 18. The company agrees to run a steamer between Topolobampo and other ports of the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast. Said vessel must be of at least 300 tons, must float the Mexican flag, and will be free from all tonnage and light-house dues.

ART. 19. The company agrees to carry without any compensation whatever all public and official mails; also, to give passage at one-fourth rates to all Government employes and public functionaries traveling upon Government service. The same reduction shall be made upon Government freight, which in every case must be accompanied by the requisite credentials.

ART. 20. The company agrees to set apart two lots of Pacific Colony site, to be ceded in perpetuity, 600 by 300 feet each, for the installation of federal offices and barracks; furthermore, to put up upon one of said lots a building, or part of a building, suitable for said offices of the Government at a cost of not less than \$5,000. These shall be chosen by the Government, and the building to be put upon one of them shall be constructed in accordance with plans presented to the Government engineer, the inspector of the works of the railway company, and approved by the department of public works. Said building must be finished within a year from the date of this contract.

The Government will accept this building as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the present agreement, and its cost shall be credited to the company and paid to it as soon as it has the right to collect the amount after having complied with the conditions of Article 8 of this concession, either in duties, contributions, or other taxes that said company may cause in the port of Topolobampo, being understood, however, that in no case shall the Government be obliged to pay for the above-mentioned lots.

ART. 21. The company assumes the charge of transporting the colonists to their destination; the right is conceded to it, however, of making use of the railway lines and steamers, receiving subventions from the Government at the reduced rates stipulated in their respective contracts. In each case the department will issue the necessary orders.

ART. 22. For colonization purposes the term "family" shall be understood to comprise the following persons: (1) Man and wife, with or without children; (2) father, or mother, with one or more descendants; (3) brother and sisters, one of whom is of age and the others minors. The term "settled family" shall be understood to mean a family that has constructed its house and begun to cultivate its land, or work at some trade or profession.

ART. 23. The colonists and the company, as far as the colonists are concerned, shall be considered as Mexicans, and enjoy all the rights while having the same obligations as are imposed upon Mexicans by the general laws of the Republic and the States, with the exceptions granted by the law on colonization now in force.

ART. 24. The company, as also the colonists, shall submit all their differences to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic. The colonists, however, among themselves and in their questions with the company may settle their differences by means of arbitration.

ART. 25. The company shall appoint a representative, who shall be duly authorized and empowered to act for it, and who shall reside in the city of Mexico, with whom the Government shall transact all business relating to the fulfillment of the stipulations of this contract.

ART. 26. The contracts entered upon between the company and the colonists must conform to the provisions of the law decreed December 15, 1883, and the bases of such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the department of public works, as determined by the third section of Article 24 of the aforesaid law.

ART. 27. The company shall be at liberty to acquire land from private parties by means of purchase, donation, or in any other manner.

ART. 28. Grantees are bound to render periodical reports to the department of public works upon the condition and progress of the colonies. The Government reserves the right of ordering official visits whenever deemed expedient.

ART. 29. At no time and under no circumstances whatever shall the company be permitted to convey, transfer, or mortgage the concessions granted by the present contracts to or to admit as a partner any foreign Government or state. Any agreement in contravention of this stipulation shall be null and void. The company shall in consequence thereof lose all rights to its lands, property, and works already constructed. The company may, however, enter into such transactions with private corporations after having obtained previously the consent of the Federal Government.

ART. 30. To guarantee the fulfillment of this contract the company within three months from the signing of the same will deposit in the general federal treasury the sum of \$3,000 in Mexican Government bonds. This amount, as well as the building mentioned in Article 30 of this concession, will be subject to the provisions of the following article, and they will be forfeited in any of the cases specified therein

ART. 31. This concession will become extinct—

- (1) Upon the non-payment of the deposit of \$3,000.
- (2) Upon the non-construction of the building in the specified time.
- (3) Upon the non-commencement of the survey within the time specified in Article 4.
- (4) Upon the non-termination of the same at the expiration of two years' period specified in Article 5.
- (5) Upon the non-payment of the lands that may be adjudicated to the company, as well as those about the property it already possesses at Topolobampo Bay that may be sold to it.
- (6) Upon the non-settlement of the number of colonists within the period specified in Articles 7, 8, and 9.
- (7) Upon the transfer of this contract to individuals or private corporations without the previous consent of the Government.

Cases resulting from the intervention of Providence excepted when established by satisfactory evidence.

ART. 32. The forfeiture will be officially declared by the Federal Executive.

ART. 33. The forfeiture as specified in Article 31 relates only to the grants and franchises conceded to the company, regarding their acquisition of unappropriated lands, and has no reference whatever to its lands at Topolobampo Bay and the Mochis ranch, which are its own property.

ART. 34. In respect to the latter, the company and the colonists are subject to the provisions of the law relating to foreigners and naturalization enacted May 28 of the current year and to those which may be passed in future in this particular.

Mexico, July 22, 1886.

CHARLES PACHECO.
JOHN H. RICE.
ALBERT K. OWEN.

CLOETE AND SYMON CONTRACT.

On December 6 last a contract was ratified between this Government and Messrs. W. Broderick Cloete and Robert Symon to establish colonists to and develop the resources of the properties they own in the State of Coahuila.

ARTICLE 1. Messrs. W. B. Cloete and Robert Symon, and the company or companies they may organize, are authorized to establish farms and ranches on the lands they have purchased in the State of Coahuila, upon condition that within the first fifteen months from the date of the promulgation of this contract they will introduce at least 5,000 head of cattle and horses, and in the eighteen subsequent months 5,000 head more, with the stipulation that they will import at least a one-third part of these animals from England or the United States, or from both countries, and will fence their lands with wire fence to the extent of not less than 50 English miles square.

ART. 2. Messrs. Cloete and Symon, and the companies they may organize, agree to place on said lands, within five years from the date of publication of the present contract, families to the amount of 200 colonists.

ART. 3. Messrs. Cloete and Symon, or the companies they may organize, will present to the department of public works the titles of the lands they now own, as also those they may acquire hereafter, in order that note may be taken of same.

ART. 4. Should it happen at any time that of the lands, of which the foregoing article treats, there should be any Government lands, the Government will cede to the company its rights to said lands.

ART. 5. In return for the services that the enterprise renders by the establishment of colonists, farms, and ranches the following concessions will be granted to it:

(1) Exemption for fifteen years from all species of taxes now levied or that may be levied hereafter except the municipal and stamp taxes upon all the capital that the company may expend upon said lands.

(2) The following articles will be exempt from duties of all kinds for ten years, provided they be destined solely and exclusively to the use of the colonists and the company: (a) wire, posts, and other articles necessary to fence in 200 English miles of land, for one single time; (b) building materials; (c) furniture, necessary for four haciendas (farm-houses), provided it is imported during the first four years; (d) machines; (e) 10 vehicles; (f) 120 beasts of burden, and the harness and saddles necessary for same; (g) 20 camp-tents with their accessories; (h) animals of all kinds and ages, for acclimation, labor in the fields, and propagation, to the number of 10,000.

(3) The company will import besides, free of duty, in quantity sufficiently great that the duties upon them would amount to \$3,000, plows, &c., farming implements, wind-mills, tools, and apparatus for sinking wells, and iron piping to convey water.

(4) Exemption for fifteen years from all taxes upon production, extraction, and transit of crops that may be raised and cattle produced.

ART. 6. The department of public works and of the treasury will dictate the rules that must be observed in order to enjoy the exemptions, &c., mentioned in the previous article.

ART. 7. The company must give to each family of colonists that it settles, according to this contract, at least 5 hectares of land to hold and to own.

ART. 8. The company will be free to make contracts with its colonists, which it will remit to the department of public works for approbation.

ART. 9. As the colonists and ranches are to be established in desert regions, frequented by savages, the company will import, free from duty, the arms and ammunition necessary for its defense, having previously obtained the requisite permission from the secretary of war in order that he may indicate the quality and quantity of said arms.

ART. 10. If, by any law, exemptions from export duty upon national goods and productions be granted, the company will enjoy these privileges in the terms that the law may indicate.

ART. 11. All mines of metals, coal, sulphur, lime, salt, and all marble quarries that the company may discover on its land will be owned by it, provided it announce them and work them in accordance with the mineral code now in vigor.

ART. 12. The company cannot in any case nor at any time transfer, alienate, or mortgage the concessions of the present contract, nor admit as partner any government or foreign state or agent of such. Any covenant made in a contrary sense will be null and void, while the company will forfeit its lands, properties, and the fruit of the operations it may have undertaken, as well as the deposit which the following article mentions. The company can of course transfer or mortgage the concessions of this contract to individuals or private associations with the previous consent of the Government.

ART. 13. To guarantee the fulfillment of this contract the company within three months from the date of same will deposit in the federal treasury \$5,000 in bonds of the Mexican Government, which it will forfeit in any of the cases of caducity mentioned hereafter.

ART. 14. This contract will become extinct:

- (1) If the deposit is not made which is mentioned in the foregoing article.
- (2) If the 10,000 head of cattle or horses of which Article 1 speaks are not brought in.
- (3) If the families of colonists mentioned in Article 2 are not settled.
- (4) If the lands are not given to the colonists as specified in Article 7.
- (5) If this contract be transferred to individuals or private associations without the previous consent of the Federal Executive.

ART. 15. Will be excepted all cases of Divine intervention for which satisfactory proof is given.

Mexico, October 8, 1886

CARLOS PACHECO.
W. BRODRICK CLOETE.
ROBERT R. SYMON,
Per S. CAMACHO.

HULLER CONTRACT.

The following contract was ratified December 15 last between Louis Huller and the Mexican Government:

ARTICLE 1. Louis Huller and the company that he may organize are authorized to establish farming and industrial colonies in the State of Chiapas in the proportion of 75 per cent. Europeans and 25 per cent. Mexicans.

ART. 2. To compensate the company for the services it renders and the expense it incurs in the forming of the colonies, the Government sells to it 75 per cent. of the two-thirds parts of the public lands that the company in the above-mentioned State are now surveying, or may survey hereafter, with the understanding that both in the colonies that the company may establish as well as in the other extensions of territory, the Government, with the consent of the company, will take the 25 per cent. belonging to it in alternate lots and that the payment of the lands that the Government sells to the company will be at the rate of \$1.10 per hectare in the terms that the law now in vigor may establish.

ART. 3. The payment to which the former article refers will be made by the company in four annual installments; the first, when the lands are adjudged, the delivery of which will be made at the termination of each survey either upon the petition of the company or by the disposition of the Government.

ART. 4. The company agrees to establish, within the space of ten years from the date that they receive the lands, at least ten colonies, with a minimum of fifty families each. The plans and project of the establishment of the colonists will be subjected previously to the Government for approval, to the effect that the lots belonging to the colonists may remain indicated.

ART. 5. In the general colonization the company must settle one family to every 2,000 hectares.

ART. 6. Within the space of two years after the lands have been received by the company that may be sold to it, there will be at least two colonies established.

ART. 7. The grantee agrees to allow each family at least 15 hectares of land and a thousand at the maximum, according to the object to which the colonists destine it: as also to furnish the agricultural implements he may judge necessary to the heads of the families.

ART. 8. The cost of transporting the colonists the company will defray.

ART. 9. In return for the services the company will render according to the terms of this contract the following concessions will be granted it:

- (1) Importation free from duties for ten years of machinery for manufacturing purposes and of agricultural implements.
- (2) Exemption for the same period from taxation, except municipal taxes and that of the stamps; and exportation free of duty of crops during the same space of time.

(3) Free entry of the goods that each colonist may bring with him for his own personal use and that are adapted to his social condition.

(4) Free importation of carts with harnesses, one for each family that the company has settled in the colony, as may be proven, with the respective teams of animals.

ART. 10. The departments of the treasury and of public works will establish the limits to be made in all justice as to the entries.

ART. 11. To avoid any complications that might arise between the Government and the company as to classification and limitation of the entries, it is agreed that said company shall not enjoy exemption from duty upon provisions, or any other goods that it may import for itself or its colonists except that mentioned in sections 1, 2, and 4 of Article 9, but on the other hand an annual compensation will be made to it of \$200 for two years for each family that has settled and lives in the colony, for which ample proof must be furnished, from the date of its arrival to the termination of the said two years.

A semi-annual balance must be struck between the amount of duties upon the goods the company may have imported and the amounts due it from the above-mentioned compensation. Should the surplus be in favor of the Government, it will be paid by the company, to which effect it will give the necessary bond at the time of each importation.

ART. 12. For every single person not pertaining to any family that the company gives satisfactory proof to have settled in the colony, it will be credited with \$40 per annum during two years upon the same conditions as are established in the preceding article.

ART. 13. The company will give timely notice to the department of public works whenever they may establish any new industry, that the said department having classified it may declare if said industry shall enjoy the exemptions conceded by the above-mentioned law of December 15, 1886, in which case it will enjoy them for ten years from the date of its establishment, this being the period granted to the enterprise to complete the colonization.

ART. 14. Every six months the company will inform the department of public works as to the condition of the colonies, and the Government will have the right to name inspectors to visit them when it may deem it expedient, while the company must furnish the information that may be asked of it by said inspectors, or the department.

ART. 15. The company will be free to make contracts with the colonists, which, conformably to the law, it will submit to the department of public works for approval.

ART. 16. The unoccupied lands that it may acquire according to the conditions of this agreement will belong to the company, as also those it may obtain from private individuals by purchase, exchange, transfer, cession of any other title whatsoever; likewise all mines of metals, coal, sulphur, lime, salt, all marble quarries that the company may discover on its lands, will be owned by it provided it announces them and works them in accordance with the mineral code now in vigor.

ART. 17. The company shall appoint a representative, who shall be duly authorized and empowered to act for it, with whom the Government will transact all business relating to the stipulations established by this contract as, also, in respect to whatever may be expedient or may be executed hereafter in the premises.

ART. 18. The company will be considered as Mexican, and both it and its colonists will remain subjects to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic. They can never allege in respect to the titles and business connected with the company, the rights of foreign citizens under whatsoever pretext; they will enjoy only the rights and privileges conceded to Mexicans by the laws of the Republic, and consequently foreign diplomatic agents can have no rights of intermediation in the affairs pertaining to the company.

ART. 19. After the families to which this contract refers have been settled, the company can dispose freely of the rest of the lands that may be sold to it.

ART. 20. If the colonization be not completed, the company will be obliged to transfer, conformably to the laws, the lands which may be sold to it.

ART. 21. To guarantee the fulfillment of this contract the company, within three months from the date of the promulgation of this law, will deposit in the general federal treasury the sum of \$20,000 in Mexican Government bonds, which it will lose in any of the cases of caducity mentioned hereafter.

ART. 22. The company cannot in any case nor at any time transfer, alienate, or mortgage the concessions of the present contract to, nor admit as partners any foreign Government or state. Any agreement to the contrary will be null and void, while the company will forfeit all right to the lands, properties, and operations that it may have undertaken. It can, however, with the previous consent of the Government, transfer, mortgage, or alienate to private individuals or societies the lands or other properties it may acquire and the concessions of this contract, as well as issue stock, bonds, and obligations.

ART. 23. This contract will remain in force for ten years from the date of its publication.

ART. 24. This contract will become extinct—

- (1) Upon the non-payment of the deposit of \$50,000 mentioned in Article 20.
- (2) Upon the non-establishment of the colonies, and families of which Article 4 speaks.
- (3) Upon the non-establishment of the first colonies within the period specified in Article 6.
- (4) Upon the non-payment of the lands according to the conditions named in Article 3.
- (5) Upon the transfer of this contract to individuals or sureties without the prior consent of the executive of the Union.

ART. 25. The forfeiture will be officially declared by the federal executive.

ART. 26. The conditions to which this law refers will not be enforced in cases resulting from Divine intervention. The suspension will continue in force while the impeachment exists and the company must offer ample proofs of the Divine intervention to the executive within six months from the commencement of the impeachment. From the simple fact of its not presenting said evidence within the specified time the company cannot at any future time allege the excuse of Divine intervention.

Mexico, November 18, 1886.

CARLOS PACHECO.
LUIS HULLER.

JAMES W. PORCH,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Mexico City, January 12, 1887.

MEXICO INVITING IMMIGRATION.

[Report by Minister Morgan. Reprinted from Consular Reports No. 32, August, 1883.]

I think I shall better comply with the wishes expressed in your dispatch No. 388, 15th February, 1883, by replying, as far as I am able to do so, to the questions propounded by Mr. W. B. Gibbs in his letter to the Hon. G. G. Dibrell, of the House of Representatives, which accompanied it.

1st. "Reliable information as to the desire of Mexico to have immigrants?"

Laws intended to attract immigration to the country were passed at least as far back as 1845.

The law of the 27th of November of that year, which was published on the 27th of November, 1846, provided for the appointment of a council of immigration to act under the supervision of the department for foreign affairs.

The law of the 4th December, 1846, attempted to regulate the duties of the immigration commissions, and to determine the rights and obligations of the immigrants. I believe that the effort of this legislation was not successful.

Within a comparatively recent date the attention of the Government has been again directed to the question, and, by means of contracts with private individuals and corporations, efforts are being made to supply what is considered the greatest need of the country.

I have not been able to procure a copy of all the contracts entered into upon this subject. Still I have seen a sufficient number of them to enable me to place before you a general view of the question and how it is being handled, and which will give to parties interested, or who propose to interest themselves in the matter, some basis upon which to form their operations.

1. On the 31st August, 1881, a contract was entered into with Edmund Clay Wise, a citizen of the United States, and his associates, for the colonization of lands in the State of Chiapas.

The lands were to be such as might be acquired by the company, which he should form and represent, by contract, and "*terrenus baldios.*" Of these lands I shall speak further on.

The nationality of the colonists is not prescribed in this contract. At least three hundred families and two hundred colonists are to be established within six years from the date thereof.

2. One was entered into with the "Meridional Mexican Railway Company" on the 16th of January, 1881, for the colonization of lands situated along the line of that road running through the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. The nationality of the colonists is not alluded to in this contract.

3. On the 21st of January, 1881, one was entered into with Robert R. Symon, a citizen of the United States, and his associates, for the colonization of "*terrenos baldios*" in the frontier State of Sonora.

The colonists are to be Europeans of the Latin race, and native-born Mexicans.

4. On the 17th of January, 1882, one was entered into with the Mexican Colonization and Industrial Company for colonizing the islands of Tiburon and Angel de la Guarda, in the Gulf of Cortez, Lower California, to which was afterwards added the island of San Esteban, with one hundred families, of whom two-thirds are to be Europeans and one-third Mexicans.

5. One was entered into on the 21st of February, 1882, with various parties (names not published) for the colonization of lands in the State of Morelos, district of Cuernavaca. Nationality of colonists not mentioned.

6. One was entered into on the 6th of June, 1882, with Rafael Portas Martinez for colonizing lands in the States of Yucatan and Campeachy. The colonists are to be taken from the Canary Islands.

7. On the 4th of December, 1882, one was entered into with General Jesus Alonzo Flores and Castiello Zenteno for the cultivation of "*terrenos baldios*," in the State of Tamaulipas; nationality of the colonists not specified.

8. On the 18th of December, 1882, one was entered into with Mr. Daniel Levy for the colonization of lands in the State of Vera Cruz, canton of Zangolia, with Europeans, Canary Islanders, and Egyptians.

9. On the 6th of January, 1883, one was entered into with Daniel Levy by which he was authorized to form a general colonization company, with a capital of \$4,000,000. By this contract it is agreed that 5,000 families, to comprise 20,000 persons, are to be colonized; of these 80 per cent. are to be Europeans, the rest Mexicans.

10. On the 10th of January, 1883, one was entered into with Mr. Isadore Epstein for introducing into the country German agriculturists.

To this end he has agreed to go to Germany and Switzerland, there to lecture and publish pamphlets upon the advantages which Mexico offers to agriculturists.

11. On the 17th of January, 1883, one was entered into with Salvador Malo to establish a colonization agency embracing Europe and the American continent.

The agency is to bring, within the term of ten years, from 20,000 to 50,000 European and American colonists, 75 per cent. of whom are to be Europeans.

12. On the 26th of January, 1883, a contract was entered into with Louis Verdier by which he was to go to Europe with the view of inducing Irish, German, and French to migrate to Mexico.

13. On the 3d of April, 1883, one was entered into with Ramon Fernandez with the view of colonizing lands in the State of San Luis Potosi. The nationality of the colonists is not stipulated.

Other contracts have been made; one, notably, with Mr. Fulcheri.

I regret that I cannot give you any of the details of these, as they are the most important ones, seeing that they have been carried into effect.

One was also made with Mr. David Ferguson for the colonization of Lower California, but it has been declared forfeited.

I also understand that one was made with Mr. Samuel Brannon, an American, for the colonization of lands on the northern frontier.

I do not furnish you with a copy and translation of all these contracts.

I do, however, send you a copy and translation of one of them, which, theoretically at least, appears to me one of the most important, inasmuch as it gives in detail the obligations of the Government to the contractors; the obligations of the contractors to the Government and the colonists; towards the contractors, and their status in the country.

It may not be uninteresting to you to have a general view of these respective obligations.

First, as to the obligations assumed by the Government towards the contractors.

In the "Wise" contract the Government agrees to pay \$60 for each immigrant above the age of fourteen years, and \$30 for those between three and fourteen. For each head of a family (husband and wife, with or without children) a bonus of \$30; payment to be made one month after the arrival of the immigrants in the State of Chiapas.

The contract with the Meridional Railway Company provides for the payment of \$35 for each immigrant landed of upwards of seven years, and a bonus of \$30 for each family when established; payment to be made one month after the arrival of the colonists in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, or at the place where they are to be definitely located.

The Symon contract does not stipulate for the payment of any price for immigrants. A grant is made of 50,000 hectares of *terrenos baldios* in the immediate neighborhood of the Arizona mountains.

The contract with Andrade gives \$35 for each immigrant above the age of seven years, to be paid one month after their arrival.

The Martinez contract allows \$35 for each immigrant above the age of twelve years, and \$15 each for those between three and twelve. To each head of a family shall be advanced, for the period of one year, \$6 per month for each person of over twelve years of age, and \$3 for those between three and twelve.

The property assigned by the company to the immigrants to be mortgaged by him in favor of the Government, to secure the advances made as above; these advances to be paid in ten equal installments, to commence two years after the immigrant has been established.

By the Flores-Zenteno contract, the Government is compromised to pay \$60 for each immigrant above the age of fourteen years, and \$30 each for those between three and fourteen years. In addition a premium of \$30 to be given to each family when established. These payments are to be made one month after the immigrants have been settled in Tamaulipas.

By the Levy contract the Government is to pay to the company \$315,000 annually for thirty years.

Under the Malo contract the Government agrees to pay the company \$700 for each head of a European family of agriculturists; \$350 for each member of his family of seven years of age and upwards; \$700 for each agriculturist; \$500 for the head of each family of Mexican agriculturists; \$250 for every Mexican family of seven years of age and upwards; \$100 for each foreign laborer or mechanic; \$50 for each member of a family of the above of seven years of age and upwards. For each one who comes out as an agriculturist, but who is not one, his passage and transportation. For each member of a family of the above of seven years of age and upwards, his passage and transportation. The same with those who come out and cannot agree with the company after their arrival. These payments are to be made by the Government within thirty years.

By the Verdier contract the Government agrees to pay \$5,000 for his expenses; \$30 for each immigrant of fourteen years of age and upwards, and \$15 to those between six and fourteen.

By the Fernandez contract the Government is to pay for each immigrant above fourteen years of age \$60, and \$30 for those between three and fourteen; besides a bonus of \$30 for each family located. The payment to be made one month after the colonists shall have arrived.

Assume that he will bring in one thousand. Say that one-half of them will be under fourteen years of age: For one 500 he will receive \$30,000; for the second 500 \$15,000. Say a family averages four persons; for each family he is entitled to \$30: two hundred and fifty families, \$7,500; total to be received in money, \$52,500.

The Meridional contract calls for two thousand families. Assume a family to consist of four persons, the number of immigrants will be eight thousand. I may assume as a basis for the calculation that they will all be above the age of seven years, inasmuch as the families will average largely over four persons. For each immigrant, therefore, the Government will pay \$35. Eight thousand immigrants at \$35 = \$280,000. Besides \$30 to each head of family, of which there will be 2,000 \$60,000; in all the Meridional contract, \$340,000.

There is no money stipulation in the Symon contract.

In the Andrade contract the number of families is not limited. The number, however, cannot be less than one hundred; say two hundred families of four hundred immigrants. Four hundred immigrants, at \$35 each, \$14,000.

The Martinez contract calls for one thousand families, or four thousand immigrants at \$35 each, \$140,000.

In the Flores-Zenteno contract the number of immigrants is not limited. Assume that the number will be one thousand above the age of fourteen years. For these he is to receive \$60 each; total, \$60,000.

The Daniel Levy contract provides for the introduction of five thousand families to amount to twenty thousand persons. The money obligation on the part of the Government to Mr. Levy is to pay him annually \$315,000 during thirty years, or \$9,450,000.

The Malo contract provides for the introduction of from twenty thousand to fifty thousand immigrants. For each head of a family of agriculturists he is to receive \$700, and \$350 for each member of his family above the age of seven years. For every farmer, \$700. There are other gradations which it is not necessary for me to recapitulate here. Assume that Mr. Malo will bring into the country under this contract twenty thousand adults. The amount which he will receive will be \$14,000,000.

The Verdier contract provides for the introduction of one hundred families, for which he is to receive about \$3,000.

There is no limit fixed to the number of immigrants to be introduced under the Ramon Fernandez contract; suppose that he brings one thousand adults into the country, as he is entitled to \$70 for each of these, he will receive \$70,000.

The foregoing figures are, of course, in a great measure only approximative, but I believe that I have rather under than over stated them. They aggregate, as will be

seen, about \$24,000,000 of obligations which have been assumed by the Mexican Government, the two largest and altogether the most important of which are to be paid within thirty years. They make an average of over \$800,000 per annum for that period.

Other obligations have been assumed by the Government in favor of the contractors, but they relate principally to assuring the possession of "*terrenos baldios*," which in my opinion are of little importance, for reasons which, when I come to the third of Mr. Gibbs's questions, I shall develop.

In the Levy contract, however, this obligation is a serious one, inasmuch as the Government has agreed to sell to the company as much as eight hundred thousand hectares of "*terrenos baldios*," or other national property which has not been destined to the public service.

Obligations have also been imposed upon the contractors in favor of the immigrants whom they may introduce into the country. These obligations differ in the several contracts, and are matters of agreement.

I give you a synopsis of those contained in one of them, which will, I suppose, suffice.

In the Levy contract the company is obliged to erect for the use of each colony which it may establish, and without any compensation therefor, one forge, one carpenter's shop, a telegraph or telephone office with the furniture necessary thereto. It is obliged to furnish, and without any compensation, four lots of from four to five hundred square meters each, centrally located, for the erection of warehouses (*oficinas*).

It is obliged to establish, and to support for two years, two primary schools, one for boys and the other for girls, under the direction of Mexican professors.

It is obliged to give to each colonist of upwards of seven years of age four hectares of land in the table land (*tierra fria*) or three hectares in the lowlands (*tierra caliente*), and in no case shall a family of agriculturists receive less than twelve hectares on the table land or nine in the lowlands.

It is obliged to furnish each head of a family, on arrival at the colony, a good house, sufficient for the necessities of the family which is to inhabit it, erected on a lot of 400 square meters, each house to consist of three apartments, one of which shall be 20 meters square and the other 16 meters square.

Besides, the company is obliged to give to each head of a family of agriculturists one pair of oxen or mules, one cow, one mare or she mule, one hog, one she lamb, two pairs of fowle or doves, two plows, one of iron and the other of wood, with their accessories; one ax, one large knife (*machete*), one wooden mallet, one paring chisel, and sufficient seed for the two plantings, suitable to the land to be cultivated, to the value of \$20 each.

The obligations to the company are:

They are to pay for the lands which shall have been allotted to them, and for the animals, utensils, and per diem which they shall have received: each head of a family \$700; each member of a foreign family above the age of 7 years \$350.

Thus a family of four persons would pay for a house and lot and the animals and implements above named, together with about \$300 advanced for their support and about 35 acres of land, \$1,050. They have ten years to pay this in, dating from the second year of their possession.

The obligations of the company to the Government are:

The colonies are to be established within five years from the date of the contract. They are to bring no colonists into the country who have been sentenced to punishment for the commission of a crime; they are to be agriculturists and artisans.

The company are to deposit in the Monte de Piedad, six months after the signing of the contract, \$50,000, to secure the performance thereof. These \$50,000, as soon as the first colony shall have been established, is ceded to the department of fomento for the development of agriculture. Upon the referment of the \$50,000 mentioned, the Government will reserve \$100,000 out of the moneys to be paid to the company to secure the performance of the contract. They are to pay to the Government—

For each head of a family of foreigners.....	\$350
For each member of a family of foreigners above the age of 7 years.....	175
For each head of a Mexican family.....	250
For each member of a Mexican family above the age of 7 years.....	125
Total.....	900

With these suggestions and the contract in view any person interested in the question may form an approximate estimation of the advantages and disadvantages of the contract.

The status of the colonists is that they are Mexicans in the sense that whatever difficulties they may find themselves in are to be decided by the tribunals of the Republic and they are without any rights as foreigners.

NATURALIZATION.*

2d. "How long does it require to become a naturalized citizen of Mexico?"

No time is specified by the law. Naturalization in Mexico takes place in several ways—

(1) By the act of the President, upon application of the party, made before the judge of the place of his residence, from which it must appear that the applicant is a person of good character and has an honest mode of livelihood.

(2) When the son of a foreigner born in Mexico, and who has been emancipated during his minority, allows a year to pass after having attained the age of majority without having declared his intention to retain the nationality of his father.

(3) When in the act of emancipation of the son of a foreigner it is not declared that he retains the nationality of his father.

(4) If he accepts a public employment which is reserved to Mexicans.

(5) Marrying a Mexican woman, coupled with the declaration of intention to establish himself in Mexico with the qualities of a Mexican, which declaration must be made within one month from the celebration of the marriage if it took place within the Republic; within one year thereafter if it was celebrated outside of it.

(6) Coming into the country as a colonist under the protection of the laws which specially regulate colonization.

(7) When a foreigner purchases real estate in Mexico without reserving, at the time of his purchase, his nationality.

(8) When a son is born to him in Mexico, of a Mexican woman, unless he reserves his nationality.

Naturalization confers upon the party naturalized all the rights and imposes upon him all the obligations which belong to and devolve upon Mexicans, except those which are especially reserved. For instance, naturalization does not entitle a person of foreign origin to become President of the Republic, a magistrate, attorney-general, governor in many of the States, public writer (notary public), &c. Neither can they enter upon public lands in the States or Territories adjoining the country of their birth or in which they were naturalized.

HOMESTEADS AND LAND GRANTS.

3d. "Are any inducements in the way of homesteads or land grants offered by the Government to actual settlers who become citizens; and if so, what?"

I believe the Mexican Government has no ascertained national domain.

I understand that an effort is now being made in that direction on the Pacific coast in the neighborhood of Acapulco, as well as on the northern frontier, but without any published result so far.

There is no national land office, and so the Government does not know what, if any, lands it possesses.

There is, however, supposed to be a great quantity of land known as "*terrenos baldios*."

The literal translation of this term is, I believe, "uncultivated lands." In law it signifies lands which have no owners.

Article XXIV of the constitution of 1847 recognized the existence of such lands, and authorized Congress to assume control over them and establish rules governing their occupation and the price at which they might be sold. Congress exercised this right, by conferring upon the President of the Republic for the time being the power to regulate the matter. This successive Presidents have done. The first time by President Juarez, then by President Diaz, and last by President Gonzalez.

The price at which these lands may be acquired is fixed by the President every two years, and it is a notable fact that the prices fixed by President Gonzalez is less than those fixed by either of his predecessors, from which it may, I think, be assumed that the attempts of the Government to get them occupied has not been successful.

One great difficulty in the way is that the party who wishes to occupy these lands must first find them; when he thinks he has found them he denounces them to the judge within whose territorial jurisdiction they are. The judge then issues a proclamation, in the nature of a monition, calling upon all persons claiming title to them to appear and defend the rights within a certain time. The time elapsed and no one appearing to contest, the party denouncing them is ordered to be put in possession. But, as you are aware, the lands in this country have been largely granted, some of the grants extending, as I may say, from sunrise to sunset, and the difficulty is in finding good lands which have no owner.

In all of the contracts to which I have directed your attention the Government has conceded rights to these "*terrenos baldios*" and to other public lands, but the fact is

* The full text of the law concerning foreigners and naturalization is printed in Consular Reports No. 68, September, 1886, p. 642.

as I have before stated, the Government has no lands which it can dispose of. The best evidence of which is, that it was obliged to purchase those upon which the immigrants under the Fulcheri contract were located. And it is well to observe in this connection that whereas Americans may obtain permission from the Government to acquire lands within 20 leagues of the northern frontier, they cannot do so under the law in respect of the "*terrenos baldíos*." I do not go into any further details upon this point, because I think that no man in his senses (no American at least), who wishes to establish a colony in Mexico, would go in search of these lands. He would naturally first become the undisputed owner of a property which he desired to colonize before he entered upon the speculation.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

4th. "Are immigrants from the United States received without prejudice, or are they regarded with suspicion by the Government or by the people?"

I cannot answer this question authoritatively, for the reason that there is nothing that I can call an American immigration into the country.

There is a large investment of American capital here in railroads and in mines, but the number of our citizens who come here is small.

Those who do, come in search of employment on the railroads, or in the mines, or as clerks, and if I may judge by the number of those who apply to this legation and to the American Benevolent Association for assistance to enable them to return home, I should say that coming to Mexico had not bettered their fortunes.

Doubtless this is due, in great measure at least, to a want of knowledge on their part of the language of the country; to a difference in the habits of the people here from those they have been reared amongst; to a difference in the methods of business, and to the fact that men fail here as they fail elsewhere.

Upon principle, I see no reason why the Government or people should feel suspicious of or be unfriendly to Americans who come to Mexico with the sole purpose of bettering their fortunes at the same time that they are assisting to develop the resources of the country, thereby adding to its wealth and increasing its population.

But this can only be ascertained, in so far as the Government is concerned, by actual experiment. The experiment would be primarily tested by some citizen of the United States proposing to make a contract similar in terms with one of those I have referred to. Its solution could only be obtained after the contract with the Government had been granted and after Americans had been colonized thereunder.

I do not very well see how the Mexican Government could object to enter into such a contract with an American in view of the contracts which it has made for obtaining a large immigration from other countries, for Mexico would, I should suppose, be slow to shut her doors in the face of Americans after having opened them so wide, and at such cost to herself, to other nationalities. Even should the application from any cause be refused (and I have no reason for saying that it would be), immigration of peaceful Americans into the country could not be legally denied. The refusal on the part of the Mexican Government to make a contract for American immigrants would only affect any subsidy which might be asked to assist in the colonization, for the laws of the country not only authorize but invite immigration, without respect to the nationality of the immigrants.

By the laws as they now exist, foreigners are permitted to purchase lands anywhere within the limits of the Republic except, in so far as Americans are concerned, they be situated 20 leagues from the boundary thereof. I do not see, therefore, what could prevent a citizen of the United States from purchasing a tract of land in the country within the limits prescribed by law and colonizing it with Americans, if he sees fit and has the means to do so. Nor do I doubt that in such a case, if the settlers were attempted to be interfered with unlawfully, the Mexican Government would attempt at least to protect them in their rights.

It will not, however, have escaped your observation as regards the acts of the Government, that with two or three exceptions the contracts I have referred you to stipulate that the colonists from abroad are to come from countries other than the United States; and, as regards the views of the people upon the subject, it would not be at all surprising if they should prefer, for a time at least, to have immigrants come among them who are more akin to them in race than Americans are, and who, as a rule, are of the same religious faith as themselves.

RESULTS.

It is quite impossible for me to state what steps have been taken by the parties in interest to carry out the greater number of the contracts to which I have referred you. Still less can I venture an opinion as to what they will result in. Neither can I express my opinion as to whether the Government is or will be in a condition to comply with the obligations it has assumed towards the contractors in case they should in

good faith comply with what they have undertaken to do. This is a matter which I suppose the contractors have satisfied themselves about. Neither can I say what will be the result of the immigration to the immigrants. This, I think you will agree with me, is the most important question involved in the whole subject. If they should arrive here and find that the Government could not comply with its engagements to the contractors, or the contractors unwilling to comply with their engagements to them, they would be in a strange country, without means and without friends.

The nearest approach to a practical solution of the present attempt on the part of the Government and contractors to colonize portions of the country with foreigners is to be found in the Fulcheri contracts, to which I have referred you. These immigrants have been landed in the country, but with what success remains to be seen.

I have heard, and from what I consider the best authority, that one colony was entirely broken up by death and desertion, the mortality among them having been very great.

As I have had occasion to state before, when they arrived in the country the Government was obliged to, or at any rate it did, purchase lands upon which to locate them.

One colony was established in the low country. Some were sent near San Luis Potosi, others were colonized near Puebla.

Some were established near this city. Some statements are to the effect that they are now contented and prosperous.

Others, on the other hand, affirm that they are in a miserable condition.

From the fact that I have seen the Italian minister's premises crowded with them, some seeking employment and others asking to be sent home, I should think that there had been a great deal of dissatisfaction among them.

I inclose a letter which some of them published, which is descriptive of their condition as they see it.

I also inclose an article from the *Monitor Republicano* upon the general aspect of the question.

In considering the subject, however, it must not be forgotten that the present experiment has not been fairly tried; that the parties who originated it were without experience therein; that the immigrants themselves are far from being of the best class, and but little attention was paid in their selection with reference to the employment to which they were to be put on their arrival in the country; that they may have come with hopes held out to them which they could not have reasonably expected would be realized; that they are in a foreign land—a land different in almost every respect from the one whence they came, and that everything is new and strange to them. Such a condition of things would naturally engender disappointment and discouragement.

Is not this the usual experience of persons who immigrate in large bodies from their own country, lured to another by the hope of bettering their fortunes and who listen perhaps with a too willing ear to the stories of apparently well-to-do speculators who have no interest in them beyond the sums which they are to receive for taking them to the country where they have contracted to take them, and whose interest in them ceases when they have received the price at which they contracted to deliver them?

It may not be out of place for me to remind you that several attempts have been made to effect American colonization in Mexico. If I remember aright one such was made some years ago in Lower California. The colonists had subsequently to be assisted back to the United States. After the war of secession a number of prominent citizens of the South came here. They settled near Cordova. Those of them who did not die returned home.

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR COLONIZATION.

5th. "At what price can large grants of land be obtained, suitable for colonization in the provinces of Sinaloa, Durango, or Chihuahua?"

There is little reliance to be placed upon theoretical answers to such questions, and I cannot answer them from my own observations, as I have never been in either of the States named, and practically I am far away from them—much farther than a person residing in New York is. Nor do I believe that any one could give such an answer to them as would justify action thereon.

I have been told that lands in that region can be purchased in large quantities at the rate of \$1,000 for 1,000 square acres. But I do not pretend to say that my information is correct. I would not act upon it myself.

Sinaloa is said to be traversed by a number of rivers and innumerable brooks. There are some good streams in Durango, and Chihuahua is considered one of the best watered States in the federation. These States are said to be fertile and rich in minerals.

It must be borne in mind, however, that title to a tract of land does not confer absolute title to what is under the surface thereof.

Any person may denounce, and become the owner of any mine, no matter upon whose property it may be.

Neither must it be lost sight of that, while a title to lands may be easily procured, it is not always easy to procure possession thereof, for the purchaser might find them peopled with "squatters" whom it would be difficult for him to dispossess. I understand that such difficulties have presented themselves.

Under any circumstances, I should consider it the height of imprudence in any person to embark in any enterprise of colonization in this or any other country until he had visited it and seen it for himself.

6th. "Of the high plains and elevated plateau, what part is best watered and most fertile, and what diseases are most prevalent?"

This question, as you will observe, extends from Guatemala on the south to the Rio Bravo on the north, and is one which can only be answered by one who has traversed the country; and this I have never been able to do, as my official duties have kept me almost constantly at my post of duty. Only once have I been ten days away from the capital, and those ten days I spent at Orizaba, where I went at the advice of my physician. I have, however, been as far north as Lagos, on the line of the Central Railroad.

All the valleys between these two points—and they are many and of considerable extent—appeared to me naturally fertile and susceptible of successful cultivation, and no country which I have ever seen appeared better adapted to the use of improved agricultural implements and labor-saving machines.

I have also been to Toluca. The same remarks apply to that section of the country. It all, however, seemed to require to be irrigated. But I must say that I am not an authority upon subjects of agriculture.

What diseases prevail I do not know, but I believe it to be exempt from epidemics.

I have not complied with the instructions contained in your dispatch of giving you "a succinct account of American immigration" to Mexico.

I fear you will think that I have written a volume where a few lines would have sufficed, but I have considered that it would not be uninteresting to you to be informed as to what is being done by the Mexican Government in respect of the question of immigration hither, and to make some suggestions which it may be well for our fellow-countrymen who are looking this way to consider before they embark upon such an enterprise.

P. H. MORGAN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, April 25, 1883.

THE LEVY CONTRACT.

[Translation.]

Contract celebrated between General Carlos Pacheco, secretary of state for fomento, colonization, industry, and commerce of the United States of Mexico, and Mr. Daniel Levy, for the establishing of a general colonization agency.

ARTICLE 1. Daniel Levy is authorized to form a company with a capital of \$4,000,000, divided in forty thousand shares of \$100 each, the only and exclusive object of said company being to establish in the country colonies composed of immigrants from foreign countries.

ART. 2. The company shall have been formed and the capital thereto subscribed for within eight months from the date of this contract, and the department of fomento shall be notified thereof, and shall be registered at this capital in the proper office.

ART. 3. The company will always have at this capital an agent duly authorized to treat with the Government upon every subject treated of in this contract.

ART. 4. At least 20 per cent. of the shares of the company shall be offered for sale in this city, to the effect that being covered by Mexican capital it would be a security that the investment would be a prudent one. Mr. Levy is authorized to dispose of these shares assigned to Mexico which shall not have been taken.

ART. 5. The company obligates itself to establish in the country, within the period of five years from the date of the present contract, five thousand families of colonists, numbering twenty thousand members of over seven years of age. Of these families 80 per cent. of the foreign families are to be brought from Europe, and 20 per cent. thereof shall be Mexicans.

ART. 6. On the total number of immigrants the company shall be entitled to bring 10 per cent. thereof in workmen or artisans. The balance must be exclusively agriculturists.

ART. 7. The lands upon which the colonists shall be located are to be well adapted to agriculture, and shall be situated not more than 50 kilometers distant from a railroad now or to be established.

ART. 8. The company, with the approbation of the department of fomento, shall establish the colonists provided for by this contract in at least ten of the States of the Republic. Twenty colonies, at least, are to be established.

ART. 9. Each colony shall consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred foreign families. Nevertheless, if it be the interest of the company to form a center composed of a larger number, say one thousand families, permission to do so may be asked of the department of fomento, which permission may be granted or refused as that department may see best.

The company will give to the Mexican colonists, who may be designated by the department of fomento or admitted by the company, in the proportion of 20 per cent. of the amount given to foreigners.

ART. 10. The company agrees to furnish, and without any compensation therefor, in each colony which it establishes, the necessary materials for erecting one forge, a carpenter shop, and a telegraph or telephone office, as well as the necessary furniture for the same.

ART. 11. The company shall also furnish, and without compensation therefor, in each colony which it may establish, four lots of ground of from 400 to 500 square meters each in the most central position, for the erecting of offices.

ART. 12. The company obligates itself to establish in each of its colonies, and to support the same for two years from the establishing of the same, two primary schools, one for males and the other for females, both of which shall be under the direction of Mexican professors, graduates of the capital or one of the States.

ART. 13. The company agrees to present to the department of fomento the proper certificates showing that none of the colonists which it brings from foreign countries has been sentenced for a criminal offense, accompanying said documents with a list containing the names of the colonists whom it brings into the country, which are to be deposited in the proper office.

ART. 14. All the expenses of transportation, disembarkment, traveling expenses, and maintenance of the colonists to the point of destination, as well as of their effects, shall be paid by the company, with the privilege, should it be to its interest to do so, to pay for the colonists to the Transatlantic Mexican Line \$3 for the passage of each colonist, besides the \$25 as stipulated in Article No. 27 of the contract of said line.

ART. 15. On the railroad lines upon which the Government has a right of rebate on the transportation of colonists and their luggage, the company shall enjoy the same right by such orders from the department of fomento as it may deem proper to issue upon the application to that effect by the company.

ART. 16. The company agrees to give to each Mexican or foreign colonist of seven years of age and upward four hectares, if located in the cold country (*tierra fria*), or three hectares if located in the hot country (*tierra caliente*). In no case, however, shall a family of agriculturists receive less than twelve hectares in the cold country, or nine in the hot country.

ART. 17. The company agrees to furnish each head of a family, Mexican or foreign, on their arrival at the point where they are to be located, a house in good repair, and of sufficient capacity for the family which are to occupy it, built in an inclosure of 400 square meters, the company seeing to it that it be constructed in the best manner, as well as that the town which they establish shall be laid out in straight lines. Each house shall be composed of three pieces, one of which shall be at least 20 square meters in size, and the others of at least 16 meters square each.

ART. 18. The company agrees to give each head of a family of agriculturists, besides the ground, house, and its inclosure, mentioned in the preceding article, one pair of oxen or mules, one cow, one mare or mule, one hog, one lamb, two pairs of chickens or doves, two plows, one of iron and the other of wood, with their accessories, one ox, one large knife (*machete*), one wooden mallet, one chisel, and seed sufficient for the first plantings, according to the cultivation to which the land where the colonists are located is subjected. The seeds for the first and second plantings shall be of the value of \$20.

ART. 19. Besides this the company agrees to give to each colonist, Mexican or foreign, above seven years of age, a daily subsidy of twenty-five cents during the period of one year from the date of their arrival at the colony, and one canvas bed when they are established in the hot country, and a bed with one mattress to those who are established in the cold country.

ART. 20. The company will be allowed to introduce into the country, free of duty, everything which may be necessary for the construction of the houses as well as the implements, animals, and seeds necessary for the use of the colonists according to this contract. The department of fomento and hacienda will establish the rules by which the company is to be governed in making these importations.

ART. 21. The Government engages to sell to the company as much as eight hundred thousand hectares of vacant and uncultivated land (*terrenos baldios*) or land belonging to the nation which are not destined to any public service, at the price fixed for (*terrenos baldios*), upon the application of the company, which lands shall be designated within the term of three years fixed from the date of this contract, with the obligation that two thirds at least of such lands shall be devoted to the purpose of colonization according to the terms of this contract.

ART. 22. As soon as the Mexican Transatlantic Line of steamers shall be established, the company engages to transport on the steamers of that line at least 60 per cent. of the colonists who come from Europe, giving notice to the department of fomento six months in advance the exact number of colonists on each voyage, as well as the name of the port at which they are to disembark. The proper department will at the same time be notified of the voyages of the steamers carrying colonists.

ART. 23. The company will transport the families of colonists, proportionally, in the five years agreed upon, so that the Government will be guaranteed the annuities which it gives, as follows: The company must in the first year establish three hundred and fifty families; in the second, seven hundred; in the third, one thousand and fifty; in the fourth, one thousand four hundred; and the balance in the fifth year to the completion of the five thousand, the company being permitted to transport a greater number each year to the completion of the five thousand.

ART. 24. On the voyages in which the company, without previous notice, does not transport colonists by the Mexican Transatlantic Line or transports a smaller number than it has contracted to advise the department of fomento of, in conformity with section No. 22 of this contract, the company will pay to said line \$25 for each passenger which it should have shipped, less than 10 per cent. which shall be paid to the Government.

ART. 25. The colonists brought by the company shall enjoy all the privileges accorded them by the colonization laws now in force.

ART. 26. The department of fomento shall always have the right to visit the colonies with a view of ascertaining the progress they are making, and the order and state of morality observed therein.

ART. 27. The company shall twice a year make a report to the department of fomento of the condition and progress of each colony, and the improvements introduced therein.

ART. 28. The first colony is to be established, at the latest, within eighteen months from the date of this contract.

ART. 29. The colonists shall pay to the company in reimbursement of the daily sums given to them, including the value of the house, lands, animals, and implements previously received by them, the sums following:

Each head of a foreign family	\$700 00
Each member of a foreign family of seven years of age and above.....	350 00
Each head of a Mexican family	500 00
Each member of a Mexican family of seven years of age and above.....	250 00

These payments the colonists shall make in ten years, commencing from second year of their settlement in the colony, the payment to be made quarterly.

ART. 30. To carry out the preceding section the company is obliged to present to the colonists, before they engage themselves, the contracts which they must sign upon taking possession of their lands, houses, animals, and implements spoken of in this contract, which documents shall clearly express the rights and obligations of each colonist, as well as the form in which the houses and lands are to be distributed.

ART. 31. Difficulties which may arise between the colonists appertaining to questions of domestic or administrative economy are to be settled by the department of fomento. If these differences affect the fulfillment of the respective obligations of the company and the colonists arising under the stipulations of their respective contracts, and those of this contract, then they shall be determined by the proper tribunals, to the exclusion of every foreign intervention.

ART. 32. The company has the right to take back from the colonists who have not complied with their contracts the lands, houses, animals, and implements which have been allotted to them, which it may dispose of as it sees proper; it may also suspend the payment of twenty-five cents per day, taking care that this right is stipulated in the contracts.

ART. 33. If within the five years mentioned in this contract the company desires to introduce a greater number of colonists than that mentioned herein, the Government will not be bound to pay to the company any sum whatever therefor; but the company will be entitled to recover from such colonists, according to the stipulations of this contract, the proportion mentioned in Article 29, the Government not being in any manner responsible to said colonists, except in virtue of a convention previously agreed to with them. Such colonists shall enjoy all the franchises to which they are entitled under the laws of colonization now in force.

ART. 34. The Government agrees to pay to the company, in full satisfaction of all of its obligations thereto arising under this contract during thirty years, the sum of three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars per annum, desiring to have its accounts liquidated at the expiration of the 30th year.

ART. 35. The first installment is to be paid within the year in which the company is constituted. The installments succeeding are to be paid quarterly. These payments are to be made from the general treasury of the federation.

ART. 33. Should this contract lapse at any time between the first and fifth years (of its existence) by reason of the fact that the company has not established (in the country) the number of families which it has agreed to, it shall pay a fine of one hundred thousand dollars, to be deducted from the sums due by the Government, the liquidation being made proportionately to the annual installments of three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, according to the number of families who have been colonized in conformity with the stipulations of this contract, which proportion shall serve as a basis for the installments which are subsequently to be paid by the Government to the company until the expiration of thirty years.

In this case the company will return to the Government the amounts specified in the following article, but only upon the basis of the colonists who have been established.

ART. 37. The company will pay to the Government, within the period of ten years, to date immediately following the location of each family, and in regular installments:

For each head of a family of foreigners	\$350 00
For each member of a foreign family of seven years and upwards	175 00
For each head of a family of Mexicans.....	250 00
For each member of a Mexican family of seven years of age and upwards...	125 00

ART. 38. The company shall deposit in the National Monte de Piedad, within six months from the signing of this contract, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which it will forfeit to the Government if the company is not organized within the eight months as stipulated in the second article hereof, or if organized, if it has not established the first colony thereunder within the term of eighteen months as stipulated in Article 23.

ART. 39. The first colony established, the company shall cede to the department of fomento, in the interest and for the improvement of agriculture, the fifty thousand dollars referred to in the preceding article, which sum the said department may at once dispose of.

ART. 40. When the deposit of fifty thousand dollars shall have been retired, the company shall deposit of the moneys which it is to receive from the Government one hundred thousand dollars, as a guarantee for the performance of its obligations under this contract.

ART. 41. To insure the payment which the company agrees to make to the Government for each colonist as is stipulated in Article 37, it will at once exhibit to the Government the one hundred thousand dollars spoken of in the preceding article, as well as the property which it owns in the Republic, and the credits which it has against the colonists. As soon as the Government is reimbursed the amount due to it by the company, the deposit shall be withdrawn.

ART. 42. Any difficulty which may arise between the Government and the company in respect of either of the clauses of this contract shall be submitted to the courts of the Republic, the company or the colonists not being permitted to claim any of the rights of foreigners, even though the company be composed in whole or in part of foreigners.

ART. 43. The contract shall lapse—

I. If the deposit of fifty thousand dollars is not made within six months of the signing of the contract.

II. If the company should not be organized eight months after the signing of the same.

III. If the first colony is not established within eighteen months of the signing of the same.

IV. If four thousand foreign families, numbering sixteen thousand persons of over seven years of age, shall not have been settled in the country within five years from the date of the organization of the company.

V. Should a foreign Government be admitted as forming a member of the company.

VI. Should this contract be transferred to any company or individual without the permission of the Government.

ART. 44. An exception is made with regard to Nos. III and IV of the preceding article in case of superior force, properly proved and certified to the department of hacienda; the suspension however may last only while the impediment exists.

ART. 45. The lapse of the contract shall be declared by the Executive.

Transitory.—The costs of the stamps to this contract shall be borne equally between the department of hacienda and Mr. Daniel Levy.

Mexico, 6th January, 1883.

CARLOS PACHECO.
DANIEL LEVY

COMPLAINTS OF ITALIAN COLONISTS.

[Inclosure 2 in Minister Morgan's report.]

MEXICO, December 27, 1882.

Honorable Editor of the Monitor Republicano, Mexico :

MY DEAR SIR: In the impartial columns of your journal, which defends with such dignity the interests of the unfortunate classes, we beg you will insert the following:

We, Italian colonists, inhabiting the colony of Chipita, State of Puebla, married and with children, were, without any cause whatever, and against the stipulations of the contract which we had made with this honorable Government, expelled from the colony and turned into the road without any resources whatever, and with our wives and children ill. Mr. Calderon, the barbarous and ignorant director of our colony, ordered us, with arms in his hands, to leave.

The disorders of this colony are revolting to the heart.

It is now six months that the colony has been idle, because only one hectare of land has been given to each family instead of six, which it should have received according to the contract above cited; that instead of \$25 per hectare, in conformity with the terms of the contract, we have paid \$50 and \$100, according to the class of land; that after six months' residence, we have as yet received no house to live in, nor implements or the necessary animals for the cultivation of our lands.

Finally, we have to say that we have been lodged in barracks like beasts of burden, instead of in houses. And this only for our colony. If we permitted ourselves to speak of the other colonies where we have members of our families and friends, we could say worse.

All this is the result of the great expenses which this Government has undergone for the purpose of establishing colonies.

Covetousness of large gain on the part of those who are in high positions; fellow-feeling among the employes, who are sacrificing hundreds of families and despoiling the national treasury; the contractors—merchants of human flesh—sit at the banquet like hyenas in the holy field devouring what is left of the abundance.

In these last few days the famous Accini from Genoa made us a visit, and with a sardonic smile on his lips, indifferent to our sufferings, told us that he was a party to a contract made by the Government to tear away 25,000 Italian families from their homes to sacrifice them in this country. He moreover told us that he did not bother himself about honor or glory, but only for gold, for which he was more hungry than Dante's wolf:

Che dopo il pasto ha pui fama di pria.

And it is supposed that this heinous traffic of the trade of the Italians in this Republic will net to the said Accini a profit of \$30,000, which, if it does not cause him to sweat, neither will it frighten his soul nor trouble his conscience.

Ye iniquitous, who mock at the tears of your fellow-beings and who despise the indignation of God, your day will also come.

In thanking you for ourselves and all the colonies, we accompany our signatures to the above, attested to by the Italian consul of this city for the purpose of verifying the same. Copy of this letter we are also sending to the Italian press, to the end that they may show the treatment which has been received by the white slaves.

We are your obedient servants,

TERRARI QUINTO.
ZABBRO DANIELE.

Done in this royal consular agency, for the purpose of authenticating the persons who signed the present.

Puebla, December 21, 1882.

LUIS CANESI,
Italian Consul at Puebla.

COMPLAINTS OF ITALIAN COLONISTS—continued.

[Inclosure 3 in No. 606. Article upon colonization.—Translation of an article from the *Monitor Republicano* of 30th March, 1883.]

Notwithstanding that we may be accused of being long-winded, we propose to occupy ourselves to-day with the question of colonization, on account of a species of denial which the *Diario Oficial* has made of certain sincere observations which we made to the department of fomento with regard to the manner in which certain colonies had been established.

We said that at the School of Agriculture a colony which was expected to arrive was to be established, and we indicated that, according to the information which we had received, the land upon which we were to establish our guests is unhealthy.

The *Diario* replied with some humor that, as it generally happens to the *Monitor*, we had been badly informed, and that, in point of fact, it was not a graveyard.

It may be that our information was not so far wrong, as we shall proceed to show to our worthy contemporary.

In point of fact, we did fall into a trifling error when we said, for example, that the colony which was expected to arrive was to be established on lands near the School of Agriculture. The truth is, that the colony is not to arrive, but was there at the time we wrote, and is composed of several families who inhabit a large warehouse on the hacienda of the "Ascencion," which, as is well known, is only a step from the school and belongs to it.

However this may be, this trifling error, we think, does not take away the force of our arguments, which had for their object the bringing to the knowledge of the department of fomento the small consideration which its employés give to the establishing of the colonies.

We remember that according to the contracts entered into with the colonists they were to be given a certain quantity of land, agricultural implements, seed, &c. because the principal, nay, the sole end to which they were destined, was agriculture, which has not been the result with the colonists on the hacienda of the Ascencion; they appear to be in a sort of hospital and delivered over to idleness.

A friend informs us that a few months ago he made a short excursion in the neighborhood of San Jacinto, and that while there it occurred to him to visit the hacienda of the Ascencion, to which has been given the title of "Model Farm." After having traversed some rough roads and muddy places between Tacuba and the house on the hacienda, he reached it, and there he saw a number of Italians followed by their children, who appeared to be returning from labor, pass through a small door into a large inclosure. Impelled by curiosity, our friend followed the caravan, and, ascending a narrow stairway, he reached a sort of platform, erected on an immense gallery which was literally carpeted with mattresses made of corn shucks, attached one to the other on the floor or upon traveling boxes. In various directions women in the strange and bizarre costumes which distinguish the colonists, who wear stockings, were quietly conversing with men. From various directions, also, the visitor made the following observations, which we repeat as they were given to us:

In a narrow and ill-ventilated space were gathered together about fifty families, to whom had been promised land which the Government had purchased near the School of Agriculture, but which could not be distributed to them, as the greater part of the land was under water, owing to which the colonists had sought employment in the capital, at San Cosme, and Tacuba, either as domestics, or on the railroads, or in other occupations.

Speaking afterwards of the matter to a resident of Atzacapotzalco, he informed us that the land which the Government had purchased was in the immediate neighborhood of a ranch which was called the Shrimp, and that it was overflowed by the waters from the Sancopuia, the engineers of the School of Agriculture having been obliged to go into the water in order to survey it.

The department of hacienda knows that engineers are of the opinion that it will be necessary to drain this land in order that it may be used by the colonists, and for these reasons our contemporary, the *Diario*, will see that if we fell into a slight error when we said that the colonists were to arrive, there was no error in the essential portion of our assertion in respect of the inappropriateness of the ground for the colony which was to be established there.

Every day on the route to San Cosme are to be seen a multitude of Italian servants on their way to the plaza to make purchases, accompanying children to school; in fact, doing the work of the households in which they are employed. Lewd Italian women running in the evening towards the *mariscala* [barracks] would indicate that up to date the definite establishment of this colony, an enterprise located, we repeat, near the School of Agriculture, has not been accomplished.

It is not proper that these persons should receive a pension from the Government for doing nothing, and on this ground we urge upon the department of hacienda, if it intends impulsively to follow the colonization current, to intrust the examination of the land (upon which it is to be located) to persons of intelligence, that everything may be in readiness for the colonists on their arrival. If, for example, the attempt at colonization is to be made in the neighborhood of Mexico, why not purchase the highlands north of the city, and avoid those to the west, which are almost always inundated, and which can only be drained at great expense.

We also said in the article which is attacked by the *Diario* that the colonists were to be lodged in wooden houses which had been ordered from abroad. The *Monitor's* information upon this point was not incorrect. The houses have reached here, and, if we are not mistaken, are now at the model farm.

We do not know whether at this date matters continue to be as we have described them. If they are, we do not consider it proper that the colonists remain permanently at the Ascencion in a sort of a hotel leading an easy life, and receiving a pension from the Government for doing nothing. It is evident that they came to Mexico to work, to improve their condition and that of their families, and for this reason it is proper that they should be given the land which they are to cultivate.

We have thought proper to make these observations, as well for the purpose of showing to the *Diario* that the *Monitor* has not been misinformed, as to call the attention of the department of fomento as to what is going on in the matter of colonization.

If here in Mexico, in the sight of every one, such proceedings are being carried on by the high employés of the colonization scheme, we may fancy what is occurring in places at such a distance that the eye of the press can with difficulty reach.

We do not disguise from ourselves that the department of fomento has undertaken a work of great utility to the country, in giving an impulse to the agriculture of the country, in introducing amongst us the best and most productive methods of cultivation, in giving an impulse to our various mining interests. Colonization is a matter of the greatest possible importance to our country. It is, indeed, the foundation, we may say, of our prosperity. For this reason we should give to it our greatest consideration; and for the same reason we should at once remedy the defects which appear in the system lately adopted to attract colonists to our soil.

We repeat that we have no desire to discourage Señor Pacheco in the work which he has undertaken. We simply wish to frankly bring to his notice facts of which he is perhaps ignorant, in order that he may find a remedy for them.

The *Diario Oficial* states that the climate of Barreto was not suited to several of the colonists established there, from which it is natural to suppose that it disagreed with many of them. This is an indication that it is proper to take more care in the selection of the lands which are destined for colonists, to the end that there should be no repetition of the occurrences at Barreto, where it is natural to suppose the number of the colonists will continue to decrease from the effects of the unhealthiness of the climate.

MATAMOROS.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL SUTTON.

IMMIGRATION INTO MEXICO FROM EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

There are no statistics available. Immigrants have been from Germany, France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, &c., and a few lately from China. The destination of those brought in colonies has been to various locations selected in different States and Territories. They were mostly agriculturists.

Other immigrants have come usually for commercial purposes and are now generally located in all the principal cities of the country.

COLONIZATION.

As to the colonists. These have generally been brought in under subventions and special contracts. They have come largely from Italy and other European countries. They have generally been assisted immigrants and of very little value to the country. As a rule they have been neither self-supporting nor self-reliant, and many have become a burden on the community.

There have been, I believe, one or two comparatively successful colonies, but of these I have no definite information.

Generally speaking, this class of immigration has proven a failure in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL IMMIGRANTS.

Commercial immigrants are of quite a different sort.

European houses have been located here for many years. Younger relatives and friends are continually being brought out and set at work. Children of these foreign merchants are sent to Europe or the United States for a few years' schooling and return to keep up the business of the house. Wherever there are new openings some of these are ready to step in. The Germans take the lead in nearly every part of the country. Their patience and skill are known all over the world and have rendered them good service here.

Next to them come the Spaniards. They have very many of the German's most valuable characteristics, and have, besides, the advantage of the language from the very first.

It is a saying in Mexico that Spanish children are thrown against a stone wall. If they fall to the ground they remain at home, but if they hang on they have force of character enough to make their way abroad.

Next after the Spaniards are the English, including Scotch and Irish. Although I class them third in order, so far as regards numbers and commercial establishments, they are perhaps first in amount of capital invested. They own the Vera Cruz Railway, the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America, and have large interests in the Mexican National. They own or control a large number of the best paying silver mines in the country, and are also considerable owners of haciendas, stock ranches, &c.

The Americans own the Mexican Central Railway, and manage and are largely interested in the National Railway. They also own the International (Huntington) and the Sonora Railways. In Northern Mexico they own a large share of the mining properties and have considerable money in ranches and stock.

The French manage and are principal owners of the National Bank of Mexico, which has branches in every large city; and by its immense capital and intimate relations with the Government, largely controls the finances of the country.

The Americans and French are about equal commercially, the former being more numerous in the northern and the latter in the southern part.

All foreigners must of necessity labor under the disadvantage of foreign birth. Besides this, the Americans and the French have both in the past been at war with Mexico. The French troubles were the more recent, but nearness and constant friction tend to keep the American question well to the front. However, notwithstanding these conditions, all these nations have a fair field without special discrimination for or against them in their efforts to secure and hold a profitable commerce.

Unfortunately for Mexico, her foreign commerce is to-day, and has been since she became a nation, in the hands of foreigners. Not only her foreign commerce, but the domestic, also, is almost entirely controlled by them. In some cases they marry natives of the country and become more or less identified with it politically. Usually the head of the house returns to Europe with a competence and from there controls the business of the house, in which he has still an interest. Money made by trading and thus taken abroad is a damage to the country. But there are many other foreigners who open mines, improve haciendas and ranches, and in other ways develop the resources of the country. These are a positive benefit, and much of the increase of the exports of

other products than precious metals during the past five years is due to their efforts.

Much of the land in Mexico must naturally be held in large tracts for stock ranches, sugar and other haciendas. As by the recent law on foreigners such properties may now be purchased and held by non-residents, this class of investments is likely to largely increase in the future. This will not be an unmixed benefit, for a large portion of the net revenues will annually go abroad. But by this law capital will be encouraged to buy and develop large tracts which are now unproductive.

From the days when the Austins obtained grants for colonies in Texas in the '30s to the colonization laws of Coahuila and Texas, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, to the general laws of Mexico in 1845, and down to the present day, the general course of legislation and administration has been in favor of immigration. Within the last ten years a large number of contracts were made for introducing colonists. In No. 32 of Consular Reports for August, 1883, under head of "Mexico inviting Immigration," is an elaborate report by Mr. Minister Morgan on this subject, and which will be found of much interest in this connection. I do not understand, however, that any of these colonies have been successful. In the first place the class of immigrants has been of the wrong sort. Many of them were neither industrious nor self-reliant. In some cases the Government failed to provide suitable lands for them. Then, again, it seems very difficult for some nationalities to successfully colonize. An American colony might do well in some localities under certain conditions. They would need to be of the self-reliant, persevering sort. They would need considerable capital to enable them to get their industries fairly established. Besides this, and before they could be quite successful, they would require to have the privilege of local self-government. In spite of the theoretical fairness of the Mexican codes, there is altogether too much star-chamber business about them to suit the American instinct. There are many fertile tracts held by the Government or by private parties on which apparently successful colonies might be established. It really seems to me, however, that the United States is as yet more desirable as a place of residence than any portion of Mexico. When our country shall have filled up more than it now is, there will be ample field for our enterprise in colonizing in Mexico and Central America.

In this connection I beg to call attention to a proposed colony of Americans on a sort of communist basis at a place called Topolobampo, in the northwestern extremity of Sinaloa. As I have said, suitable immigrants under a good concession and in a favorable location may do well. I know nothing as to the above colony except what I have noted in the newspapers. From these it has seemed to me to be a highly visionary undertaking.

Some of the assisted colonists, especially Italians, have walked and begged their way across and out of the country.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, Mexico, October 30, 1886.

ACAPULCO.

REPORT OF CONSUL SUTTER.

So far no immigration into this consular district, either from European or Asiatic countries, has ever taken place or is contemplated in the near future.

An attempt to settle the "hacienda de San Marcos," belonging to the Federal Government, with families recruited in California under the auspices of the Government, which, as inducements, offered land, agricultural implements, and cattle at nominal rates, payable in installments, and exempted settlers for a number of years from taxes and military service, proved abortive. Bad selections were made in California by agents without any experience in the matter. The persons who did not succumb to malaria reached Acapulco again destitute, as objects of charity, and had to be embarked at the expense of the few foreigners living here.

Another attempt at colonization by American and European settlers in the State of Chiapas has also been made, and I have already asked our consular agent at San Benito to make his report on the same.

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Acapulco, September 20, 1886.

GUAYMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLARD.

There are no statistics regarding immigrants or colonists published by the Government, and no immigrants or colonists, as far as I have been able to obtain information, have come to this port of Mexico from the countries named, either before or after 1873 as immigrants.

MEXICAN COLONIZATION LAW.

The Mexican colonization and immigrant laws are in many respects liberal, yet as far as the vacant or public (*baldiso*) lands are concerned in this-consular district (which embraces the State of Sonora), the colonization of the same by immigrants from foreign countries is still an unsolved problem.

The Chinese who are here (some sixty in all) came from the United States as workmen in shoe factories and as cooks.

Under the colonization law of Mexico of 1883, which abrogated all other laws on this subject, an immigrant who comes to Mexico as a colonist can receive, by making the proper application, a land bounty from the unoccupied or public lands (*baldiso*) 100 hectares (about 25 acres), but no title in fee simple will be issued to him until after five consecutive years' cultivation of at least the tenth part of the same; or he can purchase at Government price 2,500 hectares (about 6,000 acres) and make payment in Government bonds, commencing the second year of the establishing of the colonist and making full payment at the end of ten years, when a title in fee-simple will be issued. The price of land is determined by the Government engineer or others appointed for that purpose. By making payment in Government bonds, as mentioned, the price in cash would range from 12 cents to 25 cents per hectare (2½ acres).

In order to be considered a colonist under the Mexican law the foreign immigrant must procure a certificate from the consular agent or agent of immigration, or of the company or enterprise authorized by

the President of Mexico to bring colonists to Mexico, stating that he wishes to become a Mexican colonist under the laws of Mexico.

The colonists shall enjoy for the period of ten years from the date of establishing himself as a colonist, the following exemptions and privileges, viz :

Freedom from all military duty or service, and from all classes of taxation excepting municipal ; from all import duties on provisions of life where there are none ; on agricultural implements, tools, machinery, furniture, materials for construction of habitations, household ware, and breeding animals ; personal exemption from duties of exportation from the fruits which he harvests, and will be granted by the Government premiums, prizes, and special protection for the introduction of new industries, inventions, and notable works.

The colonist shall enjoy all of the before-mentioned exemptions, but in all questions or difficulties which may arise shall be entirely subject to the tribunals and laws of the country, with the absolute exclusion of all foreign intervention of the country of his origin.

The Mexican Government in the last six years have made several colonization contracts with private individuals and corporations for the purpose of colonizing public lands in this consular district, none of which have been carried out successfully.

The one known as the Symon contract, made in 1881, for land along the frontier of Sonora, bordering on the United States ; the nationality of colonists to be of the Latin race, and of native-born Mexicans. This contract has been declared forfeited.

The one known as the Andrado contract, made in 1882, for the colonization of the islands in the Gulf of California of Tiburon and Angel de la Guardia ; the nationality of the colonists to be European and Mexican. This contract, I believe, still remains valid, but from its date no colonists have been placed on said islands.

Another contract made for the colonization of the lands along the eastern and western portions of Sonora, and also another in 1884, for the lands of the Yaqui Valley, both of which are still valid.

In all contracts made by the General Government of Mexico for the colonizing of the lands in this consular district a discrimination is made in favor of European colonists ; but up to this time no contract for colonization of the public lands of Sonora have been carried out as per agreement with the Government.

The time may come when it will be successfully accomplished.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, Mexico, September 24, 1886.

LA PAZ.

REPORT OF CONSUL VIOSCA

No emigrants have as yet ever reached this country from any part of the outside world, but prospects of an early immigration here have recently given place, as per tenor of the colonization contract entered March 31, 1886, between the secretary of the interior and Mr. Luis

Huller, granting the exclusive right of the fisheries on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and Gulf Islands, from parallel 22d up to the border between Lower California and the United States; another contract entered into April 16, 1886, between the above-named parties is relative to the establishment of a line of steamers to run from San Diego, United States of America, to the Gulf of California and Pacific coast ports as far as Guatemala, the said contract being expressly intended for transportation of emigrants to this country in compliance with the meaning of the first-mentioned contract. Also the "Boleo" contract dated July 7, 1885, by the secretary of the interior and Messrs. Tinoco and Eisenmann, granting them to work a certain large tract of mining ground in Lower California and for establishing mining colonies, which was afterwards transferred by the holders to the "Franco Mexican Mining Company," now better known by the name of "Boleo Copper Mining Company." This is another of the prospects for immigration in this country, all of which up to the present time simply remains in prospect.

JAS. VIOSCA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Paz, September 20, 1886.

MAZATLAN.

REPORT OF CONSUL KELTON.

During the sixteen years I have resided in this district there has never been any immigration to this portion of Mexico until very recently.

Some six months ago about three hundred Chinese immigrants arrived at this port under a contract with the Mexican Government and a company which should have placed a line of steamers between China and the western coast of Mexico.

The company failed to comply with the contract and it was officially declared annulled.

No Chinese have since been brought here, and of those already here about one-half have found employment. As there is a great scarcity of laborers at the mines, should the Chinese prove capable at the work required of them, it is likely many will secure employment here. The wages obtained by them of \$1 to \$1.25 per diem, in Mexican money having a discount of about 30 per cent., is the reason that probably only Chinese will seek such labor at such low rates.

At Topolobampo, in the northern part of State Sinaloa, a few immigrants have arrived during the month of November from San Francisco under a recent concession obtained from the Mexican Government, which as yet has not met my notice. It is reported that several thousand persons with families will arrive from different parts of the United States.

There has always occurred a certain movement of foreigners to this district, composed mostly of skilled labor, such as mechanics, blacksmiths, and carpenters, finding employment at the mines or manufactories; but as the demand is very limited, the number is not considerable.

They are generally engaged in the United States under special contracts for a fixed period, and few remain after their contracts expire.

I am not aware of any inducements offered by the Mexican Government to immigrants to this part of Mexico, other than the concession recently granted the Topolobampo colony, the terms of which I am not yet acquainted with.

EDWARD G. KELTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mazatlan, Mexico, December 1, 1886.

VERA CRUZ.

REPORT OF CONSUL HOFF.

After making every inquiry that I could from the editors, the customs, and the captain of the port, the last had the list of passengers, but not the immigrants separate, so I could not find out anything from that. They then told me that the minister of fomento at Mexico could give me the information that I wanted; but I thought the consul-general could get that or part of it. Thus the five first questions are in a manner out of my power to answer only from hearsay. But as to the sixth question, I think I can answer that fully. There are a great many that do remain, but it is because they are too poor to get away. There certainly are at least three trying to get away where even one arrives, at least that call on the consul, and all are, or say they are, financially embarrassed, but if they once more could get to God's country, they would be but too happy, and never trouble Mexico again. There must be a cause for all this.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all neglected in this country. Commerce is not fostered but fettered; to get a barrel of flour from Orizaba to the canton of Vera Cruz there are duties, municipal and federal, \$2.50, and on soap 3 cents per pound only from one country to another in the same State, and nearly everything in the same ratio. Thus trade is stifled and confined to the back of a mule.

Through the politeness of Captain Powell, the manager of the Mexican Railway at this place, I find that they carried the immigrants from the ship to the interior, and that there arrived here and went over the railroad in 1881, 1,010; in 1882, 709; in 1883, 30; in 1884, 331; in 1885, 680; and in 1886, none. Thus there arrived here in six years 2,760 in all, mostly Italian, and they had their passage and railway fare paid to the interior.

JOSEPH D. HOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vera Cruz, October 8, 1886.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

REPORT OF CONSUL MORLAN.

There is no immigration of any magnitude into this colony.

The number of people who come to remain is very small, and does not exceed fifty persons in the entire year.

Most of those who come to remain are young men who are indentured as clerks for a period of three to five years; also laborers from Jamaica, and "coolies." The latter are usually under contract to be returned to Jamaica. I have also to note the arrival to-day of sixty men from Barbadoes, to serve as a police force on the frontiers when Her Majesty's troops are removed. The Barbadians are not looked upon as making good citizens.

The entire population of the colony of British Honduras in the year 1871 was 24,701; in 1881, 27,452; an increase of 2,751. As this does not cover the natural increase in population, it would seem that there is an emigration from the colony, probably to Spanish Honduras. The present population may be estimated at 30,000. It is undoubtedly the most mixed population of its size in the world.

No inducements are offered by the Government to encourage immigration, except that public lands are held at \$1 currency (about 75 cents American) per acre, and aliens have the same rights as citizens to hold real estate.

Quite a number of the disaffected people of the South came here after the war and attempted to colonize the place, but the greater part of those who had the means returned to the United States. There are five or six families of them remaining in the colony at present.

Four years ago a colony of Germans came and settled in the southern part of the colony, but, like the American colony, they have dispersed, some going home and others engaging in mercantile pursuits.

These failures are owing principally to the climate, which will not permit a white laborer from a northern clime to labor in the fields without contracting malarial and other fevers. The flies and mosquitoes are also very bad, and the means of communication and schools are lacking.

I do not consider this a good country for a man without some means to establish himself as a planter or merchant.

ALBERT E. MORLAN,
Consul,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belize, November 10, 1886.

COSTA RICA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WINGFIELD.

No statistics of immigration have been kept here. A census was taken in 1883, and an official publication based on the census and data since collected shows that the total population of Costa Rica is at this time 213,785, of which 4,672 are citizens of other countries, as follows:

Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras.....	413
Nicaragua.....	1,014
Mexico.....	31
Colombia.....	530
Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chili.....	28
Cuba.....	89
Spain.....	570
Jamaica—mostly negroes.....	902
United States.....	130
Germany.....	240
England.....	195
France.....	195
Italy.....	63
China.....	209
Scattering—Porto Rico, 8; Portugal, 1; Switzerland, 10; Denmark, 12; Hol- land, 7; Belgium, 5; Russia, 2; Hindostan, 5.....	50
Total.....	4,672

Those coming from Central American states, South America, and West Indies do so from contiguity and in a number of cases on account of political proscription. The most important elements come from the United States, France, England, and Germany. Africans and Chinese are not desired by the Government and people here. The citizens of the United States, England, Germany, and France have been dropping in in small numbers for the last thirty years or more. They are engaged in all occupations and professions, with the exception of law. I have not heard of any foreign lawyer. They are self-supporting, and contribute largely to the progress and prosperity of the Republic. Most of them came expecting to stay only a few years, but they seldom return. They accumulate property, and after living in a mild climate, uniform the year round at about 70° Fahr., they would not be content elsewhere. The Government does not offer any special inducements to emigrants. Any one, native or foreign, can obtain public lands at about \$1 per acre. It is probable there will be considerable immigration in the near future in connection with the building of the railroad. About 50 miles of new road is needed to connect the Atlantic division with the central division of road. This missing link is under contract. Some six hundred laborers at work now; there will soon be two thousand or more. Eight hundred thousand acres of unappropriated lands have been granted to the railroad company, and I understand it is proposed by the company to get this land settled up as speedily as may be.

J. RICH'D WINGFIELD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Costa Rica, October 1, 1886.

HONDURAS.

REPORT OF CONSUL HERRING.

No statistics of immigration are kept by this Government upon the subject.

Honduras possesses a territory of nearly 50,000 square miles, and a population hardly reaching 500,000, giving her less than ten inhabitants to the square mile. So it appears she has plenty of room for immigrants, yet she has no bureau of immigration and no general statutes offering special inducements to immigrants. Her constitution, however, professes the most liberal principles. The portion of it referring to foreigners is translated and forwarded herewith, marked "Extract from the Constitution of Honduras."

Rather than offer general laws to all, it is the policy of the Government to judge each plan of immigration upon its own merits and grant or withhold concessions as it sees proper.

Because no more effort has been made to induce them it does not follow that immigrants are not wanted. Upon the contrary, any influx from the thrifty populations of other countries would be welcome.

The present enlightened officials of Honduras, seeing the elements of success in the more prosperous Republics, and how much is due to immigration, are anxious to do whatever is in their power to secure for their own country the same conditions of success. And especially may the great influence of General Bogran, the present chief executive, be implicitly relied on by any legitimate enterprise, immigrational or other, that has for its object the essential development of the natural resources of his country.

Honduras is too poor in finances to advertise her latent resources according to the custom of other countries desiring immigrants. Her healthful climate, pure streams, fertile soil, and varied vegetable and mineral productions, not on paper, but as they appear in nature, are her inducements to immigrants.

These are as yet little known abroad, though Honduras is the first country discovered by Columbus in his explorations of the New World, and was known over a hundred years before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth in the year 1620.

Honduras, though right at the door of the United States, with unquestionably great natural advantages and her superior climate, has been during all these long years waiting, longing, looking, and hoping for future greatness, until she may not be very inappropriately styled, "The land that never is, but always *to be* blessed."

No tide of immigration has turned this way. There are no colonies in the Republic worthy of particular notice in this report, certainly none of any kind in this consular district. There are less than a hundred foreigners in this district, and these are scattered about, nearly all temporarily here for prospecting or working the gold and silver mines. This state of affairs cannot last always. If Honduras will behave herself for a time, *i. e.*, if she will maintain peace and show stability of government for a while, the much-needed immigration will begin to pour in, and it is doubtful if she could keep it back if she were to try.

There is too much healthful climate, too much even temperature, too much rich soil; there are too many valuable forests, too many fibrous and medicinal plants, too many streams calling for the whirl of machinery, and too many mountains filled with gold and silver for the

outside world to be kept back, when all these elements of wealth shall become well known. The time will come—it is bound to come—when Honduras will be filled with the bread-winners and wealth-seekers of other lands. From whence shall it be? From Europe or Asia, or from where it ought to be—the neighboring Republic of the United States?

If the trade, profits, and advantages, arising from the development of this country do not drop into the lap of the United States her people will be alone to blame.

If some of our railroad capitalists would turn their attention this way instead of to Mexico and other foreign countries they might see where they could make millions for themselves and confer an everlasting blessing upon a whole nation, and at the same time open up to their own country such new commercial relations as would prove a source of endless profit.

Let but a few railroads penetrate the interior of this country, and it will awaken from its lethargy to activity and prosperity with surprising quickness.

Instead of railroads waiting for immigrants to come and develop the country, and instead of immigrants waiting for peace to be permanently established, this should be reversed. Let the railroads come first and immigrants will quickly follow, and after immigrants, activity, prosperity, and contentment, which are the happy concomitants of peace, and she will as surely follow with her smiles and fortunes.

Railroads are the great civilizing influences of the age. The history of the United States at least, if not of the whole world, is that immigration and prosperity follow through a new country in the wake of railways. There is no reason why the rule should not hold good in Honduras. Her great natural resources are a sure guarantee that sooner or later she will be prosperous. If the railroads will not make her, she must at last be able to make the railroads.

To the fact that nature here is so spontaneous in her productions of the necessaries of life and the consequent absence of any absolute necessity for energy and thrift is mainly due the backwardness of this people in the ever-onward march of civilization.

D. W. HERRING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, October 14, 1886.

Extract from the Constitution of Honduras.

One year's residence in Honduras entitles foreigners to naturalization, to wit: Colonists who occupy lands in Indian neighborhoods or in unsettled districts; all who inaugurate important works of general utility; those who bring fortunes into the country; all who introduce useful inventions into the Republic, and all who procure naturalization papers from the proper authorities.

No foreigner shall be entitled to more privileges than any other, but all possess the same civil rights as native Honduraneans may; in consequence, buy, sell, locate, exercise arts and professions, possess all kinds of property and dispose of it in the form prescribed by law, enter the country and leave it with their property, and frequent with their ships the ports and navigate the rivers of the Republic. They are exempt from extraordinary contributions and are guaranteed entire liberty in commerce, and may construct temples and churches or establish cemeteries in any part of the Republic. Their marriage contracts shall not be invalidated because not in conformity with certain religious beliefs if they have been legally celebrated. They are not obliged to become naturalized. They may vote for public offices according to law, which in no case excludes them on account of their origin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF CONSUL BAKER.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.*

The subject is one in which the Argentine Republic is just now manifesting a special interest, and to promote which it is devoting no inconsiderable amount of attention. In former years the hard conditions under which the nation was laboring on account of periodical uprisings of a political character, and the general uncertainty which attended the administration of public affairs, caused the people of overcrowded Europe who were seeking new homes to look with suspicion upon the Argentine Republic, however great they may otherwise have conceded its natural advantages and opportunities to be. More recently, however, the general government has not only been gradually strengthening the bonds which hold the several provinces together, but has exerted such an influence over the widely-scattered people as to make them quite forego their periodical attempts at revolution and quietly submit themselves to the legally constituted authorities.

The National Government is at length fully able to maintain itself against any attempt at its integrity, and, what is more significant, there is more and more a growing sentiment among all classes that the progress and well-being of the Argentine Republic can in no way be so well assisted and secured as by cultivating the arts of peace and the industrial activities of domestic repose. The recent inauguration of Dr. Juarez Celman, after a quiet election, as President of the Republic, was entirely peaceful, and is everywhere viewed as full of political promise for the future advancement of the country. Under these flattering auspices it is believed that an era of great industrial development is dawning upon the River Plate, and that in the general prosperity which it will bring there will result a greatly increased immigration from the countries of Europe.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES IN FAVOR OF FOREIGNERS.

Like those of the United States, which up to the present time has been peculiarly the emigrant's home, the fundamental laws of the Argentine Republic offer the most abundant guarantees to all who come to its shores. Among the provisions on this subject it may not be out

* A report made by me to the Department of State on the subject of the "conditions and prices of labor in the Argentine Republic" of the date of September 4, 1885, and published in No. 60 of Consular Reports, contains much information on the subject of immigration to this country and the conditions of the foreign population of the Argentine Republic, which for obvious reasons it is not necessary to repeat in the present report.

of place to translate the following from the Declaration of Rights,* to wit:

ART. 14. In pursuance of such laws for their regulation as may be enacted, all the inhabitants of the nation shall enjoy the following rights, viz: To work and exercise every lawful calling; to navigate and trade; to petition the authorities; to enter, remain in, pass through, and leave Argentine territory; to publish their opinions through the press free of all previous control; to make use of and dispose of their property; to associate for useful purposes; to profess their religious belief in all freedom; to teach and to learn.

ART. 16. The Argentine nation does not admit of any prerogative whatever, either of blood or birth. There are no personal exceptions or titles of nobility. All its inhabitants are equal as regards the law, and are eligible for public offices without any further requisite than that of competence. Equality is the foundation for taxation and public charges.

ART. 17. Property is inviolable, and no inhabitant of the country can be deprived of his own except by virtue of a lawful decision of court. Expropriation on account of public utility must be qualified by law and indemnity previously given.

ART. 18. No inhabitant of the country can be condemned to punishment without previously being tried according to law enacted before the commencement of the suit; neither can he be judged by special commissions nor transferred from the jurisdiction of judges appointed by law enacted previous to the trial of the case. No one shall be obliged to depose against himself, nor can he be arrested except by written warrant of competent authority. The defense of both person and rights before a court is inviolable. One's house is inviolable, as is also epistolary correspondence and private papers; and the law shall determine in what cases and with what warrants the former may be entered and the latter taken possession of.

ART. 20. Foreigners on the territory of the Republic enjoy all the civil rights of the citizens; they can exercise their calling, trade, and profession; own, buy, and transfer landed property; navigate the rivers and coast along the shores; freely practice their own religions; make wills, and marry in accordance with the laws. They are not bound to become citizens nor to pay forced extraordinary contributions. They can become naturalized by residing in the country two consecutive years; but the proper authorities can lessen this term in favor of an applicant who has rendered services to the state.

ART. 21. Every Argentine citizen is bound to take up arms in defense of his country and this constitution, as provided by the laws of Congress and the decrees of the national executive. Citizens by naturalization are at liberty to serve or not, for a period of ten years from the date of obtaining their naturalization papers.

ART. 25. The Federal Government will encourage European immigration, and will not restrict, limit, nor tax in any way the entry into Argentine territory of farmers whose object it may be to till the soil, improve trade, or introduce and teach art and science.

ART. 26. The navigation of the rivers of the interior is free for the flags of all nations, subject only to such regulations as the national authorities may make.

MORE FOREIGN THAN NATIVE WORKERS.

Under these liberal provisions of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, there are to-day more foreigners than natives engaged in navigating the rivers of the country; more foreigners than natives engaged in commercial pursuits; more foreigners than natives engaged in agriculture; more foreigners than natives engaged in handicraft trades and mechanical pursuits; more foreigners than natives engaged in manufacturing establishments and works of internal improvement.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF IMMIGRATION TO THE RIVER PLATE.

I am unable to find any statistics of immigration to the Argentine Republic earlier than the year 1857. During the troublous times which preceded the revolutionary war with the mother country, it is evident, however, that, except from Spain, there was very little organized immigration. There were, of course, adventurers, traders, and for-

* The present Argentine constitution was adopted on the 25th of September, 1860.

tune-hunters from all countries, who came without families, and remained or returned as they met with misfortune or success. Even at the very early date of 1807 there was a considerable leaven of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon blood diffused throughout the country, through the English armies under Generals Whitelock and Beresford, which, after the surrender of the one and defeat of the other, were so scattered through the interior that but few of the rank and file ever got home again, but married and settled in the country.

After the war of independence, many foreigners, chiefly English, found their way to the countries of the River Plate, the treaty with Great Britain conceding to her subjects almost unrestricted trading rights, with full protection for their lives, their properties, their stock, and their merchandise, and complete exemption from forced loans and all other exactions whatever. Many of the new-comers purchased landed properties and became cattle and sheep farmers, or entered into local trades and industries, or became engaged in foreign trade, and thus at once fixed and expanded the commerce between the two countries. But the long dictatorship of General Rosas succeeded, and the Argentine States fell under a moral, political, and commercial depression which put a stop to all progress, and not only cut off immigration, but drove large numbers of the best citizens into exile. During his despotic sway, the great artery of water communication, the Parana River, was kept closed to the world, and all trade and commerce with the interior were placed under the most vexatious restrictions and exactions. Upon his fall, however, foreign and interior commerce were at once thrown open and made free to all, and there was a great rush of fortune-seekers and business men to Buenos Ayres. A new life seemed to dawn upon the country, a new order of things was everywhere manifest. The people entered once more with enthusiasm into all questions of material progress. Railways, canals, and telegraphs were projected and are now in operation; steamers in quick succession coursed the rivers; foreign lines of steamships connected the River Plate with the different countries of Europe; rural industries were prosecuted with eagerness and with marvelous returns upon the capital; and men of all nationalities began to reach these shores and root themselves to the soil. The progress and development which the country has made since the battle of Caseros are known to all.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS SINCE 1857.

Since the year 1857, when statistics began to be somewhat more exact, the yearly immigration by sea (it is not possible to know the numbers that came by land from the neighboring countries) is given in the following table:

Year.	Numbers.	Year.	Numbers.
1857.....	4,931	1873.....	76,832
1858.....	4,638	1874.....	69,277
1859.....	4,785	1875.....	42,088
1860.....	5,656	1876.....	36,965
1861.....	6,301	1877.....	28,739
1862.....	6,716	1878.....	35,273
1863.....	10,408	1879.....	59,265
1864.....	11,682	1880.....	41,417
1865.....	11,767	1881.....	42,847
1866.....	13,696	1882.....	51,569
1867.....	17,046	1883.....	62,243
1868.....	29,234	1884.....	77,886
1869.....	37,934	1885.....	100,722
1870.....	39,967	1886 (up to August 31).....	53,396
1871.....	20,930		
1872.....	37,087		
		Total.....	1,083,809

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Since 1870 the statistics have been more detailed, and all the arrivals from Europe at this port direct are classified by nationalities. The following table, prepared by the director of immigration, shows the per cent. of immigrants to each nation :

Nationality.	Per cent.	Nationalities.	Per cent.
Italians.....	70	Austrian.....	2.27
Spaniards.....	10.25	English.....	2.24
French.....	7.78	All other.....	2.56
Germans.....	2.55		
Swiss.....	2.35	Total.....	100.00

From the above tables it will be seen, if the total population of the Argentine Republic is now correctly estimated to be 3,500,000, that nearly one-third are foreigners from Europe, and that of this foreign population (not including the children born in this country) about 700,000 are Italians, 100,000 are Spaniards, and 70,000 French.

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS SINCE 1881.

Taking the returns for the last five years* the nationalities of the directly arriving immigrants will be seen from the following table :

Nationality.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Italians.....	19,189	29,587	37,043	31,983	63,501
Spaniards.....	5,817	3,520	5,023	6,832	4,314
French.....	3,124	3,882	4,286	4,781	4,752
Germans.....	1,241	1,128	1,394	1,261	1,426
Swiss.....	2,319	943	1,293	1,359	1,094
Austrians.....	1,050	672	1,057	1,329	1,982
English.....	2,401	826	891	1,021	1,104
Belgians.....	234	183	383	175	913
Others.....	420	800	1,102	932	1,353
Not classified.....	6,243	10,462	10,771	28,182	28,222
Total.....	92,047	51,503	63,243	77,805	108,722

PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

For the same period the sexes of the immigrants arriving at this port directly will be found in the following table :

Sex.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Males.....	22,150	29,852	37,399	37,809	59,415
Females.....	9,864	11,189	15,414	13,446	21,206
Not classified.....	10,033	10,462	10,430	26,550	28,103
Total.....	42,047	51,503	63,243	77,805	108,722

* I compile these tables from the report of Mr. Samuel Navarro, commissary-general of immigration, 1886.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION.

For the same period the following table shows the number who could read and write and the number unable to do so :

Education.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Number who could read and write	19,417	22,119	31,674	30,123	45,732
Number who could not read or write	12,397	18,922	20,798	19,500	34,627
Not classified	10,233	10,463	10,771	23,182	28,148
Total	42,047	51,503	63,243	77,805	108,722

OCCUPATION OF ARRIVING IMMIGRANTS.

The following table for the same period shows the occupation of those arriving directly at this port, so far as classified :

Occupations.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Farmers	22,870	26,124	35,614	32,430	53,290
Day laborers	835	1,723	4,538	5,238	6,835
Brick-masons	419	483	563	685	1,127
Shoemakers	212	643	783	376	897
Carpenters	319	265	489	564	597
Domestic servants	61	394	537	85	692
Traders	70	346	526	93	722
Bakers	96	173	326	184	192
Various trades	6,932	10,890	8,996	9,962	15,806
Not classified	10,233	10,462	10,851	23,182	28,148
Total	42,047	51,503	63,243	77,805	108,722

In reference to the "not classified" mentioned in the above table, I would explain that no inconsiderable number of immigrants are disembarked at Montevideo, and come up to Buenos Ayres in the river steamers. As they do not pass through the immigration department it is impossible to properly classify them either in respect to nationality or other conditions, so that I can only give their number.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ONLY EXCEEDED BY THE UNITED STATES.

These figures demonstrate the fact that, in respect to annual immigration, the Argentine Republic is now only exceeded by the United States, and the increase which this immigration exhibits from 4,931 in 1857, to 108,722 in 1885, a period of less than thirty years, is a most suggestive circumstance in reference to the future of this country. It might be supposed that so remarkable an increase was owing to the energetic efforts which the Argentine Government has in the past been putting forth in order to induce immigration in this direction. This, however, has not been the case. It is true the Government has at different times maintained a number of immigration agents in some of the countries of Europe, whose duty it was to direct the attention of voluntary emigrants to the advantages offered by the Argentine Republic, but it has been remarked that—

As yet the activity of these agents has been of so little effect that of each one hundred immigrants who disembarked at Buenos Ayres, probably not ten had any knowledge of these immigration commissioners.

And recently the Government has had to annul the commissions of one or two of these agents, who, instead of being of assistance, were found to be exacting personal fees from the emigrants for the privilege of coming to the Argentine Republic.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO IMMIGRANTS.

The inducements to immigrants offered by the Argentine Government consist principally of a moderate, healthy climate, fair wages, and a good demand for employment. It offers nothing in the way of bounties to those who seek its shores. "The advantages," however, which the Argentine Republic holds out to the European laborer and "intending emigrant" are fully given in a pamphlet, which has been prepared by Dr. Latzina, of the statistical bureau, and officially published by the Government.* I quote from it as follows:

The European laborer readily finds work here, the remuneration for which, in proportion to expenses, is so considerable that within a short time he is able to save not a little without having to undergo any great privations.

In the most civilized and freest countries in the world, the immigrant will not meet with greater personal liberty and a more effective security for life and property than there are here. The most absolute freedom, as regards his religion and the expression of his opinions, the exercise of his calling, and everything connected with his movement, is enjoyed in this free country.

The immigrant is not obliged to serve the state in any way or form; and the taxes he has to pay conjointly with the native inhabitants, are far below those that overburden him in Europe. Here, by the exercise of the smallest thrift, the European laborer becomes owner of the land he desires to cultivate; and thus instead of being a day laborer, a mere drudge, as he was previously, he is converted into an independent proprietor.

Whatever his nationality, the European will find his countrymen scattered all over the vast territory of the Republic, and thus has no cause to fear that owing to ignorance of the language he will be obliged to suffer a painful isolation.

So healthy and mild is the climate of this country that the European can continue the habits acquired at home without any fear on the score of health. Here earth, water, and air are propitious to cultivation in all its branches; and the agriculturist has only to select the locality to have his exertions rewarded by splendid vintages and crops of sugar-cane, wine, oil, cereals, and vegetables.

The European peasant, together with the air of liberty he breathes here and his pecuniary and physical well-being, learns to develop his self-reliance, and thus the mere tool he was is very soon changed into a man who thinks and acts for himself, and who promptly throws off all subjection to the disposition of another.

DEFECTIVE LAND LAWS.

It must be confessed, however, that the legislation of the country is yet very defective on the score of the proper settlement of immigrants. Thus far but little of the great extent of the public domain fit for agricultural purposes has been divided up into suitable tracts, and it has been necessary to pass special laws for the planting of what are called "colonies" † each time that it was deemed expedient to found an agricultural center, and in all these cases the lands were put in the hands of private speculators, whose interest of course it was to make the best terms possible with the immigrants. The nature of these agricultural settlements will be better understood when it is borne in mind that nearly all the lands of the Argentine Republic, at least this portion of it, are devoted exclusively to grazing purposes, and that the great

* *La République Argentine relativement à l'émigration Européenne*, par François Latzina, 1886.

† This is the term applied here to agricultural settlements, principally peopled by foreigners.

estancieros, occupying leagues upon leagues of wild grasses on which their flocks and herds roam at pleasure, do not occupy themselves at all with agriculture, very few of them even having so much as a garden patch. Such a thing as subdividing the public lands into small lots, as is the case in the United States, has never been attempted by the land laws of the Argentine Republic, nor are there any pre-emption laws in favor of actual settlers on the public domain. But when the Argentine Government or any one of the provinces offers its public lands in any particular district for sale, it is done by public auction of the highest bidder, and the parcels are put up in lots of 1 to 20 leagues, thus making it utterly impossible for poor men or impecunious immigrants to become purchasers, but offering opportunities for men of capital to acquire great tracts of land for comparatively small sums of money. They in turn hold for a rise or sell in smaller tracts for speculative purposes, sometimes realizing great fortunes on their purchases. It is thus the case that a large part of the outside available lands of the nation is now in the hands of a comparatively small number of owners. It is an every-day occurrence to note the reports of sales of 12 to 25 leagues of land in a body, and there are many men in the country who are the owners of upwards of 100 leagues each. These they can afford to hold or transmit to their children almost undivided; while small farmers and agriculturists are looking in vain for a few acres where they can plant their homesteads.

The tendency of this unequal land system is to create a landed aristocracy, and already there is not a little of this element visible in the country; it is true that, now and then, these great landed estates, either to meet debts or legal distributions to heirs, have to be divided up and sold in smaller parcels, but the process is slow, and the number of land owners in the Argentine Republic, in proportion to the extent of the territory, is exceedingly small. What greatly tends to keep the land in the hands of the few, is the fact, already mentioned by me, that this has always been and must continue to be for many years, an almost entirely pastoral country, an industry which requires great breadths of land in the hands of those who prosecute it. Fortunately, however, the land in the vicinity of the center of population is becoming too valuable to be used for grazing purposes at the rate of one bullock or three sheep to the acre. Agriculture can make it yield a larger profit than that, and in the end it will be devoted to the latter industry.

SMALL FARMS IN THE TERRITORIES.

In the year 1882, the Argentine Congress undertook to remedy the great evil I have referred to by the passage of a law* setting aside certain proportions of the public domain for agricultural purposes. But these lands are most of them so remote from centers of population and thus so inaccessible to market, and in other cases so unprotected from Indians and marauding Gauchos, that the law has not thus far, to any great extent, been taken advantage of by arriving immigrants. For the information it conveys I quote the third section of the law entire:

SECTION III. The whole of the territory of Misiones, as also such parts as may be set apart for agriculture in the territories of the Paupa, the Chaco, and Patagonia, are hereby declared to be arable, and their transfer will be carried out on the following conditions:

(1) Upon the approval of the surveys, which in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 are to be drawn up by the bureau of engineers, they will be published to

* Ley de Octubre 24, 1882.

gether with the respective reports and distributed throughout the Republic and in foreign countries.

(2) One single person or company cannot buy less than 25 hectares nor more than 4 lots, or, say, 400 hectares in one single section.

(3) The purchase will be made by application in writing to the chief of the land bureau, who will enter in a special register the day and hour of its presentation, stating the exact locality applied for. The entry will be signed by the applicant or by his duly authorized representative.

(4) The price for the sale of land in Misiones and Chaco will be two national dollars per hectare, and in the Pampa and Patagonia will be one and a half national dollars.

(5) The payment will be made in the following form: A fifth part cash and the remainder in four equal parts payable in one, two, three, and four years.

(6) Purchasers will sign bills for the portion of the price to be paid by installments, which may be discounted at the pleasure of the purchasers at 6 per cent. off.

(7) The chief of the land bureau will furnish each purchaser with a printed certificate with a 25-cent stamp, which certificate is not transferable.

(8) The lands thus set apart can only become the property of such persons as shall engage to cultivate them, and they will be under the obligation of cultivating within the first three years the fifth part of each lot they may have purchased.

(9) Such purchasers as shall fail to meet their obligations as they become due, the term will for once be extended another year at 6 per cent. interest, after which, upon default in the payment, the land bureau will proceed to sell the land at public auction for account of the buyer after fifteen days' advertisement.

(10) Upon the fulfilment of all the conditions and upon payment of the whole amount of the land, the executive will direct the chief Government notary to draw up the requisite deed of sale.

(11) Purchasers of land are bound to pay income and the other taxes on landed property the year after the purchase of the same, even though the title deed of the transfer may not have been executed.

Owing to the reluctance of immigrants to undertake farming so far from the centers of population and so utterly beyond the reach of markets for their crops, but few of them have yet taken advantage of the terms of the above law; and, in other cases, where they have purchased under this law, they have become discouraged at the prospect and have given up their purchases before completion of the term of payment.

As a general thing, the newly arrived immigrants, even on harder terms and at higher prices, prefer to take farming lands from private hands, in most cases renting what they have not the present means to buy, or they purchase very small tracts on time from those who have organized "agricultural colonies."

PRICE OF FARMING LANDS.

Of course the value of land in private hands varies very greatly in different parts of the Argentine Republic; and its price depends as much on its position as on the quality and water supply, whether it be by irrigation or rainfall, as also on many other circumstances which concern those who are interested in buying or selling.

In the province of Tucuman, in the neighborhood of the capital, a hectare of arable land (2½ acres) is worth from \$60 to \$150, while in the rural districts it is worth from \$12 to \$15; in the sugar plantations it is worth from \$30 to \$40.

In the province of Cordoba, near the city, a hectare of good land is worth about \$60, and it decreases in price the farther it is from the city.

In the province of Entre Rios the price of farming land varies from \$10 to \$40 per hectare.

In the province of Santa Fé, the great center of agriculture, the price varies considerably. Near Rosario it is worth from \$60 to \$100, while farther out it sells for \$12 to \$20, unimproved, per hectare.

In the province of Buenos Ayres the average price of farming lands in the central partidos, or districts, is from \$5 (in Lincoln) to \$75 (in Mercedes); nearer to the city of Buenos Ayres and other centers of population, the price is much greater per hectare.

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

While some of the immigrants scatter over the Republic where they chance to find eligible locations and satisfactory prices, the great bulk of those newly arrived proceed at once to the "agricultural colonies" for employment and for a permanent settlement. The most of these colonies are in the province of Santa Fé, each one of them being the nucleus of small agricultural establishments, where the immigrant farmer and his family at once meet with every facility for either renting or purchasing land, and find implements and animals for farming as also food and other articles of prime necessity until the next harvest comes around.*

In Santa Fé there are now upwards of sixty of these "colonies" with a population of over 70,000 inhabitants, the larger portion of whom are foreigners. They now cover a total area of upwards of 750,000 hectares, of which about 300,000 are in cultivation. As the lands composing these colonies are taken up, new colonies are opened monthly in the hands of private speculators, who sell them at the rate of from \$5 to \$10 per hectare. It may be said of these colonies as well as those in the provinces of Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres, that they are generally in a satisfactory condition, and that with one or two good harvests the newly arrived farmer finds himself quite prosperous if not independent.

PRICE OF PASSAGES FROM EUROPE.

The price of passages from Europe to Buenos Ayres varies according to the place from which the immigrants embark, and in some cases according to the number of steamers at the same time offering passages.

*All these colonies form compact industrial communities, and are almost exclusively engaged in tillage, their farms covering one-third of the total area under crops in the Republic, viz:

Province.	Colonies in acres.	Not in colonies.	Total acres.
Buenos Ayres.....	20,000	1,023,000	1,043,000
Santa Fé.....	940,000	180,000	1,120,000
Entre Rios.....	110,000	15,000	125,000
Cordoba.....	12,000	105,000	117,000
Mendoza.....		365,000	365,000
San Juan.....		215,000	215,000
Trouman.....		166,000	166,000
Others.....	44,000	465,000	479,000
Total.....	1,126,000	3,134,000	4,260,000

The various colonies sum up a total population of 82,000 souls, the ratio of cultivated land being therefore about 15 acres per head; the agricultural lands not in colonies may be supposed to show 10 acres per head, say, 300,000 inhabitants. This would give a total of 382,000 maintained by agriculture, or 13 per cent. of the whole population.

The figures are about as follows :

By the North German Lloyd, from Bremen.....	\$35 00
By the North German Lloyd, from Antwerp.....	32 50
By the Lamport and Holt, from Liverpool and London.....	40 00
By the French Line, from Havre and Bordeaux.....	40 00
By the Transport Maritimes, from Barcelona.....	\$20 00 to 35 00
By the Transport Maritimes, from Marseilles.....	35 00 to 45 00
By the Italian Line, from Genoa.....	45 00 to 50 00
By the Piaggio Line, from Genoa.....	50 00 to 60 00
By the Savarillo Line, from Genoa.....	32 50 to 47 50

The immigrants upon their arrival at Buenos Ayres are landed, together with their luggage, at the expense of the Argentine Government, which lodges and boards them at the "Immigrants' Home" for five days gratis, and longer if sick. During this interval either work is found for them here in Buenos Ayres without the charge of any commission; otherwise, they are sent up into the agricultural colonies for permanent location. They are, however, at liberty to select both the locality and the kind of work which they prefer. The passages also from the Immigrants' Home to the places selected by the immigrants for location are entirely free, or rather furnished by the Government.

ARGENTINE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

This duty of providing for the immigrants upon their arrival here is in the hands of a bureau of immigration organized under a law of Congress. It is under the management of Señor Don Samuel Navarro, commissary general, and a corps of assistants and employés. The law further provides as follows:

ART. 10. The said bureau is required—

(1) To attend to such applications of mechanics, artisans, journeymen, or workmen as may be sent to them for location.

(2) To secure advantageous terms for the employment of immigrants, and to see that such employment is given by people of good repute.

(3) To take cognizance, at the request of the immigrants, of such agreements for work as said immigrants may make, and to see to their strict observance on the part of the employers.

I may add that the general quarters furnished to arriving immigrants are airy and healthy, and that the food, though plain, is good and sufficient. It will be borne in mind, however, that the newly-arrived immigrant, immediately upon coming on shore, is his own master; and he can leave the home whenever he pleases, and without conditions.

The Government simply makes provision for him in case he desires it.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES.

The Argentine Congress has been in the past sufficiently liberal in making appropriations for immigration purposes. The following table will show the amounts received from the national treasury for this account during the last five years, and the corresponding cost which each immigrant has been to the nation :

Year.	Immigrants.	Expenditures.	Actual cost of each immigrant.
1881.....	42,043	\$43,385	\$0 98
1882.....	51,503	103,908	1 99
1883.....	63,243	124,707	1 95
1884.....	77,805	149,302	1 90
1885.....	108,722	166,570	1 52

A portion of the above expenditures was for the construction of suitable buildings for the reception of immigrants. If, as we say in the United States, every immigrant is worth \$1,000 to the country, it is evident that the Argentine Republic has spent this money to a very good purpose.

IMMIGRATION BUREAUS TO BE OPENED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The Argentine Government, fully impressed with the immense value which the nation derives from the tide of immigration which is setting more and more toward the River Plate, has just issued a decree creating information bureaus in Europe and the United States, with a view to supply information gratis to all applicants desirous of being acquainted with the conditions, resources, &c., of the Argentine Republic. The matter seems to be one of so much importance that I give the decree entire, viz:

ARTICLE 1. In the month of February, 1887, at latest, public offices of information shall be opened in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Brussels, and Bern, whose duties will be:

(1) To supply all information respecting the Republic to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, desirous of obtaining same this information to be given orally or in writing, in French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese, as the case may require.

(2) To collect and note all data respecting the Argentine Republic, and send summary of same fortnightly to the foreign office.

(3) To give all information required by the foreign office.

(4) To discharge the duties of agents for the National Bank and National Mortgage Bank, and carry out such orders as these banks may think fit.

(5) To discharge similar duties for the boards of national railways.

ART. 2. A library, comprising all publications of immediate reference to the Republic, shall be opened and placed gratis at the disposal of the public in each office, together with a collection of maps and the principal newspapers of Buenos Ayres and the provinces.

ART. 3. Also in each office there shall be a permanent exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products and curiosities of the Argentine Republic.

ART. 4. Catalogues of both library and exhibited articles to be annually forwarded to the foreign office.

ART. 5. To correct through the columns of the press such erroneous ideas of the country as may come beneath the notice of each office; also to give lectures on the resources, &c., of the country.

ART. 6. Mr. Peter Lamas is hereby appointed to the Paris office, retaining his post as immigration agent; Mr. F. King to the New York office; Mr. A. Gonzalez to the London office; Mr. Earnest Bachmann to the Berlin office; Mr. Richard Napp to the Vienna office; Mr. James Alcorta to the Brussels office; and Mr. Edward Meber to the Berne office.

ART. 7. Mr. Peter Lamas is hereby appointed inspector-general of the information offices in Europe.

ART. 8. A salary of \$300 monthly to be granted to each director; Mr. Lamas, moreover, receiving an additional \$200 per month.

ART. 9. For preliminary expenses, each director to receive \$100 and \$150 per month, house rent and minor expenses.

ART. 10. The duty of the inspector-general shall be to superintend the efforts of the directors and enforce a strict compliance with their respective duties.

ART. 11. The salaries shall be paid on the opening of the several offices.

ART. 12. The public bureaus of the nation to place all necessary publications at the disposal of the foreign office.

ART. 13. Let this decree be made known to all concerned.

That portion of the duty of these commissioners which looks to supplying information by publications and addresses in regard to the Argentine Republic, and keeping for ready reference a library of such documents, books, maps, &c., as exhibit the physical, economical, and political condition of the country, cannot but have a very salutary

effect in illuminating the general ignorance and correcting the many blunders and misconceptions which everywhere exist in regard to the Argentine Republic; and thus it may indirectly tend to attract public attention to the many advantages it offers to those who are seeking new homes, but I doubt very much if it does more than this. The class to which the immigrants from Europe to South America belong are not, as a general thing, of a literary turn of mind, and would hardly be in a way to take advantage of the facilities thus offered to them either to study statistics or attend public lectures.

CONDITION AND THRIFT OF IMMIGRANTS.

In justice, however, to the immigrants who during the last few years have been arriving in this country from the overcrowded centers of population of Europe, it must be said that they are a great improvement on the class that formerly reached these shores.

I have taken the pains to "post myself" on this point, and I find that they are generally clever mechanics, hard-working farmers, and faithful day-laborers, of good character and temperate habits. They arrive, it is true, for the most part, without any means whatever, except a few articles of household economy and, in some cases, a kit of tools; but they are at once ready and willing to work, no matter how menial the employment may be or how comfortless may be their surroundings; and with few wants and the strictest economy it is only a short time before they show the effects of their thrift. They not only become self-supporting and self-reliant, but they soon begin to open bank accounts of their savings, and not a few of them are ultimately numbered among the wealthy men of the country. It is the rarest thing in the world that the immigrants from Southern Europe become a burden on the community, and this is especially true of the Spanish and French Basques and the Italians. Indeed, they have their societies for mutual protection and assistance, and no countryman, if he is deserving, is allowed to suffer, should a temporary pinch occur. I am not able to say quite as much in regard to the immigrants here from some of the countries of Northern Europe. In too many instances they come out to the River Plate under a vague impression that every road leads to success, and that they have only to step from shipboard to step into a fortune, ready made for them, without any inconvenience and without any hard work. They come expecting too much, and they are not willing to take what offers or put up at first with small things. Such as these soon get discouraged; they then take to drinking and finally "go to the bad." Instances of this kind are occurring every day, but, of course, they are not the rule.

PROPORTION OF RETURNING IMMIGRANTS.

In former years it was quite the custom for the immigrants from Europe, after having with years of toil and labor acquired a competency in this country, to return home to enjoy it. The return was made easy from the fact that in most cases they were not accompanied by their families. This is to some extent still the case with the Italians; but the great majority of arriving immigrants now bring their "household gods" with them, and they come to stay. The statistics show that those who arrive here with their families are every year becoming more numerous. Not 10 per cent. of them ever expect to return to Europe.

THE IMMIGRANTS NEVER BECOME CITIZENS.

And yet it is an anomalous fact that, as a rule, the immigrants to the Argentine Republic never become naturalized; and hence take no part in politics or in the government of the nation. No matter what length of time they may live here, they decline to become "citizens," but to the last retain their old nationality, in this respect differing entirely from those who emigrate from Europe to the United States. The reason for this is supposed to be that naturalization ultimately carries with it the obligation to do military duty, though the Argentine constitution openly concedes that "citizens by naturalization are at liberty to serve or not for the term of ten years." Heretofore, however, it has been frequently the case that the "national guard," or militia, were called out to suppress rebellions and uprisings against the Government, that foreigners preferred not to assume the responsibility of citizenship. It may be said here, however, that the peace and quiet, which have existed in the country for the last six years, are all that could be desired.

NO PLACE FOR AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS.

It will be understood that in mentioning the advantages which the Argentine Republic offers to immigration I have only had reference to Europe. In my reports to the Department I have invariably expressed the opinion that to the people of the United States, except, perhaps, in certain exceptional cases, I do not consider that the Argentine Republic offers any inducements whatever. To capitalists, who propose to engage in commercial pursuits, or in sheep and cattle-farming upon a large scale, or in the planting of new industries, there may be found promising openings; but for poor men, who expect to earn their living by manual labor, or the mechanic arts, or agricultural pursuits, I do not think the country at all suitable for North Americans. Their ignorance of the language of the country, and the difference in the customs of the people, would at once and for many years place them at a disadvantage, no matter what occupation they might undertake, while it would quite unfit them for dependent or inferior positions. I repeat here, what I said on a former occasion, that—

The mechanics and laboring classes of the United States, no matter how reduced may be their circumstances in life, are altogether better off than even the prosperous of the same classes in this country. Their wages are better, their social condition is better, their educational advantages are better, their habitations are better, their home comforts are superior, their food is cheaper, their civil rights are more carefully guarded, and their political status is far in advance of that of the laboring men of this country.

Last year there was quite an exodus from certain parts of the United States to the Argentine Republic, occasioned by some flaming announcement in American papers of the magnificent openings which were offered here for sudden fortunes, but I believe the last one of the company has at last had his passage paid to New York by his countrymen here, and I presume they are all now "wiser if not richer men."

THIS IS THE COUNTRY FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN EUROPE.

But for the laboring populations of the countries of Europe, and especially of those bordering on the Mediterranean, there is no doubt that the Argentine Republic presents more than ordinary inducements.*

* In my report on "The condition and prices of labor in the Argentine Republic" published in No. 60 of Consular Reports, I discussed to some extent this subject of immigration, and made use of the following language: "To the surplus populations

Indeed, with the most of them any change is for the better, and I believe that their immigration to the River Plate would be, in every sense of the word, to their material advantage. Being so similar in origin, customs, and language, their transition to this country is easy and natural, and they readily adjust themselves to the change and at once assimilate without difficulty or jar with the people of the country. In my opinion, there is no better place for the surplus populations of Italy, Spain, or France than the Argentine Republic, with its leagues upon leagues of virgin soil and the wonderful possibilities of its undeveloped resources. I think that those populations are also fully beginning to understand this, and the present exodus from those countries, which in 1857 was only 4,931, and in 1885 had increased to 108,722, will in the coming years be annually counted by hundreds of thousands. They furnish the new blood, which, infused into the veins and arteries of every department of industry, is to give a new departure and a grand future to this foremost country of South America.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, November 30, 1886.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

BOLIVIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL SEAY.

The immigration of persons for the purpose of agriculture is scarcely known in Bolivia, notwithstanding the vast amount of fertile lands lying idle. The minister of colonization, in a note to me lamenting the fact, attributes it to the want of the proper means on the part of the Government to attract immigration. He says, however, that since the peace with Chili, the Government has turned its attention thitherward and is devoting itself to the study of the question of colonization, such as surveying the lands, exploring those that are little known, analyzing their products, and making known their resources to the people of other countries.

The influx of a number of laboring men to work in the mines at different times constitutes a species of immigration which is limited by the wants of the owners of the constituted companies.

In all the towns may be found foreigners who devote themselves principally to mercantile pursuits. In this city there are at least one hundred, from different countries. In other cities there are numbers in proportion.

of Southern Europe I consider that the Argentine Republic offers a wide field and a prosperous future. The best proof of this is the fact that they are already here in large numbers and are fully in possession of all the avenues of labor and enterprise, ready and eager to occupy every available opening. It is hardly like leaving home for them to come here, for they immediately find themselves in the midst of their own friends and countrymen, and, without delay or difficulty, take their chances with them in the battle of life. While, under favorable circumstances, immigrants from other countries may succeed and do succeed here, those from the Mediterranean especially meet the requirements of the River Plate, and, in my opinion, it is from them, when firmly settled and established in the country, that the Argentine Republic is to receive the new blood which is to build its cities, develop its resources, and open up to agriculture its illimitable pampas. It is to their strong arms and energies, more than to the immigrants of any other countries that the Argentine Republic must look for the work and labor which are to give her that wealth and power and political position which are in store for her."

Starting out, then, with the assumption that there is scarcely any immigration to Bolivia, there can be but little said in the way of answers to your specific questions. I will proceed to them in their order:

(1) There are no statistics, either in the hands of the Government or of private persons, out of which to constitute a table of the kind referred to.

(2) I observe more from Germany than from any other country, though there are English, Spaniards, Italians, and others to be found.

(3) The most of them are destined for Bolivia, but they will go to the most favorable place for making money. A majority are merchants, the rest mostly miners.

(4) Their general and economic conditions are about the same as those of average immigrants. They generally do well. I have never heard of one being a burden on the community.

(5) The Government offers homesteads, both to its own needy citizens and to foreign immigrants. Lands are granted to them out of the "commons" or "colonizable lands," either gratuitously or at prices to be fixed by the executive, in accordance with their quality. These grants are not to exceed three lots of about sixty-one acres each, of one measure, to each father of a family, and one more lot to each male child over fourteen years remaining under paternal authority. These concessions are made on the condition of cultivating at least the fifth part of each lot within the first three years.

(6) I cannot say that the immigrants are at present very stable. They are bent on making money, and if they fail here they are ready at a moment to go elsewhere. Of the merchants many have prospered, reared families, and seem content to stay. Others failing have gone away. A number of these are Hebrews, with their proverbial nomadic traits. The miners, engaged as they are in disagreeable work, do not seem content to stay any longer than they prosper. The more industrious ones often succeed in becoming members of the large stock companies.

WM. A. SEAY,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
La Paz, January 27, 1887.

BRAZIL.

BAHIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL WEAVER.

After diligent inquiry I am unable to find that any immigration is coming to this consular district.

I have seen a journal published in Rio de Janeiro which is devoted to the development of emigration to Brazil, but as far as I can learn nothing practical or substantial has so far resulted from the effort, at least in this province, and no emigration of foreigners is coming into this city or consular district.

The great bulk of the export and import business of this city and province is in the hands of foreigners, and these foreign merchants send home for many of their employés, and these employés or clerks always

hold themselves, and are regarded by Brazilians as foreigners; this is the only emigration that now comes to this city or province.

There was an effort about eighteen or twenty years ago to induce foreign emigration to this empire, but on the arrival of the emigrants they found no provision to take care of them and they returned to their native lands in destitute circumstances, and consequently greatly dissatisfied with Brazil.

As far as I can learn, of all the emigrants who came to this province from the United States, just after our war, only two families have remained here until the present time.

The others have all returned whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, and one of these was speaking of returning only a short time ago.

A number of German emigrants who came about the same time to the south of this province are said to have returned in like dissatisfied condition, although I think a few are still there, and some of these are said to be doing very well.

I do not hear that the government now gives any substantial aid to emigrants, but am informed that the government did give rations to the emigrants before mentioned, after their arrival.

JOHN B. WEAVER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, December 18, 1886.

PARÁ.

REPORT OF CONSUL CLAYTON.

There is a very strong desire on the part of the provincial government, and many public men in the Amazon Valley to attract to these vast and thinly settled regions part of the current of European immigration. This desire first took an organized shape in a meeting held at the provincial palace, called by the president of the province of Pará, November 19, 1885, the result of which was the formation of the Pará Immigration Society, with the president of the province as the president of the organization. Later the society elected as president the present incumbent, the Baron of Igarape Mirim. Shortly after the organization of the society, the provincial legislature voted an appropriation of 100,000 milreis, to be used by the society to promote European immigration to Pará. The site selected for planting the new colony was a place called Apehu, which is the present terminus of the Braganza Railway, at a distance of about sixty-one kilometers from this city. Lots of land were marked off, and shanties built for the immigrants that might come. To each family was promised steerage passage to Pará, a shanty, 50 acres of virgin forest, and about fifteen cents per day for each individual during their first three months at the colony. The immigrants were to reside at the colony, and clean and plant their land, as their part of the contract. If they failed to stay at the colony they were to return to the society the price of the steerage passage.

With these attractions the society has made various attempts in different European countries to attract their immigrants hither. A party of about twenty Scotch immigrants were bargained for, but for some reason (fuller information, perhaps), they changed their minds and refused to come.

The only immigrants that have thus far been induced to come to Pará by the immigration society are 108 persons (counting men, women, and children), who were contracted for in the Azores Islands and reached Pará in June, 1886. When they arrived at the site of the new colony they were very much disappointed with their surroundings, and refused to remain there. As yet the colony at Apehu is without a single inhabitant. The immigrants all returned to this city, where they immediately found employment as laborers and servants, for such are always in good demand here. In this way the society has already spent 36,000 milreis.

To attract immigrants the society has published a map and description of the agricultural colony of Benevides, including also the contiguous colony of Apehu for distribution in Europe. This map, a copy of which accompanies this report* is published in the Portuguese, French, German, and English languages.

PROPOSED HOMESTEAD LAW.

At the recent session of the national legislature a "homestead" bill was passed by the House of Deputies, but it is still waiting the action of the Senate and the Emperor. The terms of the bill are very easy for actual settlers, but Government land in any part of the Amazon Valley can now be obtained on still easier terms than the proposed law provides. Among the principal obstacles to immigration to the Amazon Valley are, first, yellow fever, which selects its victims from the recently-arrived; second, the special difficulties of beginning agriculture in an almost impenetrable forest; and thirdly, the ill-concealed desire of many who favor immigration to make as much gain as possible out of the necessities of the poor immigrant.

There are no statistics of immigrants to this port obtainable. The greatest increase of population recently has been by the immigration from the province of Ceará. Of foreign immigrants, the only ones that have come in sufficient numbers worth mentioning are from Portugal or Portuguese countries. Very many of them come, intending not to remain, but by far the larger part settle here permanently. They are generally ignorant but industrious, energetic, and hardy. A large proportion of them have trades, and work at the same, but more work as boatmen, carriage drivers, water carriers, &c., owning their outfit and working independently of employers. In all classes of commercial life the Portuguese element predominates, and it may be considered the muscle and brains of both the trade and the industry of Pará.

About twenty years ago, soon after the close of the civil war, a number of American citizens from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and other Southern States, founded a colony at Santarem, 300 miles above this city on the Amazon River. About two hundred people came out, only a part of whom remained. Many of them in great poverty and distress appealed to the United States Government for assistance, and were aided to return to their homes. At present, the colony numbers not far from fifty persons, grouped into about a dozen families. Most of these are farmers, whose principal production is sugar cane. Some of them have distilleries, and most of the sugar cane is made into rum. Among the number of colonists there are two or three merchants, a dentist, a doctor, and a minister. There is a saw mill, with machinery also for huling rice, and various other purposes, a blacksmith shop, a factory for making wagons, steam-launches, &c. The members of the colony have learned to

* It has not been deemed necessary to reproduce this map.

adapt themselves to their surroundings and are doing fairly well in business matters. On account of their isolation and fewness, there is no English school in the colony, and those of their children who get any education are sent to the United States, where a number of them are now at school. The place is very healthy, but the history of the twenty years has been one continual struggle of pure grit against the almost insuperable obstacles arising from the untamed wilderness and the unenterprising Government and society in which they are placed. An extended and very interesting account of the colony is given in Herbert H. Smith's "Brazil, the Amazon and the Coast."*

ROBERT CLAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Pará, December 6, 1886.

PERNAMBUCO.

REPORT OF CONSUL ATHERTON.

There is no immigration that amounts to anything in my consular district, from Maceió to Ceará. They have laws that appear to favor immigration, but I am told in practice they do not. The Parliament in this session have discussed some changes in these laws.

HENRY L. ATHERTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Pernambuco, October 15, 1886.

SANTOS.

REPORT OF CONSUL BROAD.

PROVINCE OF SÃO PAULO.

The province of São Paulo lies between 18° 45' and 25° 15' S. latitude, and between 45° and 10° 19' W. longitude of meridian of Rio de Janeiro, extending on the sea side from the mouth of the river Picinguaba, 23° 21' 50" S., to the Bar of the Village, a small port of Ararapira, 25° 17' 10" S. latitude. The entire superficies of the province (estimated), 312,283 kilometers; population, about 1,400,000 inhabitants; of these 200,000 are foreigners, nearly one-half Italians; for each square kilometer 3.7 inhabitants; comparing with the province of Buenos Ayres in territory of 310,307 square kilometers, with a population of 526,581, equals 1.7 per square kilometer. Relative size to some other countries :

	Square kilometers.
Province of São Paulo.....	312,283
Province of Buenos Ayres and Republic Argentina	310,307
Austria.....	299,984
Italy.....	296,323
Paraguay.....	238,290
Denmark.....	232,879
Uruguay.....	186,920
Portugal.....	92,346
Greece.....	51,349
Switzerland.....	41,346
Holland.....	32,999
Belgium.....	29,455

*See also "Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries, 1884-'85," p. 748.

The above will show what a noble future is in store for the province of São Paulo. Taking as a base the actual proportion of Italy, which is 98 inhabitants for each square kilometer, São Paulo province could accommodate a population of 30,603,734 souls.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The province of São Paulo is part of the Empire of Brazil, which is composed of twenty provinces, besides the capital, Rio de Janeiro, whose population amounts to close on 400,000 inhabitants. Each province elects a certain number of general deputies and senators, the number of each being in relation to the number of inhabitants of each province.

São Paulo elects nine general deputies and four senators; the senators are elected for life, the general deputies for four years. Each province is administered by a president nominated by the General Government. It has also a provincial assembly for voting taxes and expenses, and each town has its municipality, who also vote the municipal tax and expenses. The taxes are general, provincial, and municipal; the first goes to the General Government, the second to the province, and the last to the towns.

CLIMATE.

The province of São Paulo, situated, more or less, 1,968 feet above sea-water level, extends to a ridge running obliquely 2,760 feet, only 30 kilometers, say 18½ miles, distant from the port of Santos. The sea side is hotter than the interior, not exceeding 25° on an average, whilst on the summit of the range of hills it averages 21° to 28° centigrade.

Meteorological observations regularly taken from 1860 to 1875 at the city of São Paulo, by Father Germane d'Armeçy, give the average temperature at midday, 19°; atmospheric pressure, 700 meters, not passing 10 millimeters the annual variations of the barometer. The highest temperature observed by him during the time above mentioned was 30° in the shade, and the lowest 3°; the amount of rainfall annually, 1.50 meters.

The ruling winds southeast and northeast; northerly winds generally bring rain. The different seasons are well noted in all the province.

The natural humidity of the soil and the regularity of the rains favor the development and production of plants, coffee being in the first position, and at present brings wealth and riches to the province. Besides vegetables common to warm climates, in different points of the province wheat, vines, and a large number of fruit-bearing trees of the temperate zone of Europe cultivated. Indian corn, potatoes, beans, rice, all grow rapidly, and could be grown in abundance, but at present only enough for present wants supplied, the culture of coffee requiring at certain times of the year all the hands possible. Even so the manufacture of wine absorbs the attention of numbers, and is yearly increasing in quantity.

During the winter the wind suddenly changes to the east, causing the temperature to lower in a night so that frost manifests itself; but this only occurs about once a year. The frost rarely attacks vegetables, the coffee plant being the greatest sufferer. Rain and thunder commence in November and over in March, thus dividing the two seasons—a rainy and dry season. Winter is generally dry, with fogs occasionally, preserving the ground humid. Storms are very rare. The entire province is healthy, not existing any epidemic of bad character. The only illness dreaded is

small-pox, which attacks natives (not vaccinated) in preference. Yellow fever never passed the high lands running parallel to the coast, called the "Serra de Mar," and even in Santos rarely does it appear, except brought from Rio de Janeiro or other northern ports of Brazil by foreign sailors. In Santos, the principal port of the province of São Paulo, I affirm that the yellow fever does not exist as an epidemic. Since São Paulo has commenced to receive European immigrants—say a period of eight to ten years—not one has died of this disease either on shore or in the harbor of Santos; also, as all immigrants at once on their arrival are sent up to the interior, less risk is run of their being attacked. In the capital of the province, with a population of 50,000 souls, the deaths average three daily, or equal to 2.19 per cent. yearly. Statistics of different countries show that the death-rate of cities is superior, one-fifth part, to those in the country. Taking for base the percentage of the capital, and deducting a fifth part for the interior, shows a percentage of 1.7, much less than any European country, as shown in the following table:

	Per cent.
France	2.30
Spain	2.97
Holland	3.55
Italy	3.06
Portugal	2.31
Prussia	2.69

The following table shows that the climate of São Paulo assimilates to the southern countries of Europe:

	° /
Province of São Paulo, average, centigrade	19 05
Portugal	23 00
Spain	15 37
Italy	15 07

During the winter season of the present year the thermometer fell in different parts of the province 4° below zero.

Under Table A is a table showing the annual temperature of different parts of the province.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE PROVINCE.

São Paulo, the capital, contains about 50,000 inhabitants, 22,000 being foreigners, say 12,000 Italians, 6,000 Portuguese, 2,000 Germans, the remainder different nationalities. It is situated thirteen hours distant by railway from Rio Janeiro, and is increasing in importance in a most notable manner, being the center of the following railway lines: English, Sorocabana, Paulista, Ituana, Rio Claro, and Mogyana, in daily communication with all parts of the province, up to 417 kilometers with Ribeirao Preto and 496 kilometers with Rio de Janeiro, so that at 7 p. m. passengers who in the morning were 917 kilometers distant meet. It is the only city in all South America capable of boasting such a thing.

The president of the province and the bishop of the diocese reside there, and the provincial assembly, imperial and provincial treasuries, law schools attended by upwards of 1,000 students, cotton mills, punt and ice manufactures, and iron foundries are in the city. The cartage comprehended in carriages, tramways, and carts is extraordinary. The city is well lighted by gas, and an abundance of water brought from a distance and well dispensed throughout. There is being built a very fine edifice for public instruction, to cost about \$1,320,000, foreign masons being engaged. This edifice is intended to commemorate the independ-

ence of Brazil, which was acclaimed at a small spot called Ypiranga, some 6 kilometers distant from the city, on the 7th September, 1862.

Santos is the commercial port of the province.

Jundiahy.—The English rail line ends at this town; it has a cotton mill.

Itu has two large public schools, under control of the Jesuits; upwards of 1,000 scholars attend them; it has also three large cotton factories.

Capivary.—A large central sugar refinery.

Piracicaba.—Noted for its natural beauty, situated on the bank of the river of same name; it has factories of cotton prints, lace, and embroidery, all having the latest perfected machinery; this city being the terminus of the Ituana Railway, and also the point of the river steam-navigation, extending far away through most fertile lands.

Campinas is the most noted city after the capital, being the center of the agricultural districts, owning several factories and iron foundries, where upwards of 2,000 workmen find a living. The larger portion of the inhabitants are Italians and Germans.

Sorocaba boasts of a cotton factory, and close to it is the town of Ypanema, where I may say the richest iron mine in the world exists; it is worked by the Government, which is to be condemned, as in the hands of a company it could be made very productive and lucrative.

Tieté is noted for its wine.

Lorena.—A large central sugar refinery.

Tubaté.—An important city, noted for its mineral oils and sulphuric acid, belonging to a company.

Tatuhy.—A large cotton factory.

There are other large towns, and in all will be found churches and public schools for both sexes, also a post-office.

RELIGION.

Although Roman Catholic is the state form, yet the Government has given grants for houses of prayer to non-Catholics, subsidizing ministers of different creeds. Marriages of non-Catholics are respected in all legal questions.

INSTRUCTION.

In all towns and in all parts of the province where a number are congregated a school is at once opened and paid for by the provincial government; at present there are in the province of São Paulo 1,039 schools, frequented by 22,244 children, who receive gratuitous instruction, costing the provincial government \$442,200 annually.

RAILWAYS.

Table B shows a list of the railways, their distance, and capital of each company. With the exception of the English line, all are national and constructed with national capital.

The English company has its direction and head offices in London. This company gives its shareholders a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, the Mogyana gives 14 per cent. per annum, the Paulista gives 11 per cent. per annum, the other lines 7 per cent., proving the richness of the province.

RIVER-WAY.

Two companies of steamboats exist on the rivers, say the Mogy Guason, with 305 kilometers, and the Piracicaba, with upwards of 400 kilometers; these have only lately commenced running; their future very promising.

AGRICULTURE.

This province produces nearly everything. It would be difficult to say what the climate is unsuitable for. The principal article of produce is coffee; sugar was formerly cultivated largely, but has been neglected for coffee; cotton supplies the manufactories; tobacco has a large local consumption; wine forms part of consumption; beans, Indian corn, rice, potatoes, and all vegetables, a large quantity of medicinal plants, and India rubber. This last is taken from the mangabeira tree, but the quality found very poor, and consequently neglected. Immigration has opened out new industries. In relation to its superficies the cultivated part of the province forms a very small proportion.

NATURALIZATION.

All foreigners of twenty-one years of age and upwards, after residing two years in Brazil, may become citizens without payment of any fee. It does not require two years' residence to be naturalized under the following circumstances: (1) If married to a Brazilian; (2) when landed property is owned or has interest in any industrial establishment; (3) inventor, or introduces any new industry; (4) showing professional talent in any branch of industry; (5) son of naturalized parents, even when born out of the Empire and before naturalization of the father.

To prove these it requires certain certificates or a simple statement from a magistrate or well-known persons. All foreigners naturalized can exercise all public and political positions, with the exception of minister of state or regent of the Empire.

IMMIGRATION.

In the city of São Paulo exists a society of important provincial men, with a capital of \$220,000, called "Society for Encouraging Immigration," its aim being to assist immigrants from Europe to this province, paying their and their families' passage from any port in Europe; but they must remain in the province. The immigrant is free of any control and has the liberty to please himself as to his occupation in life. The society will allow no contract. Any family wishing to come to São Paulo should address "Sociedade Promotora de Imigração, Provincia de São Paulo, Brazil," stating and giving a list of those wishing to immigrate, and the society will arrange passage, &c.

MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

Only after the year 1883 was commenced a regular statistical service. Table C shows the number of immigrants, and their nationalities, received at the society's depot at São Paulo, commencing the year 1883 and ending 22d June, 1886. These are noted in the statistics, but in reality a much larger number exists in the province. Of Italians there are 80,000, Portuguese 50,000, and Germans 25,000, &c. There are numbers who are wealthy, gaining their fortune in different industries.

In relation to the immigration for all Brazil, the province of São Paulo

receives about one-half. For the present year there are 14,000 immigrants expected, consisting of Portuguese, Italians, and Germans. Baggage and tools, also everything used by the immigrant in his profession, are entered free of duty.

ASSISTANCE TO IMMIGRANTS.

According to the provincial law of the province of São Paulo, certain favors or assistance to immigrants are allowed, say as follows:

Immigrants from Europe, Azores, or Canary Islands who come to live in the province of São Paulo shall receive as follows: \$30.80 for each person over twelve years of age, \$15.40 from seven to twelve years, and \$7.70 from three to seven years. Only those can receive whose families consist of (1) husband and wife, with or without children; (2) husband or wife with children; (3) widower or widow with children; (4) grandfather or grandmother with grandchildren; (5) uncles or aunts with nephews and nieces; (6) brother or sister with their brothers and sisters.

To obtain money according to law, it is necessary, when they arrive at the provincial depot, to prove their parentage by passports, or, in default of these, documents from the authorities of their native countries, but these must be *viséd* by the Brazilian consul.

Immigrants arriving at São Paulo are received and accompanied to the provincial depot, where they receive room, bed, meat, and medical assistance, being able to stop there eight days, until they obtain work, which generally takes place a few hours after their arrival. The depot has accommodations for 1,000 immigrants; there is a new depot being built to accommodate 1,500; they have a free pass by any of the railways for any place they wish to make their residence, with their baggage, &c.; the same also in the river steamers. Single men have only the right to board, lodging, and free passes on the railways, when not accompanied by any of their relations. From the 5th March, 1885, to 19th June, 1886, the provincial government paid immigrants, married and those forming families, \$133,791.46. Immigrants arriving have three ways of engaging themselves: (1) In colonies opened by Government; (2) in privatehouses; (3) for their own account.

COLONIES OPENED BY GOVERNMENT.

These are situated on the lines of railways, where lots of 10 hectares, or about 24½ acres, of land, with a house built, and are sold at the following prices:

1. If cash, house, \$88; land, \$132; or \$220 for house and 10 hectares, or about 24½ acres land. Should the purchaser wish more land it can be purchased.

2. If not cash, then can purchase, payment to be made at not more than four years, for house, \$88; land, \$176 for 10 hectares.

3. If part payment given, then the proportional abatement on price allowed; in these lots the immigrant can grow Indian corn, beans, rice, potatoes, vines, sugar-cane, cotton, &c. All do well and are sold at once, being close to the railway and near to some large town.

PRIVATE HOUSES.

The married immigrant with a large family will find at once engagement with the large agricultural holders; these give a house to live in

free, land to plant vegetables, say 4,000 square metres for each family, free; if more land required it is generally obtainable, at times free, and other times with an annual payment of \$1.32 for each lot of 4,000 square meters.

FOR OWN ACCOUNT.

Immigrants not caring to accept either of the above conditions can purchase land where he considers most convenient, but the prices vary very considerably and cannot be exactly given; all depends on the position and the quality of the soil.

There is a great want of general servants of both sexes in the cities. In the interior there would be no difficulty in obtaining employment for 30,000 immigrants constituting families, agricultural laborers being most in demand.

Table D shows the wages given, more or less, in the province, for labor.

Table E gives the prices of necessary articles of consumption.

To sum up: The province of São Paulo is the most important province of the Empire for immigration, not only in its mineral development, also in material, and has a splendid future in prospect. It is industrial, agricultural, and pastoral; its inhabitants active and willing to progress. The foreigner who places his foot on its soil is always welcomed, and the kindness of the natives, clemency of the climate, and immense fertility of its soil will afford to him a new home.

HENRY BROAD,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santos, November 12, 1886.

TABLE A.—*Annual temperature of different parts of the province of São Paulo.*

Places.	Distance from port of Santos.	Altitude.	Average tempera- ture..
	Kilometers.	Meters.	° Cent.
Santos.....	0	1.1	22.78
São Paulo.....	80	759.	19.00
Jundiahy.....	140	747.	19.06
Ita.....	210	512.	20.22
Indaistuba.....	192	547.	20.04
Capivary.....	232	468.	20.48
Piracicaba.....	278	517.	20.19
Tieté.....	266	498.	20.29
Campinas.....	185	694.	19.32
Limeira.....	246	542.	20.06
Rio Claro.....	275	614.	19.71
Araras.....	276	611.	19.72
Pirassununga.....	328	637.	19.60
Araraquara.....	402	642.	19.57
Amparo.....	250	663.	18.47
Mogimirim.....	261	614.	19.71
Casa Branca.....	358	720.	19.19
S. Simão.....	440	650.	19.57
Ribeirão Preto.....	532	520.	20.17
Batataes.....	530	500.	18.51
Franca.....	642	960.	18.01
Atibaia.....	160	800.	18.80
S. Roque.....	147	800.	18.80
Sorocaba.....	191	553.	20.01
Mogy das Cruzes.....	129	748.	19.06
Jacarehy.....	172	565.	19.96
Taubaté.....	234	530.	19.88
Guaratingueta.....	284	527.	20.14

TABLE B.—List of railways, distance, and capital of the province of São Paulo.

Name of railway.	Distance.	Capital.*
	<i>Kilometers.</i>	
English Line.....	189	\$10,364,574 00
Paulista.....	242	8,800,000 00
Mogyana.....	638	6,754,000 00
São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.....	231	4,692,600 00
Sorocabana.....	200	3,520,000 00
Itapua.....	162	2,616,814 00
Rio Claro and Araraquara.....	266	2,315,084 00
Bragantina.....	52	1,056,000 00
S. José de Rio Pardo.....	72	638,000 00

*Exchange 44.

TABLE C.—Immigrants and nationalities received at the depot at São Paulo.

Nationality.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.*
Italians.....	2,909	2,215	2,826	2,224
Portuguese.....	1,432	2,211	2,467	264
Spanish.....	329	163	1,471	29
Germans.....	111	106	190	54
Austrians.....	2	52	106	69
French.....	20	33	5	8
English.....	9	.....	8	27
Dutch.....	.....	10	.....	3
Swedes.....	4	31	6	.....
Danes.....	.....	2	.....	1
Turks.....	.....	15	1	.....
Poles.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Americans.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total.....	4,906	4,897	7,630	3,441

*To June 22.

TABLE D.—Wages paid for labor in the province of São Paulo.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Market gardener (with house and board)..... per month..	\$17 60 to \$26 40	Boy..... per month..	\$6 60 to \$6 80
Under gardener:		Coachman..... do.....	17 60 26 40
With house and board do....	13 26 17 60	Carpenter..... per day..	1 10 2 20
Finding himself..... per day..	..... 88	Shoemaker..... do.....	1 32 2 20
Gardener (home and board found)..... per month..	22 00 30 80	Stone-cutter..... do.....	1 76 2 64
Cook:		Mason..... do.....	1 10 2 20
Male..... do.....	23 00 35 26	Mason's assistant..... do...	66 66 86
Female..... do.....	17 60 26 40	Blacksmith..... do.....	88 2 64
Servant:		Saddler..... do.....	86 1 76
Male..... do.....	13 26 22 00	Machine workman.. per year..	220 00 526 00
Female..... do.....	11 00 17 60	Baker..... per month..	22 00 44 00
Child's maid..... do.....	17 60 22 00	Cartman, with cart and mule..... per day..	1 54 2 20
		Dress-makers..... per month..	13 36 17 00

TABLE E.—Average price of articles of consumption.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Rum	per 1½ pints.. \$0 12	Farina of Indian corn	per 88 pounds.. \$1 45
Sugar	per 88 pounds.. 2 20	Beans	do. 2 20
Lime	per 70 pints.. 66	Indian corn	do. 88
Coke (wood)	per 88 pints.. 22	Corn flour	do. 88
Flour	per 2 pounds.. 14	Cheese	per each.. 53
Eggs	per dozen.. 22	Ducks	do. 22
Bacon	per 88 pounds.. 8 08	Turkeys	do. 1 06
Coffee	do. 1 76	Fowls	do. 22
Rice	per 88 pints.. 8 08	Tobacco	per 88 pounds.. 5 00
Potatoes	per 125 pints.. 8 08	Smoking pigs	per each.. 1 82
Sweet potatoes	per 88 pints.. 1 10	Goats	do. 1 82
Farina	do. 1 10	Sheep	do. 1 76

BRITISH GUIANA.

REPORT OF CONSUL FIGYELMESY.

I send a statement showing the introduction of immigrants into the colony of British Guiana from 1835, being the year in which immigration commenced here, and state that the East Indians, Chinese, and immigrant laborers from the West India Islands, as a rule, reside either on the sugar plantations or in the villages on the coast line, and are employed as agricultural laborers. Many engage in trade and cattle farming; a large number are employed in the interior of this colony, cutting and squaring timber, making shingles, and burning charcoal.

The Portuguese immigrants hold all the retail-spirit and the greatest portion of the provision trade; they are also extensively engaged in the timber trade. Many, in the course of time becoming very opulent, settle, and make this colony their home, and rank in good society here.

Chinese, Portuguese, and West Indians are self-supporting and self-reliant.

Thrift is little practiced among the immigrants of African descent.

The East Indians on arrival here are placed under indenture for five years, during which period they are under the immediate protection of the immigration department.

Under an ordinance of this colony, free grants of land can be made by the governor and the court of policy to immigrants coming here at their own expense.

There are no exemptions from taxation.

The East Indian immigrants introduced at the expense of this colony have a right to demand a return passage to India on the completion of a continuous residence of ten years here.

Since the year 1838 the arrivals of East Indian immigrants have been 147,588, of whom 23,154 availed themselves of the return passage.

No record exists prior to the year 1854 of the amount of earnings taken from this colony by immigrants, but since then \$1,852,483 have been remitted by them, exclusive of jewelry, which has been estimated at about one-fifth of the amount of money already stated.

PHILIP FIGYELMESY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Demerara, October 9, 1886.

Immigrants introduced into the colony of British Guiana from January 1, 1835, to June 30, 1885.

Year.	Whence.										Total
	West India Islands.	Ma-deira.	East India.	Asores.	Africa.	Eng-land.	China.	Cape de Verde.	Malta.	United States.	
1835.....	157	429									586
1836.....	1,427										1,427
1837.....	2,150										2,150
1838.....	1,266		406		91						1,763
1839.....	192								206		400
1840.....	2,900									70	2,970
1841.....	2,745	4,297			1,102						8,144
1842.....	506	432			1,829						2,767
1843.....	180	45			325						550
1844.....	255	140			523						924
1845.....	722	668	816		1,425						3,631
1846.....	428	5,975	4,019		1,097						11,519
1847.....		3,761	3,461		565						7,787
1848.....		800	3,545		1,697						6,042
1849.....		86			111						197
1850.....		1,040			1,219						2,259
1851.....		7,101	517	164	453	21					7,956
1852.....		1,009	2,805		298						4,112
1853.....		2,539	2,021		276		647				5,483
1854.....		1,058	1,562								2,620
1855.....		1,055	2,342								3,397
1856.....		180	1,258		65			798			2,299
1857.....		342	2,596								2,938
1858.....		1,484	1,404		281			53			3,222
1859.....		684	3,423								4,107
1860.....		135	5,450		625		1,942				8,152
1861.....		35	3,737		40		3,368				7,180
1862.....		29	5,625		558		2,590				8,802
1863.....		69	2,354		373		395				3,196
1864.....	4,297		2,709		390		509				7,905
1865.....	2,482	118	3,216		42		1,691				7,549
1866.....	757	134	2,523				789				4,103
1867.....	355	304	3,909								4,568
1868.....	559	219	2,523								3,301
1869.....	980	240	7,168								8,388
1870.....	631	454	4,943								6,028
1871.....	591	260	2,706								3,557
1872.....	2,697	367	3,556								6,620
1873.....	4,104	234	11,957				388				16,683
1874.....	990	164	3,387								5,541
1875.....	414	100	3,334								4,848
1876.....	606	90	3,982								4,678
1877.....	1,066	203	3,118								4,387
1878.....	1,269	293	6,423				515				8,500
1879.....	527	248	4,506								5,281
1880.....	623	216	4,355								5,194
1881.....	323	132	3,166								3,621
1882.....	375		3,016								3,391
1883.....	1,061		2,731								3,792
1884.....	1,123		6,209								7,332
1885.....	509		4,793								5,302
Total ...	89,839	30,645	147,568	164	13,355	21	13,534	819	208	70	244,363

Report of the immigration agent general of British Guiana for the year 1885.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Georgetown, April 30, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of your excellency the following report of the immigration department for the past year :

ARRIVALS.

Twelve ships arrived during the year, with the following Indian immigrants, classified according to the Indian emigration act as follows :

Ship.	Date of arrival.	Embarked.					Born at sea.		Died at sea.					Landed.						
		M.	W.	B.	G.	L.	M.	F.	M.	W.	B.	G.	L.	M.	W.	B.	G.	L.		
From Calcutta:		1885.																		
S. S. Newnham	Jan. 2	346	128	28	24	24	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	342	125	27	24	25
John Davie	Feb. 3	254	125	36	27	17	4	4	12	12	2	2	8	242	113	34	25	17		
Bann	Feb. 12	357	169	21	16	24	2	2	5	2	5	2	9	352	167	16	14	19		
British Peer	Mar. 5	346	126	31	24	30	3	1	6	5	1	...	5	340	121	30	24	29		
Grecian	Apr. 7	347	139	20	26	19	5	2	4	1	1	1	4	343	138	19	25	22		
Boyne	Apr. 27	392	103	11	7	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	389	103	11	7	4	
Foyle	Oct. 12	322	166	41	29	34	3	8	1	...	1	...	4	321	166	40	29	41		
Allanshaw	Nov. 6	370	181	30	31	37	1	6	9	5	...	...	3	361	176	30	31	41
Jorawur	Nov. 23	408	162	37	23	28	3	14	6	...	...	...	12	394	156	37	23	22
Total		3,142	1,299	255	207	213	23	29	58	34	11	5	45	3,084	1,265	244	202	220		
From Madras:																				
The Bruce	May 26	297	125	23	26	6	...	2	3	1	3	2	3	294	124	20	24	5		
Bayard	Nov. 17	324	133	28	24	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	324	132	28	24	9
Hereford	Dec. 20	359	146	31	21	11	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	357	146	31	21	12
Total		980	404	82	71	23	2	4	5	2	3	2	3	975	402	79	69	26		

RECAPITULATION.

Items.	From Calcutta.	From Madras.
Total souls embarked	5,116	1,560
Total souls born	52	6
Total souls died	153	15
Total souls landed	5,015	1,551

The classification of these immigrants according to ordinance 7 of 1873 is as follows :

Countries.	Adults.		Minors.		Infants.		Souls.	Adults.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Calcutta	2,045	1,227	89	88	354	312	5,015	4,310½
Madras	947	367	28	33	91	34	1,550	1,344½
Total	3,992	1,594	67	71	445	346	6,565	5,655

During the voyage 153 deaths and 52 births occurred among the immigrants from Calcutta, giving a percentage of 2.96 and 1.01, respectively, and 15 deaths and 6 births among those from Madras, equal to a percentage of .95 and .38. The mortality was somewhat higher than last year, owing to an outbreak of cholera on board the John Davie and of cerebro-spinal fever on board the British Peer, Allanshaw, and Jorawur. On some of the ships, however, the death rate was very small.

PAID PASSAGE.

In addition to the immigrants included in the above statistics 42 came from Calcutta and 1 from Madras, who having paid their own passage were registered on arrival as casuals.

RE-EMIGRATION.

Among the number introduced were 308 immigrants who had previously emigrated either to this or other colonies, viz:

British Guiana	207
Other colonies	101
	308

Sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 16,672 were remitted to the colony through the emigration agent in Calcutta by these return immigrants.

CASUALS.

Including those mentioned in the 4th paragraph of this report 123 East Indians and 1 Chinese came to the colony at their own expense and were registered as casuals.

IMMIGRATION FROM BARBADOES.

The numbers and classification of the immigrants introduced from Barbadoes were as follows:

M.	522
W.	100
B.	15
G.	16
M. I.	17
F. I.	15
Total	693
Souls	640

This agency was closed in December last, in consequence of a resolution of the combined court, that its continuance was no longer necessary. It is, however, expected that the present facilities for transit between the island and this colony will be taken advantage of by those really anxious to obtain employment, the inducements offered here to industrious laborers being now so well known.

NON-EFFECTIVES.

Abatements were made under section 39, ordinance 7, 1873, in the indenture fees of 228 immigrants, their condition being such as to impair their usefulness as agricultural laborers.

The reduced charges were as follows:

Fees.	M.	W.
Three-fourth fees	25	19
One-half fees	57	25
One-fourth fees	18	6
No fees	23	25
Total	116	111

In addition to the above, one male and one female were not allotted to any estate on account of their being unfit for any labor, and it was decided to send them back to India.

INDENTURE FEE REFUNDED.

Indentured fees were refunded to the employer under section 53, ordinance 7, 1873, in the case of 58 immigrants, for the following reasons:

Cause.	M.	W.
Death	11	7
Disability	29	11
Total	40	18

MARRIAGES.

During the year 337 couples from Calcutta and 72 from Madras were registered on arrival as husband and wife under section 2, ordinance 10, of 1860, and 93 couples resident in the colony were married under the provisions of section 3 of the same ordinance.

Attention has been often directed to the necessity for amending this ordinance, and I trust that measures will ere long be taken to introduce such provisions and modifications as are necessary to render it of more practical value to the immigrants. The required modifications were, as stated in my report for 1884, brought under notice in a special report on the subject, which was submitted for the information of the secretary of state for the colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The following amounts were lying in the government savings banks at the credit of East Indian and Chinese immigrants on the 31st December last:

Towns.	Indian immigrants.		Chinese immigrants.	
	Amount.	No. depositors.	Amount.	No. depositors.
Georgetown	£58,467 6 8½	3,426	£157 6 1	29
Belfield	2,476 1 10½	144	.....	.....
Berbice	17,187 15 6½	1,030	185 6 7	12
Essequibo	9,758 11 8½	811	1 11 10	5
Total	87,889 15 5	5,401	344 4 6	46

These figures represent a decrease over those of last year of £20,078 19s. 4½d. This, however, may to a great extent be explained by the fact that large sums have been invested in provision grounds and cattle. In the county of Berbice alone, in the grand Savannah, I am informed that there are cattle to the estimated number of about 10,000 belonging to East Indian immigrants.

In regard to the cultivation of provisions, Mr. Gladwin, subimmigration agent, Essequibo, in his report states as follows:

"The long drought also caused the restriction of the number of hands employed in field-work. The effect has been to turn a considerable amount of labor into the production of provisions for local consumption. In consequence, vegetables have become very much reduced in price; and plantains, which would previously have been worth 24 to 32 cents per bunch, have been sold at half those rates. Large portions of the North Coast lands where the water of the Tapacooma Lake is available for irrigation have been rented by Indians for rice cultivation, and the enterprise appears to be giving a fair return. The 'Creole' rice at present sells at a higher rate retail than that imported from India."

Extensive rice farms and provision-grounds have been established also in all the other districts, and there can be no doubt that if encouraged by increased facilities for the purchase or rental of land, the immigrants will continue in still larger numbers to devote themselves to the cultivation of the minor industries, and thereby not only benefit themselves but add materially to the prosperity of the colony.

The depression which has so long existed, resulting from long droughts and the low price of the principal staple, will thus have been the means of creating a class of tenant farmers and peasant proprietors who will not improbably be induced by the favorable conditions surrounding them to make this colony their home, instead of withdrawing from it both their labor and capital by returning to India.

LICENSES.

The following statistics show the number of shop, huckster, and cart licenses held by East Indian and Chinese immigrants on the 31st December last:

Description.	Indian.	Chinese.
Shops	469	477
Hucksters	830	218
Mule carts	52	.....
Donkey carts	149	.....

The number of shops kept by Indian immigrants is 78 in excess of last year's return, but the number in the hands of Chinese is 34 less. There is a decrease of 236 in the number of hucksters' licenses and of 62 in the number of cart licenses amongst the Indian immigrants. The licenses held by Chinese show little difference in these items.

TRANSPORTS.

During the year 168 transports were passed in favor of 204 East Indian immigrants, the total value of the property amounting to £6,784 7s. 6d. The highest amount paid was £513 10s. 10d., and the lowest £1 11s. 3d.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH INDIA.

The increased facilities alluded to in last report for correspondence with India, and the distribution throughout the colony of copies of the regulations, printed in Persian, Nagri, and Kaithi, have been attended with marked results, the number of letters forwarded, post free, to the agent at Calcutta through this department having risen from 1,439 in 1884 to 1,839 in 1885. The following statement of the number transmitted through this office during the six years 1880 to 1885 affords satisfactory evidence of the growing appreciation on the part of the immigrants of the advantages afforded them by the system introduced for this purpose :

1880	511
1881	591
1882	735
1883	1,229
1884	1,439
1885	1,839

The opportunity of purchasing Indian stamps for prepaying the inland postage from Calcutta, and also for the purpose of inclosing stamped addressed envelopes to insure replies, has also been an unquestionable benefit, of which the immigrants gladly avail themselves. On the 2d December, 1884, the first supply of stamps was obtained from Calcutta, viz, 1,000 at 1 anna and 250 at 4 annas, and on the 8th September last a further supply of 1,660 1-anna and the same number of 4-anna stamps was procured.

In addition to the letters transmitted through this department, a large and increasing number are forwarded by the immigrants themselves direct through the post-office. The number of letters received from India has also increased.

REMITTANCES.

A large amount of money was remitted by immigrants to their friends in India, viz, £1,308 2s. 6d., being £117 12s. 2½d. in excess of the remittances in 1884. The highest and lowest amounts were the same as in 1884, viz, £41 13s. 4d. (\$200) and £1 10d. (\$5) respectively. In addition to these remittances, a sum £146 12s. 8d. was sent to India by the administrator-general, to be paid to the heirs of deceased immigrants.

On the 1st July last arrangements were made for the issue of post-office money orders payable in India and China, and in order that this might be fully made known and explained to the immigrants, a notice was printed in English and Nagri, and copies were distributed to all the estates, police stations, and post-offices.

The following is a copy of the notice :

"The immigration agent general hereby makes known to the East Indian and Chinese immigrants that the postmaster-general has given notice that money-orders payable in India and China can now be obtained at the money-order offices in British Guiana.

"The commission payable on every order is 3 cents for every 10s. or portion of that sum, and there will be an additional charge (which will be added to the amount of the order to cover charges in London) as follows :

	Cents.
"For sums not exceeding £2.....	6
exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5	12
exceeding £5, but not exceeding £7	18
exceeding £7, but not exceeding £10.....	24

"No order can be obtained for a larger sum than £10, but more than one order can be obtained for this amount.

"The money-order must be kept as a receipt by the person to whom it is issued, and on the receipt of the letter of advice of the postmaster-general of this colony a fresh order is issued and sent to the payee from London.

"The full name, description, and address of the payee must always be furnished; for instance, in the case of a money order payable in India—

"Name of payee, _____.

"Father's name, _____.

"Caste, _____.

"Zillah, _____.

"Pergunnah, _____.

"Thanah, _____.

"Village, _____.

"It will also be necessary for the remitter to write to the payee, informing him of his (remitter's) name as entered in the money order.

"A. H. ALEXANDER,

"Immigration Agent General.

"IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1885."

From the 1st July to the 31st December 33 post-office orders were obtained by East Indian immigrants, representing a sum of £80 7s. 5d., and 9 by Chinese immigrants, for a total amount of £58 10s. 5d. I have been informed by the postmaster-general, to whom I am indebted for the above figures, that there has been an increase this year in the number of such applications, 36 orders having been issued during the four months January 1 to April 30.

TRANSFERS.

The number of Indian immigrants removed by transfer from the estates to which they were indentured was 135. Six were removed by order of the magistrates, under section 62, of ordinance 7, of 1873, to prevent violence on the part of men towards their wives or reputed wives on account of infidelity; and 23 other transfers were effected under the authority of the governor for a similar reason in cases where judicial proceedings could not be taken in consequence of no threats having been used, there being, however, sufficient cause for apprehension as to the safety of the women. The total number of transfers, therefore, on account of jealousy was 29, a considerable reduction over the number in 1884, when there were 55 such cases.

Of the other 106 transfers, 50 were made by mutual consent on the part of the employers and immigrants, and 56 on account of insubordination.

COMMUTATIONS.

Twenty-two immigrants paid commutation money to their employers and received certificates of exemption from labor, being 20 less than last year.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

The following tabular statements show the number of charges brought before the stipendiary magistrates, and the manner in which they were disposed of:

Items.	Employers against immigrants.	Immigrants against employers.
Indentured population December 31, 1885.....	17,257	17,257
Complaints.....	2,620	14
Withdrawn.....	520	.....
Struck out.....	294	1
Dismissed.....	258	7
Convicted.....	1,548	6
Percentage of complaints to population.....	15.12	.08

This return exhibits a very large reduction in the number of complaints on the part of employers against immigrants under the immigration ordinance, the percentage of complaints to population being 15.12 against 22.84 in 1884. Prosecutions under the labor laws will naturally be less frequent during a time of long-continued drought, when various forms of shovel work are rendered impracticable, and there is consequently less necessity for enforcing regular attendance on the part of the immigrants.

DESERTERS.

During the year 427 men and 83 women deserted from the estates to which they were indentured. This a slight decrease in comparison with the number of deserters in 1884. In my report for 1884 I mentioned that on several occasions parties of im-

migrants had deserted from an estate in Essequibo, having been deluded into the belief that after traveling through the forest they would find a road leading to Calcutta. Cases of a similar nature, I regret to say, also occurred last year.

In May 5 immigrants indentured to plantation Chateau Margot were induced by a man named Thakur to leave the estate by the representation that he knew of a road by which they could reach Calcutta. After wandering in the bush for a few days they were found by some people who had been sent in search of them and brought back to the estate. They were then charged before the magistrate as deserters, but the case was not pressed by their employer, and they were accordingly merely reprimanded.

Another such instance occurred in June last, when 5 immigrants indentured to Bel Air, under the influence of an immigrant named Hunsraj, who subsequently deserted them, left that estate, and some days after were found by the ranger of the Lamaha Canal up the Hoorabia Creek, and were brought to town. They had suffered great privations from exposure and want of food, and when discovered were in a very pitiable condition.

This experience, however, did not prevent another similar expedition in September last on the part of one of these same men and eight others from an adjoining estate, Turkeyen. Information was given by the overseer of the Lamaha Canal that some immigrants had been seen wandering in the bush, and a relief party was consequently dispatched by orders of your excellency, consisting of Mr. Lennox, of this Department, and Mr. Menzies, overseer of the Lamaha Canal, with the necessary number of Indian guides and porters. After following the track of the immigrants for twelve days the search had to be abandoned, as an extensive fire, which was raging in the savannah, prevented further progress. Eventually, however, all these immigrants found their way to settlements on the Demerara and Berbice Rivers, and were safely returned to their estates. It is to be hoped that the experience of these men, and the privations and sufferings they endured in their wanderings through the forests and savannahs, will prevent others from being led away by such foolish representations.

MORTALITY.

The mortality on estates during the year was as follows:

Condition or class.	East Indians.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Indentured	253	110	363			
Unindentured	490	192	682	48	8	56
Children	267	270	537	2		2
Total	1,010	572	1,582	50	8	58

Mortality in public institutions, villages, &c.

Class.	East Indians.			Chinese.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adults	497	94	591	74	5	79
Children	36	44	80	2	1	3
Total	533	138	671	76	6	82

These figures exhibit a decrease in the number of deaths as compared with 1861, when the total deaths on estates numbered 1,730, and in the public institutions and villages 687. The following is the comparative rate per 1,000 of the mortality on estates:

Condition.	1864.	1865.
Indentured	26.25	22.41
Unindentured	25.74	19.85

This is the lowest mortality on record in this colony, and it must be accepted as affording gratifying evidence of the continued care and attention bestowed on the immigrants.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

For years past the necessity for the establishment of district hospitals or dispensaries has been urged by this department in order that unindentured immigrants and others not resident on estates might have the means of obtaining medical care and attention at all times, and at a moderate cost; but no steps have as yet been taken to carry out this suggestion, although it is so necessary, not only for the welfare of the unindentured immigrants, but also for all other classes of the laboring population. Instances of persons dying without medical attendance will continue to occur until some such facilities are provided, by which the services of a medical man can be obtained at regular stations on fixed days and for moderate charges.

In the report of Dr. Watt, late medical officer to the department, for the year 1878, the following passage occurs:

"I take this opportunity of earnestly drawing attention to the necessity, which is every day becoming more urgent, of making some provision for the sick of those immigrants whose indentures of service have expired and who reside in villages, in preference to the accommodation set apart for such laborers on estates. I consider it is a matter for the favorable consideration of the Government.

"To meet the requirements of this class of persons I would suggest the establishment of dispensaries in the villages throughout the colony, with the addition of cottage hospitals in the more thickly-populated villages, where medical aid and medicines might be obtained either gratuitously or otherwise; say cottage hospitals to contain from six to twelve beds according to the extent of the villages. In point of expense the arrangements in such institutions need only be of the simplest description. I would urge this matter the more as the class of persons alluded to have been so accustomed to hospital attendance and comforts while on estates under indenture of service, or even as free people, that in their altered circumstances they can do little or nothing to help themselves in times of sickness. This is particularly noticed, too, when their children fall sick, and no doubt many such lives are lost through the helplessness, ignorance, neglect, or poverty of the parents. The cottage hospital, not to speak of its advantages to the villagers in general, would be a *desideratum* to such cases as are frequently admitted into the estates' hospitals sometimes from great distances, in a moribund condition, when medical assistance can be of little, if any, avail. Cases of this description would in all probability be greatly benefited by timely medical aid. If further proof is required of the necessity there is for dispensaries or cottage hospitals in villages, I can point to the number of persons who are taken to the public hospitals from villages who are really not cases for the wards of those institutions, but are brought there in the absence of any other place where they might be attended to."

In his report for 1879 Dr. Watt again drew attention to this matter, and after referring to the suggestions contained in his previous report, remarked, "Nothing, however, has as yet been done in this direction." In forwarding this report for 1879 to the governor, the immigration-agent-general represented the necessity that existed for carrying out the system proposed therein, pointing out that the establishment of cottage hospitals in the rural districts of the colony would very greatly conduce to the health of the immigrants not under indenture of service, and of the Creole laboring population of the colony.

In his report for 1880, the medical officer to the department mentioned that, in one hospital alone, in Essequibo, eight cases had been admitted during one quarter, described as having been "picked off the public road," all of whom died, and he further stated as follows:

"I regret to observe that the number of such cases appear to be on the increase rather than otherwise, and I can attribute the fact to no other cause than the absence of public dispensaries in the more scattered villages and cottage hospitals in more populous localities, where free medical aid and medicines might be within reach of all such indigent sick and at a moderate charge to others."

On my arrival in the colony this was a matter to which my attention was very soon directed, and in my letter forwarding Dr. Watt's report for 1883, I stated as follows:

"Dr. Watt again brings under notice his opinion, expressed in former reports, with reference to the establishment of village dispensaries and cottage or district hospitals for the benefit of the unindentured immigrants who reside elsewhere than on sugar plantations, and also comments upon the serious results which may occur from the dispensing of drugs by incompetent and unqualified persons.

"Both these matters are of great importance, not only as far as immigrants are concerned, but for other classes of the community, and will, I feel confident, receive due

attention at the hands of his excellency the administrator, and the members of the honorable the court of policy."

I have considered it necessary to enter at some length on this subject, not only on account of its great importance, but also to point out the urgent necessity for some action being taken in regard to the suggestions which have so frequently been made by the medical officer to the department and the agent-general.

The interests of all classes are at stake in this matter; and that it was the intention of the Government, when the new medical service was established in 1873, to make proper provision for securing medical care, not only to the indentured immigrants and others resident on estates, but also to the general population, is evident from the circular dated 3d July, 1873, issued by the Government secretary to the district medical officers, conveying to them instructions as to their duties under the new system.

The following is a quotation from the paragraph above referred to:

"I am to inform you that in addition to the services required from you under the immigration ordinance, it will be your duty, so soon as the contemplated local dispensaries can be established, to visit and supervise those institutions, at some of which the medical officer will have to attend at stated periods to meet patients who may assemble at them, for his professional advice and medical treatment, and at others he will have the assistance of a resident and duly qualified dispenser, who will, under the medical officer's instruction and supervision, treat common ailments."

As the cost of medical assistance is now wholly beyond the means of a large portion of the poorer classes of the community, his excellency proposes that rules should be laid down hereafter for your observance in the treatment of patients at these dispensaries, and that there should be a fixed scale of fees to be received by you, for advice and medicines, for patients in the humbler walks of life, who, while capable of defraying some small charge for medical treatment, are unable to pay the customary professional charges."

The recommendations made by Dr. Watt with a view to carrying into effect the policy of the Government in this respect, acquire all the more weight, from the fact that by reason of the periodical visits paid by him as medical officer to the Department to every district, he was specially fitted and qualified by the experience and knowledge gained in those journeys, and by his observation of the requirements of each locality, to deal fully with questions affecting the general medical supervision of the colony.

BIRTHS.

The number of births during the year was:

On estates.

Nationality.	On estates.		Villages, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
East Indians	1,024	1,022	151	173
Chinese.....	17	11	12	9
Total.....	1,041	1,033	163	181

The births on the estates amongst the East Indian immigrants show an increase of 464 over the deaths. It is satisfactory to observe that in this respect the statistics are more favorable than they have been since 1879, when the excess of births was 706. In 1880 the births exceeded the deaths by 117, while in the three following years there were more deaths than births.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Amongst indentured immigrants the proportion of females to males on 31st December, 1885, was 40 to 100. Amongst unindentured immigrants residing on estates the proportion was 51 to 100. Amongst children of indentured and unindentured immigrants the proportion was 82 to 100, which must be regarded as a very favorable feature in the statistics of the creole population. Including indentured, unindentured, and children on estates there were 54 females to 100 males. As stated in my last report, I am unable to show the proportion of the sexes amongst the Indian immigrants not residing on estates for want of reliable information regarding the population of the villages, towns, &c., but there can be no doubt that the proportion of females to males is much higher than on estates.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER.

There were nine murders committed during the year by Indian immigrants. In six of them the victims were women; three being the wives or reputed wives of the perpetrators of the crime, while in the other three cases there was not sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the suspected parties. In the three cases where the guilty persons were known one of the men committed suicide; another, who was supposed to be insane, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested, and the third was executed.

Of the three men who were murdered, two of the cases were the result of quarrels. Sentence of death was passed in both these instances, but was only carried out in one, the sentence in the other being commuted to penal servitude for life. In the third case no clue could be found as to the person by whom the injuries which resulted in death were inflicted.

RETURN SHIPS.

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants who returned to India during the year.

Ships.	Classification.							Amount remitted.	Estimated value of jewelry, &c.	
	M.	W.	B.	G.	Infants.		Souls.			Adults.
					M.	F.				
Grecian:										
Calcutta.....	331	125	55	50	4	4	579	518½	} £47,650 68	
Madras.....		1								
Moy:										
Calcutta.....	291	142	49	47	3	6	538	481	} 34,517 80	
Madras.....	28	16	2	6		1	53	48		
Boyne:										
Calcutta.....	349	139	44	40	8	8	588	530	} 32,540 45	
Madras.....	2						2	2		
Total.....	1,001	433	150	143	15	19	1,761	1,580½	23,000	

The average amount remitted per adult was £15 2s. 5d., the highest sum being £291 13s. 4d., which was deposited by a man named Ramburoye, who came to the colony in 1865. This man was the owner of a farm near Bath. A further sum of £103 6s. 8d. was deposited in the name of his wife. Another large remittance, viz. £208 6s. 8d., was made by one Dookhit, who arrived here in 1875. His two sons, who accompanied him, took with them £195 16s. 10d. These savings were accumulated partly by their earnings in the field and partly by the sale of confectionery. It appears that they worked regularly, finished their tasks early, and then went to their house to make sweetmeats. The following is an analysis of the deposits by the three return ships:

	Depositors.
Under \$100.....	654
\$100 and under \$500.....	411
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	24
\$1,000 and under \$1,500.....	2

One of the immigrants, named Cheeton, who returned in the ship Grecian, and who had been head boilerman on plantation Melville, was presented by the manager with a silver cup, and another, named Hursersaud, who had been the head man at plantation Hamburg, received from the manager a parchment certificate of good conduct and a gold coin of the value of \$20. They seemed highly gratified at these marks of appreciation of their conduct during their terms of service in the colony.

PASSPORTS.

The following passports, 218 in number, were issued during the year:

Nationality.	M.	F.
	East Indians.....	56	19
Chinese.....	104	39
Total.....	160	58

This shows a decrease on previous years of 82.

Of the Indian immigrants 30 went to Trinidad, 32 to Surinam, 4 to Cayenne, and 6 to Calcutta by the John Davie; of the Chinese, 51 left for Trinidad, 28 for Surinam, 17 for Cayenne, 6 for Colon, 7 for Jamaica, and 31 for China.

MONTHLY MUSTERS.

The sub-agents have attended the monthly musters held by the district medical officers under ordinance 1 of 1875, and there can be no doubt that their presence has been of great advantage. It has at times been impossible for them to be present on these occasions, either on account of the changes in the medical staff, and consequent alteration in the hours of visiting, or other unforeseen circumstances; but notwithstanding these interruptions the system is working well, and the immigrants during their first year's residence are under closer and more immediate supervision by the department than could be obtained without the adoption of this arrangement.

HUIS T'DIEREN.

There were 7 cultivation and 7 village lots applied for and sold during the year, making a total of 142½ cultivation and 124 village lots occupied, including 69 cultivation and 49 village lots granted in lieu of back passage. The total purchase money of the lots sold amounts to £638 6s. 8d., of which the sum of £292 14s. 2d. has been paid up.

Towards the close of last year an application was received from several immigrants for the purchase of 30 cultivation lots, equal to about 60 acres, for the purpose of establishing a rice farm, to be irrigated from the Ituribisci Creek. The terms of sale, however, have not yet been arranged. A commission was recently appointed by your excellency to inquire into and report on all the affairs connected with this settlement, and to make such suggestions as might appear desirable for its future management. While their report is under consideration it is unnecessary for me to deal further with this subject.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES.

The dissemination throughout the colony of information affecting the immigrants has been much facilitated by the enterprise of the editor of the *Argosy*, who imported type in the Nagri character, and afterwards succeeded in obtaining the services of an immigrant qualified to act as compositor. The opportunity thus afforded of making known to the immigrants matters in which they are interested has proved a source of great convenience and advantage both to them and to this department, and we have thus been able to circulate notices in regard to the departure of return ships, the regulations as to post-office money-orders payable in India, and also the regulations as to the celebration of the Tadjah festival.

MADRAS.

In last annual report I stated in reference to the reopening of the Madras agency that Mr. Swan, who had been sent to Madras as the special agent for this colony, had suggested that at the termination of his mission the two agencies of British Guiana and Mauritius should be amalgamated and placed under the charge of Dr. Conran, the agent for the latter colony. This suggestion, which was made in order that, while continuing immigration from that presidency, the expenses should be reduced as much as possible, was brought before the court of policy in September last, and was approved. Mr. Swan accordingly left Madras in October last.

Much credit is due to Mr. Swan for the very successful manner in which he established and conducted the agency, surrounded as he was by so many obstacles and difficulties. Three ships were dispatched by him during the year, with a total of 1,551 souls, equal to 1,344½ statute adults. The immigrants by the first ship unfortunately suffered during the voyage from an epidemic of chicken-pox, and did not present a very favorable appearance on arrival. Those introduced in the other two ships, however, in which there was very little sickness and an exceptionally low rate of mortality, were a remarkably fine body of people.

EARNINGS AND WAGES.

The unfavorable influences which, commencing in 1884, combined to produce a general depression, affecting the agricultural interests of this in common with other colonies, continued, I regret to say, during the year now under review. The prevalence

of drought naturally resulted at times in the scarcity of work, which more especially affected the unindentured immigrants, and on a few estates it was even difficult to find full occupation for those under indenture. As already stated, some descriptions of shovel work were, on account of the condition of the ground, quite impracticable, while other agricultural operations, which can only be proceeded with in seasonable weather, had to be suspended. During part of the year, however, the work connected with the Boerasirie and east coast water schemes afforded employment to large numbers of people.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, which were aggravated by the exceptionally low state of the sugar trade, the rates of wages, although not so high as formerly, have been such as to enable the immigrants to earn at least the minimum rate prescribed by law. The average earnings, however, were not in general as high as under ordinary circumstances. This was the natural consequence of the condition of things described in the previous paragraph, for although the rates offered were fair, yet work being scarce, no pressure was brought to bear on the immigrants to induce them to work regularly, and many of them, therefore, devoted part of their time to the cultivation of provisions, looking after cattle, and other occupations while those who were disposed to be idle took advantage of the opportunity of doing as little work as possible.

Trying as this period has been both to employers and employed, I am happy to be able to state that their mutual relations were in general exceedingly satisfactory. The immigrants appeared to have thoroughly realized the difficulties of the situation, and, except in a few instances, showed no signs of discontent, and gave very little trouble either to their employers or to this department.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant,
A. H. ALEXANDER,
Immigration Agent General.

His Excellency Sir HENRY TURNER IRVING, K. C. M. G., &c.

Return showing Indian immigrant population December 31, 1885.

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death rate per annum.
				<i>Per cent.</i>
Indentured.....	12,308	4,949	17,257	2.24
Unindentured.....	28,166	11,772	39,938	1.95
Children.....	8,190	6,745	14,935	8.65
				2.40
Total on estates.....	48,664	23,466	72,130	.....
Approximate number not residing on estates.....	.....	.....	80,516	.....
Total East Indian population.....	.....	.....	152,646	.....

A. H. ALEXANDER,
Agent General.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, April 30, 1886.

CHILI.

REPORT OF CONSUL MERRIAM.

In reply to the circular of August 25, I have to say that immigration into this consular district, in the sense expressed in the circular referred to, has never existed, owing to the lack of the natural conditions which are necessary in order to produce such immigration. Foreigners who have been successful in accumulating a fortune in the manufacture of nitrate of soda generally return to Europe with their capital and never acquire citizenship here.

J. W. MERRIAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Iquique, Chili, November 2, 1886.
H. Ex. 157—44

VALPARAISO.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROMEYN.

The immigration into this district is almost literally nothing, certainly nothing in the ordinary sense, under the inducements or encouragement held out or afforded by the Chilian Government.

These are statutory, and, as I am informed, have produced a good result and been attended with considerable success in the more southern part of this Republic—that embraced in the consular district of Talcahuano, that of Mr. Consul John F. Van Ingen.

In reference to the fifth inquiry, contained in the circular referred to (which is the only one that I have the material or means of replying to), the inducements held out by the Government for immigration, I may state them as follows:

About 1882 commissioners were sent to Europe to encourage immigration into the Araucanian country, and succeeded in their purpose to the extent of the settling in that region of some 1,500 to 2,000 persons, mostly Germans, Swiss, and from the Basque. The conditions or inducements offered by the government (still in force) were:

(1) A third-class passage advance for the immigrant and his family (if any), to be repaid by fixed installments.

(2) A grant to each adult male of about 75 acres of land by our measurement.

(3) To each son between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, if unmarried, a tract of one-half that extent.

(4) To a father and two sons, if the latter unmarried, 150 acres.

(5) To a father and four sons—to the father 75 acres, to each son 37½ acres—225 acres.

(6) To each colonist one yoke of oxen, one milch cow, one hundred boards or planks, one keg of nails, seed to the value of \$5, and in money \$15 per month during the first year.

The land, valued at \$2 per hectare, is to be paid for by the settler in equal annual installments within fifty years, and the money advanced is to be repaid by equal annual installments in five years.

JAS. W. ROMEYN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Valparaiso, October 30, 1886.

DUTCH GUIANA.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL BARNETT.

I furnish herewith the annexed tabular statement A, which shows the number of immigrants for a series of years, together with their countries of origin, and offer also a few explanatory remarks in connection therewith, which may give a general idea of the movement as far as this colony is concerned.

As will be seen from the annex, of the 15,275 immigrants introduced into this colony from 1853 to end of 1884 (which is the latest date officially published) the majority are from tropical or semi-tropical countries, and are, almost without exception, agricultural laborers, these

from China, the West Indies, and British India being entirely of this class. Americans and Europeans are decidedly in the minority, not averaging 1 per cent. of the whole.

For several years back, with the exception of a few casuals attracted by the gold fields, immigration has been solely from British India, consisting of laborers for the estates under conditions imposed by the British Government highly favorable to the welfare of the coolie.

On arrival these people are indentured for a term of five years to serve as agricultural laborers on the sugar and cocoa estates; at the end of which term they become entitled to a free return passage, which they may commute for a sum of money, and are then entitled to a gratuitous grant of land under certain conditions.

The supervision of the stipulations of the convention under which they emigrate is intrusted to the British consul; at the same time the coolies themselves are fully aware, and some become quite competent to avail themselves, of the privileges and immunities secured to them by the terms of the convention. While under indenture they are exempt from all taxes and imposts whatever.

That these immigrants derive benefit from their sojourn here will be easily seen from the statement B, showing the "registered" amount of property carried away by them on three occasions on their repatriation. This can only be an approximate estimate, as it is well known that a considerable amount of their savings, particularly in jewelry, is concealed. On the 31st December, 1884, there was in the Savings Bank here the sum of 200,045.60 florins, equal to \$80,018.24, to the credit of seven hundred and ninety-nine coolie depositors.

By the latest official statement, 31st December, 1884, there were remaining in the colony 6,254 British Indian immigrants, the majority residing in the rural districts. Some of them have invested their savings in shop keeping and carry on a profitable retail trade, while others exercise their different callings of barber, jeweler, &c., and some few have settled as small farmers.

That their condition in every respect has been materially improved by their sojourn here the most critical cannot but admit.

With regard to Americans and Europeans—whites—the usual objections to manual labor in the tropics apply here. In fact, there is no opening for this class of immigrants, unless, perhaps, the gold fields may be called one; but for new arrivals, and particularly for any engaged in the real manual labor required, gold seeking is anything but beneficial to health, the majority of the few that have braved the hardships and privations incidental to such a life having succumbed to the pernicious influences of the gold bush. Unless a man has capital to employ labor, &c., it is almost useless to depend on this only opening; but, with capital, combined with energy and the right sort of common sense, he ought to do well, as has been proven by a few Americans and Europeans who have been successful in the gold fields.

HENRY BARNETT,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, November 2, 1886.

STATEMENT A.—Immigrants arrived in the colony of Surinam from 1853 to 1884.

Years.	Country of origin.						Total.
	Dutch East Indies.	Madaira.	China.	West Indies.	Holland.	British India.	
1853 to 1862	8	275	2,487				770
1863 to 1872	21	205	2,015	2,382	2		4,625
1873	81			111	79	2,449	2,739
1874	13				8	1,384	1,405
1875				43			43
1876				43			43
1877				14		327	341
1878						700	700
1879							
1880				3		775	778
1881						450	450
1882						484	484
1883						855	855
1884						2,061	2,061
Total	123	480	2,502	2,506	89	9,485	15,733

STATEMENT B.—Immigrants repatriated with the registered amount of savings carried away by them.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Total number of immigrants from British India repatriated.	Number of immigrants who registered the amount of their savings.	Amount in colonial currency.	Equivalent in United States currency.
Dec. 19, 1878	Philosopher	476	221	Florins 45,004	\$18,360
Oct. 30, 1879	Saint Kilda	333	112	22,712	9,165
Aug. 10, 1884	Silhet	537	420	124,005	49,542

ECUADOR.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL MCGARR.

There are no official records of statistics of immigration into Ecuador for any series of years, either before or since the year 1873. But upon inquiry of private persons I learn that the immigration from China—the only immigration from any Asiatic country—since 1873 has numbered about 50, and that during the same period some 200 Chinese, originally imported as coolies into Peru, have come from that country and settled in Ecuador. Of the whole number, 150 are employed as tradesmen and cooks in Guayaquil, 50 as agricultural laborers on neighboring plantations, and 50 in similar pursuits in the provinces of Monibi and Esmeralda. They are industrious, frugal, and entirely self-sustaining, and, in most instances, they remain in the country.

Since the year 1873 about 1,000 Europeans have come from Europe and settled in Ecuador, and of that number about 600 are now employed in mercantile pursuits and occupations, and some 50 in the various me-

chanical arts and trades. As a rule they are self-sustaining and remain permanently in the country.

No bounties of land, exemption from taxation, or other inducements are offered by the Government to immigrants. There is a vast area of unoccupied land in the Republic for sale both by the Government and by private persons, which land can be purchased at from 25 cents to \$1 an acre, and it can be owned by immigrants upon the same terms and conditions as by citizens.

The only attempt by this Government to induce or promote immigration was a concession or contract made in 1834, by the terms of which the persons contracting with the Government undertook to bring immigrants from Europe to people the Galapagos Islands and the Government agreed to pay the cost of their passage there and to furnish land and a cow to each immigrant. This scheme, however, ended in nothing, the contractors having failed to bring any immigrants, and the time under the concession having expired.

OWEN MCGARR,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Guayaquil, September 29, 1886.

PERU.

REPORT OF CONSUL BRENT.

In 1873 the last cargoes of Chinese laborers contracted for under the coolie system arrived at Callao. The number of coolies brought over in that year is officially stated at 7,500. Efforts were then made by the Government of Peru, through diplomatic representation at Peking, to establish free immigration from China, the former system having been forbidden by the Chinese Government, and a treaty was negotiated providing for the introduction of free Chinese into this Republic on equal terms with all other immigrants, and guaranteeing them full protection under the laws.

But the plan failed, owing primarily to the collapse of the business house (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.) which had undertaken the contract for transportation, although it was evident that few Chinese would voluntarily try their fortunes in this country. Since that period the only Chinese arriving here are merchants of capital and standing, who have established commercial houses in the principal cities of the Republic, and who are regarded most favorably by all classes. Their business relations are extensive from China; they import silks, teas, food, and clothing for their own people and remit gold or silver coin in return. In 1877 it was estimated that there were forty thousand Chinese resident in Peru. The coolie contracts have long since expired, and the Chinese are self-supporting and self-reliant; they labor on the estates, but the majority are to be found in the cities and towns, where they enter domestic service, often little shops and eating-houses, where large numbers of the lower classes provide themselves with food. Many of the Chinese have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and many of them have taken to themselves Peruvian wives, the union almost always resulting in mutual content and happiness. Very few of these Chinese return to their own country. They are treated now with consideration, for their usefulness is beyond question.

From Europe we have had no immigration worthy of the name. There are in Lima, Callao, and other large cities many foreigners, principally Italians, French, and Spaniards, who are mainly shopkeepers and artisans. But these come individually to the country, and generally bring capital with them. Immigration, as in the United States and the Argentine Confederation, where great steamships arrive crowded with families seeking labor and fortune, is as yet withheld from Peru. Attempts have been repeatedly made, under the sanction and with the pecuniary aid of the Government, to induce the tide of immigration to set this way, but the results were costly and unsatisfactory. A small colony of Germans was established twenty years ago at Pazuzo, six days' journey inland from Lima, but remain stationary. The success was not brilliant enough to induce others to follow from the old country.

There are no specific laws granting land bounties, exemption from taxes, &c., to immigrants, but the subject has been brought particularly before the Congress now in session, and I am confident in asserting that, if some definite system of immigration could be adopted, the inducements offered would be liberal in the extreme.

The poverty of the public exchequer at present, however, precludes the possibility of any moneyed assistance, such as providing for transportation, &c., which, of course, is one of the main incentives to be employed.

From what has been stated the Department will perceive that immigration, taken in its broad and usual significance, does not exist in Peru. The Chinese laborers were kidnaped, so to speak; the Europeans who are in this country are not numerous in comparison with the general population; they came with a specific object in view, and most of them were provided with funds or relations for the attainment of such object. The large majority of these marry into families in Peru and remain here.

With a period of guaranteed internal order and an opportunity given for remunerative labor it would be difficult to find a country offering greater inducements to immigration than Peru, with her inexhaustible mineral and agricultural resources, her varied climate, and the immense field open to enterprise and perseverance. It is to be hoped, after so many years of disaster, that such a period has arrived.

H. M. BRENT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Callao, October 5, 1886.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL ADAMSON.

No statistics of immigration have been published within this Republic, so far as I can discover. It may be said that there is no immigration into this consular district from either European or Asiatic countries, or in fact from any other.

It is true that a considerable number of Europeans arrive here annually on business connected with the Panama Canal, but none of these expect to become residents of the country.

A few Chinamen come by almost every steamer from the west coast of America, attracted by the opportunities for making money afforded

indirectly by the works of the canal. Nine-tenths of these Chinese become shopkeepers.

There are no bounties of land, exemption from taxation, or other inducements offered by the Government to immigrants, so far as I can learn, and I know of nothing to attract immigration to this consular district.

It might be said that the works of the canal were an attraction. To this I would say they can only attract the very lowest class of laborers, and the circumstances under which laborers exist here are so fatal to health, that the wage offered can only be an inducement to persons coming from countries where labor is exceedingly cheap.

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Panama, November 5, 1886.

BARRANQUILLA.

REPORT OF CONSUL VIFQUAIN.

This is not the land of statistics, I mean official statistics; hence I cannot give you any. However, public writers of great renown agree as to some facts, to wit: In 1883 the population of Colombia was 4,000,000, of which 3,780,000 are civilized, so called, and 220,000 Indians, decidedly not civilized, since among them are several tribes of cannibals.

The same writers agree as to the fact that immigration has not increased the population of Colombia at the rate of 200 souls per annum since 1861, while emigration, on the contrary, has reached 2,500 per annum from the same date. They attribute this to the civil wars that prevail with rather remarkable regularity in these latitudes.

There are foreigners here, not so very many, but they cannot be held as immigrants, for the reason that they come here simply to make a fortune in the shortest time possible, and then leave for their former or native homes. Without exception they remain aliens. I do not know of a single foreigner who has become a Colombian citizen. The foreigner here in this city, the commercial center of the Republic, is either German, French, English, American, or Curaçoaan; the latter predominates. Curaçoa is a Dutch possession in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela. The occupation of all these foreigners, except the Americans, is mercantile.

The American as a rule is engaged in steamboating on the Magdalena; I speak for this consular district. Such foreigners as are engaged in business here are among the most successful men, with the Germans in the lead. If there were American ships plying between the States and this port I dare say that Americans would have a chance to compete with the Germans; but as there are none, they have not.

No bounties of land are offered to immigrants, and none are necessary, since land can be had for a song. As to taxation, it is no burden here; the Colombian does not as yet know what taxation as an "art" is, unless it be custom-house taxation; in this branch he is a master. However, there is a statute in existence allowing the immigrant to bring all that is needed for his establishment free of duty, provided he

can show to the custom-house authorities the certificate from a Colombian consul stating that he has emigrated with the intention of settling in Colombia.

No citizen of the United States need emigrate from his gifted and bountiful land to immigrate into this, unless it is as a member of a colony of not less than one hundred families. There are rare occasions here for such a system of immigration; no other country can procure better ones, either for agricultural or mineral resources. Land is cheaper here than in the States, and no naturalization papers are necessary to secure a tract of land much larger than the United States homestead for less money than that homestead costs.

As to the mineral regions, 10 bols will procure a square league (3 miles square) of land, provided 40 grains of the metal, whether platinum, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, or what not, all except coal and salt, taken from the place selected, be exhibited to the governor of the province; he then puts you in possession. I do not mean grains in weight; I mean grains at random, regardless of size. Of course under such a system much fraud is possible and no doubt practiced; but the Government does not seem to care, there being such a vast amount of mineral lands in this Republic. Colombia contains 298,000,000 acres, 200,000,000 of which are either lode or alluvial mines.

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barranquilla, October 17, 1885.

URUGUAY.

REPORT OF CONSUL BRIDGERS.

Very little can be said in regard to immigration into the Republic of Uruguay, although the climate is excellent, the soil producing everything found in the semi-tropical regions, yet the immigration is small, as will be seen by the annexed tables, extracts from the official statistics. This can readily be accounted for by the unsettled condition of the country and the small quantity of Government lands available for immigrants, agricultural purposes, or colonies. In the Argentine Republic these lands are abundant, to be obtained at low rates and on easy terms of payment, advantages to the immigrant impossible for this Government to offer. No immigration agents, and no particular inducements are offered beyond that of providing for a short time for those who arrive in a destitute condition.

There are several prosperous colonies which have been established by private companies formed both here and in Europe, all giving satisfactory results in the production of wheat, corn, oats, lucern, butter, cheese, &c. The inhabitants of these colonies are principally Europeans. The immigrants established in this country, as a rule, are a hard working, self-supporting, and honest people, and rarely, if ever, become a burden on the community. While some after gaining a competency return to their native land, the majority remain here, although few ever become naturalized citizens.

The opportunities for advancement, especially when accompanied with

a small capital, are unexcelled. In few parts of the world has intelligent labor a better field or more certainty of a profitable return.

P. L. BRIDGERS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, October 21, 1886.

Immigrants into the port of Montevideo during the years 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

1873	24,339
1874	13,757
1875	5,298
1876	5,570
1877	6,168
Total	55,132

No statistics as to emigration during these years.

Immigrants into the port of Montevideo during the years 1878 to 1884, inclusive, and their respective nationalities and professions.

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Germany	180	211	205	400	453	392	437
Italy	2,541	4,648	4,176	3,698	4,045	4,573	5,364
Spain	1,759	2,208	1,740	1,374	1,966	2,410	2,819
Canary Islands	2,796	727	100	215	521	541	67
France	475	800	825	844	978	873	991
England	320	277	261	531	531	473	330
Portugal	165	137	111	154	122	84	144
Brazil	346	542	682	685	919	781	619
Argentine Republic	66	75	67	55	48	72	70
Austria	20	40	25	62	50	85	96
Belgium	7		11	13	61	11	14
Chill	68	46	41	40	47	55	14
Greece	1		1				
Holland	4	1			8	9	8
Uruguay	18		152	201	162	143	162
United States	85	18	22	22	12	36	34
Peru	17	6		18	6	8	11
Paraguay	4	1			4	3	9
Russia	0	107	1	0			
Switzerland	66	53			38	43	69
Sweden and Norway	15	7	71	18		4	2
Bolivia		4			2	1	21
Others	436	921	616	11	134	491	653
Total	9,395	10,829	9,203	8,336	10,116	11,066	11,954

Professions.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Farmers and shepherds	3,705	3,278	1,757	950	1,195	1,120	1,307
Day laborers	851	1,220	797	624	867	895	1,486
Merchants	748	706	590	516	430	413	576
Mechanics	443	783	641	374	244	277	410
Proprietors	38	39	31	17	45	28	32
Liberal professions	180	659	137	178	230	233	169
Ecclesiastics, priests, and Sisters of Charity	33	15	34	6	11	26	34
Servants	105	99	218	140	108	161	278
Without professions	2,781	3,391	4,624	5,862	6,642	7,468	7,373
Other professions	421	649	374	169	314	465	389
Total	9,395	10,829	9,203	8,336	10,116	11,066	11,954

Emigrants from the port of Montevideo during the years 1878 to 1884, inclusive, and their respective nationalities and professions.

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Germany.....	100	122	205	196	245	250	23
Italy.....	2,144	2,234	2,975	2,805	2,300	2,427	2,740
Spain.....	1,353	1,305	1,471	1,007	1,206	1,213	1,008
Canary Islands.....	7	24	30	23		3	1
France.....	753	643	656	671	571	610	565
England.....	241	298	196	368	320	264	200
Portugal.....	178	121	112	82	67	56	91
Brazil.....	612	542	544	638	768	546	268
Argentino Republic.....	31	26	27	25	29	74	41
Austria.....	10	4	9	4	12	12	25
Belgium.....			5	17	23	4	7
Chili.....	22	19	12	12	31	23	29
Greece.....	4		1	6		3	
Holland.....	5	1			10	2	14
Uruguay.....	23		282	366	464	332	321
United States.....	14	29	13	43	27	15	21
Peru.....	5	1	5	24	8		19
Paraguay.....	6	3	2	1		2	6
Russia.....				3			1
Switzerland.....	27	10			11	15	19
Sweden and Norway.....	23	11	13	1		6	
Bolivia.....					4		
Others.....	403	572	257	7	14	221	187
Total.....	6,024	6,965	6,840	6,339	6,179	6,080	6,040

Professions.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Farmers and shepherds.....	246	172	105	121	65	112	103
Day laborers.....	1,854	2,686	1,916	1,256	1,264	875	1,083
Merchants.....	1,055	822	764	729	678	729	806
Mechanics.....	335	212	106	97	84	79	86
Proprietors.....	10	14	16	7	28	23	20
Liberal professions.....	197	113	116	141	126	178	431
Ecclesiastics, priests, and Sisters of Charity.....	14	12	11	22	25	37	23
Servants.....	79	61	100	155	40	56	47
Without profession.....	1,706	2,568	3,328	2,424	3,628	3,721	3,046
Other professions.....	438	305	378	377	243	278	245
Total.....	6,024	6,965	6,840	6,339	6,179	6,080	6,040

Excess of immigration over emigration during the years 1878 to 1884, inclusive.

1878.....	3,371
1879.....	3,864
1880.....	2,363
1881.....	1,907
1882.....	3,937
1883.....	4,997
1884.....	5,914

VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA.

REPORT OF CONSUL BIRD.

The law in Venezuela in relation to immigration is comprised in a decree issued by the President, Antonio Guzman Blanco, dated January 14, 1874, the essential articles of which are as follows:

(1) The passage money of the immigrant from the point of departure, his subsistence, medical attendance, and board until employed are paid by the Government, for which no remuneration is required from the immigrant.

2) The Government guarantees to the immigrant religious liberty, public education, and equal rights under the law.

3) The clothing, furniture, tools, and other personal effects of the migrant are admitted into the ports without payment of customs duty.

4) Passports are issued to immigrants at the port or place of departure without charge.

The guarantee of equal rights, as above enumerated, implies the right of free homestead on the public lands, though the limits of tracts held under old Spanish grants and Venezuelan concessions are so extensive and ill-defined that actual settlers are generally in a state of perpetual doubt over the question of the genuineness of titles to realty. No governmental survey of the public lands has been made, and hence no homestead can be accurately located on the map or concisely described by definite metes and bounds.

An inspection of the records of the commissioner of immigration has been refused upon the ground that officials are prohibited by law from publishing statistics upon any subject, and therefore it is impracticable to offer exact information of the character and volume of immigration for a series of years.

The official figures for the period from May 26, 1874, to December 31, 1874, have, however, been casually obtained; and during that time, which marks the inception as well as the greatest influx of any real emigration, there arrived 3,086 souls at this port, comprised of 1,242 from Spain, 1,115 from France, 435 from Italy, and 244 from other countries. From that date forward immigration to Venezuela rapidly declined, so much so that during the past five years there have been scarcely 1,500 souls landed here, and for the present year there have been none. From knowledge and information it is believed that scarcely 100 immigrants have arrived in the country since January 1, 1874.

Such the largest portion of immigrants to Venezuela have been Spaniards from the Canary Islands. They are, as a rule, ignorant, indigent, and without trade or profession. In religion, language, and customs they are quite identical with the natives, and rapidly assimilate with them.

The climate of their native islands is also similar to that of Venezuela. Some go into the interior to settle upon the public lands, but the majority prefer to remain by the seaside and follow their traditional occupation of boatmen and fishermen. They are frugal and industrious, and become self-supporting, and generally acquire a modest competence; about 20 per cent. of them finally emigrate to Cuba and other West India islands, and a few return to the Canaries. They are considered, for all purposes, the best and most desirable class of immigrants to come to Venezuela.

Immigrants from Italy generally engage in the occupations of shopkeepers, clerks, waiters, and coachmen.

There are many itinerant peddlers that wander over the country with packs on their backs, and are almost all of this nationality. Those who succeed in business finally return to their native land.

The German immigrants are all tradesmen of good education, and are prepared to establish themselves in business. They are active competitors in every branch of trade, and adopt some unscrupulous methods to gain it. They generally succeed, intermarry with the natives, and spend their lives in Venezuela.

The immigrants from France are tradesmen and artisans of the middle classes, apply themselves assiduously to business, are usually quiet

and orderly, and generally acquire a little means, after which they gladly sail for their native land.

There are no Englishmen in the country except those sent from England to manage railroad and other enterprises.

Of all the immigrants to Venezuela it is safe to say that not 1 per cent. renounce their citizenship to become Venezuelans; for, practically, they have all the really valuable rights without incurring any of the serious responsibilities of citizenship.

Americans find the country, the people, and their language and customs so different from their own that life here has no charms for them. Occasionally a stray American drifts in on the wave of circumstances, but he invariably floats out on the tide of opportunity. There has been only one case of a bona fide American immigrant, who, although fully advised upon the subject before leaving home, came down to see for himself. He returned to New York by the next steamer, resolved to spend his life in the hills of Pennsylvania.

To a reflective and appreciative mind, accustomed to the social and domestic facilities of American home life, nothing can be more bitter than the idea of enduring existence in a country where everything except the skies above him is so radically different from all that characterizes life in his native land. The people of Venezuela are, it is true, very hospitable and charitable; yet the moral and social cast of society is essentially European, and lacking those charming features that adorn home and social life in the United States. Hence a typical American who settles here finds himself truly a stranger in a strange land.

A personal experience of some years of absence warrants the observation that the ordinary American does not fully appreciate his own country until he leaves it. After contrasting a foreign country with his own, and comparing the moral, social, and religious character of other people with Americans, he will do his own country and his own people the justice to say that no climate or soil is better, no laws are more equitable, no liberty is so real, no language is more expressive, no men are manlier, and no women are more virtuous.

WINFIELD S. BIRD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Guayra, September 28, 1886.

MARACAIBO.

REPORT OF ACTING CONSUL FABER.

In this section of Venezuela no system of immigration has ever existed.

It is true that there are many foreigners of different nationalities scattered throughout this district, but in no case can they be properly described as immigrants.

In the center of the Republic, comprising the agricultural regions which radiate from Carácas, various attempts have been made by the Government to organize a system of immigration, with two objects in view; first, to establish colonies of foreigners by grants of land with certain immunities and privileges, and, second, to furnish to the large estate owners a reliable class of labor.

In several localities these colonies were established, and for a short time apparently prospered, but soon fell into decadence through the ina-

bility or unwillingness of the Government to extend them the expected aid and protection.

This caused much suffering among the colonists and their ultimate dispersion, and up to the present the scheme of colonization may be said to have failed completely.

The second object of the Government, that of supplying labor to the estates, met with somewhat better success, and numbers of immigrants from the Canary Islands were introduced and contracted for by proprietors.

These have given much satisfaction, being constant workers, though not remarkably active, and their docility and general steadiness make them valuable in a country where the native laborers are not noted for the possession of these qualities.

I purposely touch but briefly upon this subject, as it is entirely connected with the consular district of La Guayra and not with this section.

I may note, however, that for years any systematic introduction of immigrants has entirely ceased, although it appears that President Guzman Blanco is again about to take measures to attract foreign labor.

There is no doubt that organized immigration, properly protected and fostered by the Government, would have a most beneficial effect upon this section, but until the national authorities learn that their duties towards the immigrants do not cease with their mere introduction, no success can be expected.

The policy heretofore seems to have been that once on Venezuela soil the new-comers should shift for themselves even in the face of previous dazzling promises of assistance towards a brilliant future.

In the United States, where society is thoroughly organized, industries developed, and where there is a constant market for labor, any industrious immigrant can make his way, but in this country the obstacles are of such a character that a helping hand must be extended.

It is very well to assign grants of land to a newly arrived, would-be settler, but that is not sufficient.

He finds himself in an undeveloped, sparsely populated country, his neighbors, for the most part, submerged in ignorance, with no roads worthy of the name, implements of the most primitive character, isolated from the world, ignorant of the laws and the language, and engaged from the first in a hand-to-hand struggle with nature.

As the greater part of the immigrants are without resources, what is our poor settler to do while clearing and preparing his land and awaiting his first returns? He must not only have the means to support life, but he needs also implements, animals, seeds, and has a thousand other wants which, in his case, are impossible to supply.

Agriculture in Venezuela must ultimately reach a high stage of successful development, as nature has been lavish in her gifts, and this development must come through foreign immigration, as neither the number nor the disposition of the natives is equal to the task, but should the Government desire to effect this result it must adopt a very different system from that heretofore practiced.

OTTO FABER,
Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, October 30, 1886.

PUERTO CABELLO.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL KOLSTER.

No immigration of foreigners into this consular district has taken place either from Europe nor Asia since about twelve years, previous experiments having proved so complete a failure, it must be supposed, on account of the great difference of the climate, which exacts a considerable change in the whole style of living which those immigrants had been previously accustomed to, and as regards its production requires quite another kind of agricultural labor.

RICHARD KOLSTER,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, October 6, 1886.

WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA.

REPORT OF CONSUL ALLEN.

There has been no immigration into this colony for the past fifteen years. Occasionally a few Portuguese from the Azore Islands desert from whaling vessels touching here.

At the present time there are not exceeding one hundred such persons in the islands; most of these are tilling the soil on shares, and none of them accumulate any considerable amount of property. In 1870 this colony sent an agent to Sweden, who returned with about one hundred laborers and servants, male and female, nearly equally divided. Their transportation was paid by the colony. They came under contract for two years; the women were to receive 12s. per month, and the men 32s. per month, and a bonus of £4 each at the end of two years for the men; but few remained to claim the bonus, as almost all who were of any value left for the United States as soon as they could, where they could get much higher wages.

The effort was a failure, and no further inducements have been offered to immigrants.

CHAS. M. ALLEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bermuda, September 20, 1886.

MARTINIQUE.

REPORT OF CONSUL GARESCHE.

I have the honor to report in reply to circular from the Department of State dated August 25, 1886, that there is no immigration to this country.

WM. A. GARESCHE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Martinique, W. I., September 25, 1886.

NEW PROVIDENCE.*REPORT OF CONSUL McLAIN.*

I beg leave to say there really cannot be said to be any movement of population from outside countries into this colony worthy the name of immigration.

Indeed, if the statistics could be had, which is not possible, my decided opinion is, they would show that what moderate movement exists is in the shape of emigration into the Bahamas.

The increase in the population of these islands, due almost entirely to the excess of births over deaths, is very slow, the census figures showing the net increase to be only about 1 per centum per annum—the entire population in 1881 being 43,521.

The subject of immigration does not seem to receive any consideration by the authorities, and no inducements of any kind are offered to encourage it.

Regretting that the condition of affairs in this colony prevents me from furnishing any facts of interest or utility upon the subject in hand,

THOS J. McLAIN, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, N. P., October 9, 1886.

SAN DOMINGO.*REPORT OF CONSUL SIMPSON.*

There is no immigration from European or Asiatic countries to this part of the Dominican Republic, nor can I learn that there are any special inducements offered to immigrants by this Government.

THOS. SIMPSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Plata, September 20, 1886.

ST. THOMAS.*REPORT OF CONSUL TURNER.*

The population of the Danish West Indies has not been changed any whatsoever by means of immigration. The statistics show that for the decade from 1870 to 1880 there has been an increase in a remarkably slight degree in the population of the island of St. Thomas and an equally remarkable decrease in the island of Santa Cruz, a statement of which is given in the inclosed table. I have no doubt that the present number of inhabitants of the two islands mentioned is materially less than the statistical estimate of the census in 1880, quite a number of the laboring class having gone to the Isthmus of Panama or to the United States, while among the mercantile class depression in business has been the

cause of departure. Outside of the natural law of procreation, the slight addition to or variation in actual population is due to the nautical character of the inhabitants of the numerous surrounding islands, who come and go as their caprices and the winds induce them.

This island presents no advantages to an immigrant of the agricultural class, there being but a very small area of land in cultivation, and indeed to an immigrant of any class there is no inducement, as the shipping interests, upon which everything depends, have been declining for many years past. In the island of Santa Cruz there is more than sufficient labor for all demands whatsoever. Taking into consideration the status as indicated, I conceive it to be unnecessary to reply *seriatim* to the inquiries as contained in the Department circular referred to.

MORTIMER A. TURNER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, October 30, 1886.

Comparative statement of census of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, West Indies, for the decades ended 1870 and 1880.

Places.	1870.			1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Santa Cruz:						
Christiansted	1,942	3,185	5,127	1,891	2,948	4,839
Frederiksted	1,441	2,376	3,817	1,382	2,098	3,480
Country	7,486	6,300	13,816	5,274	4,737	10,011
Total	10,869	11,861	22,760	8,647	9,783	18,430
St. Thomas:						
Charlotte Amalia	4,754	6,927	11,681	4,477	7,267	11,744
Country	1,177	1,149	2,326	1,260	1,345	2,605
Total	5,931	8,076	14,007	5,737	8,612	14,349
Grand total	16,800	19,937	36,767	14,404	18,415	32,819

	Percent
Rate of decrease in Santa Cruz in the towns	3.9
Rate of decrease in Santa Cruz in the country	27.5
Rate of decrease throughout the island of Santa Cruz	19
Rate of increase in Charlotte Amalia, town in St. Thomas	7
Rate of increase in country districts of St. Thomas	12.9
Rate of increase throughout the island of St. Thomas	2.7

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF CONSUL SAWYER.

Since the emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies, in 1834, little dependence has been placed upon the negroes to work the plantations, and, as the Caucasian race cannot do much physical labor here because of the enervating effect of the climate, the planters (aided by the Government) have resorted to the coolie labor of the East Indies and elsewhere.

Report of arrivals and departures of East Indian immigrants at Trinidad, British West Indies, from the year 1871 to 1886, inclusive.

[Compiled by Herbert Stone, esq., acting protector of immigrants.]

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
Immigrants arrived:		Immigrants arrived:	
1871	1,508	1883	2,049
1872	3,607	1884	3,036
1873	3,210	1885	1,099
1874	1,713	1886	1,087
1875	3,265		
1876	1,516	Total	37,167
1877	1,596		
1878	3,036	Immigrants returned:	
1879	2,103	1871-1886	5,704
1880	3,105		
1881	2,639	Remaining	31,463
1882	2,598		

Report of arrivals and departures of immigrants at Trinidad, British West Indies, from adjacent islands and Venezuela, from the year 1871 to 1886.

[Compiled from books of the government harbor-master.]

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1871	2,705	207	1879	7,809	2,265
1872	1,463	242	1880	9,301	2,847
1873	6,385	1,459	1881	7,672	3,280
1874	6,800	2,277	1882	8,660	6,421
1875	6,684	1,916	1883	9,476	6,731
1876	6,387	1,319	1884	9,322	7,661
1877	6,198	1,708	1885	10,027	7,590
1878	6,513	2,103	1886 to Nov. 18	9,048	6,386
Total				114,444	54,412

RECAPITULATION.

East India immigrants remaining	60,032
Adjacent islands and Venezuela remaining	31,463
Grand total remaining	91,495

NOTE.—Of this number there are at present remaining on the island, including those brought in previous to 1871 and their descendants, 60,000 Indian coolies and those of other occupations.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION.

The East Indians are tawny or dark brown; the hair straight and black; tall in stature, but slightly made, and not as physically strong as the American Indians. The country of their origin is Hindostan, their destination the West Indies, and their occupation to be laborers on the sugar and cocoa plantations.

CONDITION IN HINDOSTAN.

The early religion of the Hindoos was no better than an adoration of the elements personified and worshiped as the deities "Brahma," "Vishnu," and "Siva," and it has grown worse through a multiplication of deities during the succeeding centuries, excepting where Christian civilization has lately reached.

The division into castes was not uncommon in antiquity, it having prevailed in Persia and Egypt; but it gradually ceased in those countries, while it continually increased in India.

Their unnatural derision and disregard for the virtues of the female character have prevailed in all castes throughout India for many centuries, and still continues. If princes and rajahs and other men of the higher castes, in spite of Christian influence for the past century, still adhere to such degrading superstition, what can be expected of the ignorant lower classes? Besides, the wealth of India long ago accumulated in the hands of the few; the country became overpopulated, and millions of the lower classes were reduced to want. The condition therefore of the coolies (*koolies*) before leaving India was deplorable. Characteristically they were ignorant, jealous, avaricious, dishonest, and untruthful. Poor, half-starved, and half-clad, neglected, discouraged, and humiliated, it is not surprising that they were faulty and degraded to the lowest possible condition. It is therefore charitable to remove them to any land of plenty wanting population and laborers, and especially where they are to be placed under the influence of Christian civilization.

INDUCEMENTS.

In the early efforts to induce immigrants to enlist the Government gave to each immigrant, who had served ten years in the colony, two acres of land; but the experiment having proved more than satisfactory to the immigrant (those returning to Calcutta having taken with them of earnings more than £18,000 sterling annually, besides much value in triquets of remelted gold and silver money), bounties are now no longer necessary, the only inducements required being the privileges contained in the following contract:

THE CONTRACT FOR TRINIDAD.

Terms of agreement which recruiters for the colony of Trinidad are authorized to offer intending emigrants.

Period of service.—Five years from date of arrival in the colony.

Nature of labor.—The cultivation of the soil on sugar, cocoa, and other plantations and all work connected with the manufacture of the products of such plantations.

Number of days on which an emigrant is required to labor in each week.—Five days, except during the gathering in of the crop, when he will be required to work six days Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

Number of hours in each day during which an emigrant is required to work without extra remuneration.—Nine, inclusive of half an hour for rest and refreshment.

Monthly or daily wages or task-work rates.—The daily wages for adults over ten years of age (for nine hours' work) is 1s. 4d., which is equal to 10 annas 1½ pic, payable fortnightly. Task or ticca work is, however, usually preferred by both emigrant and employer, and the payment for such work is regulated by the wages paid to unindentured laborers resident on the same plantation; or should there, in the opinion of the protector of immigrants, not be a sufficient number of unindentured laborers to form a standard, then the indentured immigrant is paid at the same rate as unindentured laborers on plantations in the neighborhood, such rate being not less than the minimum rate paid for time work.

Conditions as to return passage.—An emigrant on completing a residence of ten years in the colony, five having been passed under indenture, will be entitled, together with his family, to a return passage to Calcutta at the expense of the Trinidad Government, but this arrangement does not preclude an emigrant returning to Calcutta at his own expense after completing five years of industrial residence on a plantation.

Other conditions.—Rations will be provided to all emigrants during their first year under indenture, the cost of such rations (4d. 3½ annas) being deducted from their wages. Children between the ages of five and ten will be provided with half rations free of charge.

Suitable dwellings will be assigned to emigrants free of rent, and such dwellings will be kept by the employer in good repair.

Hospital accommodation, with medical attendance, comforts, &c., will be provided free of charge to all emigrants under indenture and their families.

THE PASSAGE.

The immigrants all take ship at Calcutta (excepting a small number at Madras), their passage being paid by the Government of the colony to which they go. They (including their families) are taken on board of sailing ships, instead of steamships, to give more time during the passage for recruiting their physical strength. To this end they are well fed on mutton (they will not eat beef or pork), rice, biscuit (dholl), dried peas, and vegetables. A Government physician is attached to the ship, and a sufficient supply of medicines. They generally have fine weather through the monsoon of the Bay of Bengal, and fair trade winds attend them across the Indian, South Atlantic, and North Atlantic Oceans. The side ports and ventilators of the ship are kept open the greater part of the time to insure good ventilation, and it is to the interest of the master and doctor that the immigrants are kindly treated.

The ship calls at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena to obtain more water and fresh provisions, and after a fine weather passage of three months, they arrive at Trinidad in a greatly improved physical condition. In accordance with the contract their time of service now begins, and, to insure kind treatment on the plantations, their employers are held to a strict accountability to the Government.

THE ADJACENT WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND VENEZUELA.

People are continually arriving and departing from and to the adjacent islands and Venezuela. Those coming from Barbadoes are negroes; those from Martinique are Hindoos or Chinese; those from Venezuela are political Venezuelan refugees, of whom there remain about one thousand, and those from Demerara are Arabs, who were criminals sent from Algiers to the penal colony of French Cayenne. As these latter people are of bad character, the governor of Trinidad refuses to allow more of them admittance to this island.

CONDITION OF THE IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS AT TRINIDAD.

Report relating to the number of East Indian heathen immigrants converted to Christianity by the various religious denominations in Trinidad, British West Indies, from 1871 to 1886, inclusive.

By return of Right Rev. Richard Rawle, Anglican Bishop of Trinidad.....	400
By return of Rev. P. M. Bertrand, S. O. P., superior of the Dominicans and curé of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.....	2,418
By return of Revs. J. Morton and K. I. Grant, of the Canadian Indian Mission	1,197
Total	4,015

The Right Rev. Richard Rawle, Bishop of the Episcopal Cathedral; Rev. P. M. Bertrand, S. O. P., curé of the Roman Catholic Cathedral; Rev. John Morton, of the Canadian Mission, and the Hon. Herbert Stone, protector of immigrants, treated me cordially, and gave me much valuable information in regard to immigration.

The position of the heathen *coolie* on his arrival at Trinidad is *vis-a-vis* to the Christian. Buddhism here is at a disadvantage.

The cathedral, church, university, school-house, and press are in full bloom. Barbarism meets civilization, and as in the course of time one

must overcome the other, civilization, having an indisputable advantage, barbarism must gradually disappear.

Not only are those benefited by the contact with civilization who embrace Christianity, but all others are more or less improved mentally, morally, physically, and financially. One thing first noticeable is a change from his former humiliated, cast-down, slavish appearance to the independent attitude of a free man. To be sure there are some impediments and many evils under civilization, and it would be strange if the *koolies* did not, many of them, fall by the way.

The right reverend bishop complains of the liquor-saloon system as being very injurious, as the adulterated liquors drunk by the *koolies* oftentimes produce insanity. Being naturally jealous they become guilty of wife-murder, as shown by the criminal record; but this appears to be their only great crime, for which the liquor sellers are largely to blame.

As proof of the thrift of the Hindoos, or their descendants, after living a number of years in Trinidad they are found in nearly all the occupations. Some own lands, sugar and cocoa estates, and other property; others are book-keepers, clerks, mechanics, servants, &c., and many hire small patches of land that they till.

They partake of the British sentiment of loyalty to the Crown, and following English customs in business and trade. They believe in a free exchange of commodities between nations, and in this they are right, for, *ne jamais*, has any nation ever grown wealthy by the opposite theory?

They seldom marry with the negro race, but generally multiply with their own race. As the heat of the torrid zone is their natural element, and they increase rapidly, it is self-evident that the Malay and Caucasian races will eventually control the future destiny of Trinidad.

MOSES H. SAWYER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, November 20, 1886.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF SYDNEY.

The history of immigration to Australia is a very interesting one. The growth of the various settlements in the great island continent has been so rapid and of such recent date that it is almost impossible not to think of it without feelings of astonishment. Whilst the growth of some of the younger colonies—for instance, Victoria or New Zealand—has, perhaps, been more rapid than that of New South Wales, the sources of progress can, I think, be better illustrated in the history of the latter colony than in any other of the group. New South Wales being the elder or parent colony, this would necessarily be the case, for whatever is characteristic in each will be found to have originated in New South Wales.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to imagine a more gloomy prospect than that which opened before the colonists who landed in the harbor of Sydney on the 26th of January, 1788, under the command of Capt. Arthur Phillip. The place chosen for settlement was never intended for the establishment of a colony, in the common acceptance of the term, but was looked upon simply as a place set apart for banishment of some of the worst criminals of Great Britain, whose further residence at home, even with such restraints as could be imposed upon them, was looked upon as incompatible with the peace and good order of society. These exiles numbered in the aggregate 1,030, of whom 775 were men, 192 women, and 18 children. These unfortunate people were put upon prison walls and subjected to the strictest military discipline. They were compelled to make their homes upon barren rocks, from which there was no escape, save to the haunts of the most degraded savage races by whom they were surrounded. The death rate amongst Captain Phillip's colony was at first appalling, and at one time it was feared that not one would arrive to tell the story of their sufferings. It is worthy of mention here that the first foreign trading vessel that arrived in New South Wales after the establishment of the colony was an American brigantine called the Philadelphia, commanded by Captain Patrickson. This vessel came into the harbor on the 1st of November, 1792, with a full cargo of provisions, which were speedily absorbed by the half-famished colonists. In 1793 the first immigrant ship arrived with free settlers. The immigrants were furnished with agricultural implements, two years' provisions, and grants of land to be selected by themselves. They were also given the gratuitous labor of a number of convicts.

In 1830 New South Wales, which then included the colonies of Victoria and Queensland, had a population of 46,312. In 1831 the Government-assisted-immigration policy was inaugurated, and from that time to the present has been a popular measure with a large section of the community. In 1851 a separate government was given to the colony of Victoria, and in 1859 a like privilege was extended to Queensland.

Whilst the colonists from time to time have encouraged the assisted immigration measures, the transport of convicts to these shores by Great Britain has always met with the most determined opposition, and in June, 1849, the opposition to this course grew so intense, that when the ship *Hashemy* arrived with a number of convicts aboard, an attempt was made to prevent them from landing. Shortly after this exhibition of dissatisfaction the order for the transportation of convicts was rescinded by the British Government. It is estimated that before the order was repealed fully 50,000 of the criminal classes of Great Britain had been sent to Australia. The evil effects, however, of the criminal classes upon the population it is believed have long since disappeared under the reforming institutions of the various colonial governments. The rapid progress of the colonies is said to be largely due to the superior class of people that have been selected by the immigration authorities in London. In 1873 the people of New South Wales began to weary of the assisted immigration policy, and only 140 arrived during that year. The voluntary immigration, however, showed no signs of falling off, for during the same period 23,742 immigrants arrived at their own expense. The largest number of assisted immigrants who arrived during any year was in 1883, when the number was 8,367. The number of immigrants who paid their own expenses here during the same period was 49,988.

I give below a table showing the number of immigrants arriving in New South Wales at the public expense, and those paying their expenses, for each year from 1873 to 1885, inclusive :

Years.	Immigrants at the public expense from the United Kingdom (under the assisted immigration regulations).							Immigrants at their own expense from all countries.							
	Adults.			Children.				Total.	Adults.			Children.			Chinese.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1873 ..	13	119	132	3	5	8	140	15,610	4,752	20,362	1,600	1,514	3,114		
1874 ..	427	411	838	109	135	242	1,080	19,242	5,361	24,603	1,738	1,470	3,208		
1875 ..	395	324	719	135	119	254	973	19,815	5,914	25,729	2,033	1,607	3,640		
1876 ..	642	429	1,071	208	184	392	1,463	20,614	6,345	26,959	2,156	1,608	3,764		
1877 ..	2,892	1,627	4,519	743	756	1,499	6,018	20,746	7,020	27,766	2,152	1,808	3,960		
1878 ..	2,091	1,754	3,845	699	646	1,345	5,190	20,769	7,427	28,196	2,173	1,835	4,008		
1879 ..	1,906	2,141	4,047	844	1,081	1,925	5,731	23,832	8,528	32,360	2,297	2,134	4,431		
1880 ..	1,150	1,195	2,345	414	370	789	3,134	25,744	9,304	35,048	2,518	2,228	4,746		
1881 ..	929	1,029	1,958	327	292	619	2,577	25,783	9,741	35,524	2,689	2,468	5,157		
1882 ..	1,209	991	2,200	509	524	1,033	3,235	27,207	10,542	37,749	2,755	2,515	5,270		
1883 ..	3,370	2,718	6,088	1,154	1,127	2,281	8,369	36,576	13,412	49,988	3,507	3,406	6,913		
1884 ..	2,785	2,696	5,481	1,095	1,082	2,177	7,568	40,214	15,244	55,458	3,687	3,582	7,269		
1885 ..	1,871	2,211	4,082	736	736	1,472	5,554	45,047	16,618	61,666	4,260	3,730	7,990		

The preceding table does not show the number of persons leaving the colony during those periods, and I find after a careful study of the statistics for a term of years that the excess of immigration over emigration will average about 41.04 per cent. In 1876 the number of arrivals was 21,923 against 31,479 of departures, a gain for the colony of 9,556. In 1885 the excess of the arrivals over departures was 38,455, the gross arrivals being 72,584, and the departures 38,455. No account is kept of arrivals and departures by land, and as large numbers are constantly arriving and departing from the colony in that way, the returns are necessarily imperfect.

I give below a table showing the number of immigrants who departed from the colony by sea for each year from 1876 to 1885, inclusive :

Decennial return of the number of emigrants who departed from the colony by sea.

Years.	Adults.			Children.			Chinese.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1876.....	14,089	4,945	19,034	1,162	787	1,949	940
1877.....	12,908	5,150	18,058	980	616	1,626	490
1878.....	13,691	5,393	19,084	1,409	800	2,269	1,560
1879.....	12,853	5,415	18,268	1,215	655	1,870	557
1880.....	16,270	7,054	23,324	1,612	747	2,359	876
1881.....	15,101	6,704	21,805	1,424	667	2,091	929
1882.....	17,683	7,080	24,763	1,547	678	2,325	864
1883.....	21,039	8,845	29,884	1,845	1,265	3,110	1,402
1884.....	25,093	10,390	35,483	2,173	1,560	3,733	1,058
1885.....	23,385	10,136	33,521	1,865	1,313	3,208	1,736

The largest number of departures occurred in 1884, when 40,254, of whom 1,038 were Chinese. The arrival of Chinese during the same period was 2,191, an increase of 1,153. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of persons arriving and departing, but classify all those over 12 years of age as adults and all under

age as children. The number of persons introduced into New South Wales at the public expense since 1832, when the assisted immigration policy was inaugurated, to the close of 1885 was 207,044.

The following table shows the number and sex of the assisted immigrants arriving in New South Wales for each year from 1876 to 1885, inclusive:

Year.	Adults.			Children.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1876	612	429	1,071	208	181	392	1,463
1877	2,892	1,637	4,519	743	756	1,499	6,018
1878	2,091	1,754	3,845	899	646	1,545	5,190
1879	1,906	2,141	4,047	840	844	1,684	5,731
1880	1,150	1,195	2,345	414	375	789	3,134
1881	929	1,029	1,958	327	292	619	2,577
1882	1,269	991	2,260	509	521	1,033	3,293
1883	3,370	2,718	6,088	1,154	1,127	2,281	8,369
1884	2,785	2,696	5,391	1,095	1,082	2,177	7,568
1885	1,871	2,211	4,082	736	736	1,472	5,554

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

In the government returns no mention is made of the nationalities of persons arriving in the colony other than those brought here at the public expense. A separate return, however, is kept of the Chinese arriving, partly because there is a poll tax of £10 (\$48.66) per head upon every Chinaman arriving in the colony. The estimated population of New South Wales at the close of the year 1886 was 1,856,412, of whom 95.86 per cent. are of British and colonial origin, the colonies furnishing 68.12 per cent.; England, 14.31; Wales, 0.41; Scotland, 3.34; Ireland, 9.21, and other British possessions, 0.47 per cent. According to the last census (1881) the population of the colony was given at 751,468, and of these 720,422 were British subjects, 28,519 foreigners, 836 persons whose nationality was not stated, and 1,691 born at sea. Of the British subjects 384,901 were males and 335,521 females. Of the foreigners 24,698 were males and 3,821 females. Out of the total foreign population the United States furnished 2,518; France, 1,497; Belgium, 97; Holland, 279; Germany, 7,521; Denmark, 1,069; Sweden and Norway, 1,755; Russia, 322; Austria, 327; Switzerland, 482; Italy, 521; Spain, 120; Portugal, 165; Chinese, 10,141; Pacific Islands, 1,641; born at sea, 1,091; countries not named, 836. Of the assisted immigrants who arrived in the colony during 1885, England and Wales furnished 3,249; Scotland, 969; Ireland, 1,207; other countries, 129.

The following table shows the nationalities of the assisted immigrants arriving in New South Wales for each year from 1876 to 1885, inclusive:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other countries.
1876	841	188	407	27
1877	3,689	418	1,446	465
1878	2,864	304	1,840	182
1879	2,808	700	2,125	98
1880	1,205	213	1,648	68
1881	906	211	1,389	71
1882	2,017	408	764	44
1883	5,382	937	1,903	147
1884	4,626	1,314	1,509	125
1885	3,249	969	1,207	129

The average cost of passage for an adult assisted immigrant during the last decade has been about £11 (\$53.53) to the colony. The comparatively isolated condition of Australia and its remote distance from Europe seem to have required special efforts on the part of the Government to obtain suitable immigrants for the colonies. The long sea voyage, lasting by steamer from forty-five to fifty days, and by sailing vessels from seventy to one hundred and twenty days, and the far greater attractions offered by the United States have deterred many from coming to these shores. About one-half of the assisted immigrants were selected by the agent-general in Europe, and the remainder were nominated in the colonies. The authorities have always paid attention to the nationalities of the immigrants, and have taken pains to see that each division of the United Kingdom is properly represented. After a fair proportion is accorded to the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, about 10 per cent. of the remainder are taken from other than British subjects. I will mention as a singular incident in connection with the subject, immigration to Australia, that in 1877 four vessels arrived at Sydney, bringing 834 immigrants from the United States. The first vessel the *Ann A. Boyton*, brought a number from New York City. I take the following extract from the report of the agent for immigration of May 27, 1877, in which reference is made to this class of immigrants:

The immigrants thus introduced appear to be of a most useful description, and, as far as information can be obtained, the greater portion have readily found occupation in Sydney.

In 1873 the colonial government required all applicants for immigration to New South Wales to make a deposit of £5 (\$24.33) for each adult and of £2 10s. (\$12.16) for each child, but under the regulation of 1876 these deposits were reduced to £2 (\$9.72) for adults and £1 (\$4.86) for children between three and twelve years of age.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

By far the greater portion of immigrants arriving here usually linger about Sydney or some of the adjacent towns, showing in the strongest possible manner a fondness for city life. The truth is, nearly one-third of the whole population of the colony reside in Sydney and its suburbs; at all events, more than one-half of the population live in municipalities or incorporated towns. The proportion belonging to the agricultural or pastoral classes is not as large as many would expect from the vast pastoral interests of the colony. The census shows that only 54,484 persons belong to the agricultural classes, and these include all persons engaged in farming, freehold proprietors, leasehold proprietors, tenant farmers, persons assisting, not being hired servants, and hired farm servants. The number of sheep farmers was given at 17,110, of whom 16,725 were males and 385 females; the number engaged in horticulture was 4,820, of these 4,798 were males and 122 females; the wine growers numbered 256, sugar growers, 120; making a total of 76,792 of all the farming classes. The total number engaged in commercial pursuits was 22,901; distributors of drink and food, 12,822; law and other learned professions, 10,184; Government service, 5,787; miners, 17,709; skilled workers and artificers, 50,580. These include master workmen, apprentices, photographers, printers, coach-makers, jewelers, cabmen, boat-builders, book-binders, brick-makers, carters, shoemakers, hair-dressers, &c. Of the 50,580 belonging to the preceding classes 7,630 were females. Those classified as unskilled laborers were 38,984. Seafaring persons,

including seamen of the merchant marine, ballast men, divers, &c., numbered 5,501, or about 0.73 per cent. of the total population of the colony. By far the most numerous class in the colony is set down in the census under the head of *domestics*. This included all persons engaged in household duties, infants and children not attending school, domestic servants, persons of independent means, nurses, midwives, &c. This class comprises about one-half of the total population of the colony. The subjoined table shows the total population of New South Wales for each year from 1874 to 1885, inclusive, together with the number of males and females, the number of births, deaths, and arrivals and departures by sea:

Years.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Births.	Deaths.	Sea.	
						Arrivals.	Departures.
1874	574,943	312,843	262,100	22,178	8,652	29,756	19,279
1875	594,297	323,060	271,217	22,528	10,771	30,967	20,350
1876	614,161	333,515	280,666	23,298	11,193	32,942	21,923
1877	643,707	350,329	293,378	23,851	9,869	33,628	20,174
1878	671,888	365,625	306,263	25,328	10,763	39,879	22,913
1879	709,459	386,926	322,533	26,933	10,200	44,501	20,695
1880	741,893	405,277	336,616	28,162	11,231	45,870	26,559
1881	778,690	426,944	351,746	28,993	11,536	47,723	24,825
1882	810,833	443,314	367,519	29,702	12,816	47,289	27,927
1883	857,744	470,069	387,735	31,281	12,249	67,206	34,396
1884	903,958	495,581	408,377	33,946	14,220	74,486	40,254
1885	957,914	527,533	430,381	35,043	15,282	78,138	38,456

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of males in excess of females shows a heavy increase for each year, and that at the close of 1885 the number of males exceeded that of the opposite sex by 97,152, or about 10 per cent.

OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

I am indebted to Mr. G. H. Weir, the government agent for immigration, for the following table, showing the trades and callings of the assisted immigrants who have arrived in New South Wales in 1885, together with their nationalities, &c. :

Trades and callings.

Occupation.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other countries.	Total.
MALES.					
Pastoral, farming, and general laborers.....	634	202	474	14	1,324
Mining:					
General miners.....	49	27	4		80
Coal.....	13	4			17
Iron.....	1	1			2
Total.....	63	32	4		99
Building trades.....					
Builders.....	1				1
Carpenters and joiners.....	167	39	14	4	224
Masons.....	44	85	4		83
Bricklayers.....	54	4	2		60
Brickmakers.....	15	1			16
Plumbers.....	38	5	2		45
Painters.....	86	13	5	8	107
Plasterers.....	31	8	8	1	48
Total.....	436	106	30	8	579

Trades and callings—Continued.

Occupations.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other countries.	Total.
Iron trades:					
Pattern-makers			1		1
Engineers.....	3	2	1		6
Molders.....	4	4			8
Fitters.....	7	1			8
Blacksmiths.....	20	15	3		38
Brass-finishers.....	5	1	1		7
Total.....	39	23	6		68
Clothing trades:					
Tailors.....	20	8	7	8	43
Boot and shoemakers.....	38	6	1	5	50
Total.....	58	14	8	13	93
Provision trades:					
Butchers.....	11	3	2		16
Bakers.....	21	17	1	2	41
Grocers.....	5		2		7
Total.....	37	20	5	2	64
Various manufacturing trades:					
Cabinet-makers.....	15	5	2	3	25
Carriage-builders.....	14	3	2		19
Zinc-workers.....	4				4
Tinsmiths.....	12	7		1	20
Saddlers.....	8		1		9
Total.....	54	14	5	4	77
Miscellaneous trades, including males above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives.....					
	336	93	47	5	481
Grand total of males.....	1,657	668	579	46	2,750
FEMALES.					
Married women.....					
	649	188	616	29	1,655
Domestic servants.....					
					1,482
Other callings, including females above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives.....					
	39	10	15	5	69
Grand total of females.....	688	198	631	34	2,650

The following table shows the trades and callings of the Government-assisted immigrants for each year from 1877 to 1885, inclusive:

Occupation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Pastoral, farming, and general laborers.....	1,295	1,218	1,320	892	696	592	1,598	1,324	1,647
Miners.....	337	114	33	29	19	33	48	99	112
Building trades.....	394	270	255	84	85	297	899	579	292
Iron trades.....	329	161	72	36	32	50	149	98	13
Clothing trades.....	116	58	37	23	26	59	100	93	44
Provision trades.....	66	38	15	9	9	33	198	64	33
Manufacturing trades.....	72	45	38	7	7	26	116	77	42
Miscellaneous trades.....	283	187	136	70	56	117	354	451	182
Total.....	2,892	2,091	1,906	1,150	929	1,269	3,370	2,785	1,871

GENERAL MORAL CONDITION.

The immigration authorities in London have, it is said, always endeavored to select only those of good moral character.

The following table shows the religious persuasions of the assisted immigrants who arrived in New South Wales during the year ended December 31, 1884 :

Nationality.	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other persuasions.		Total.		Grand total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
English	1,542	1,398	35	35	374	396	303	297	82	86	26	23	65	36	2,425	2,201	4,626
Irish	119	127	61	61	9	16	2	4	495	609	1	2	8	8	686	817	1,503
Scotch	36	59	601	489	17	11	27	25	13	17	1	2	8	8	793	611	1,314
Others	14	17	3	2	1	3	3	1	5	8	20	19	20	9	66	59	125
	1,711	1,601	698	587	401	366	335	327	595	720	47	44	93	53	3,880	3,688	7,568

The subjoined table shows in detail their educational attainments :

Nationality.	Under twelve years.			Over twelve years.			Total.
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
English and Welsh	1,100	.....	390	30	10	3,036	4,626
Irish	138	2	48	60	10	1,245	1,503
Scotch	318	1	93	7	.....	895	1,314
Others	26	.....	3	10	.....	84	125
Total	1,644	3	534	107	20	5,200	7,568

There is no reason to doubt that the greater portion of New South Wales immigrants make good citizens. It is certain that after a time they become attached to the country and are self-reliant and self-supporting. Their opportunities for advancement are not so great as in the United States, but there can be no question about their condition being much better than that of similar classes in European countries. It should also be remembered that New South Wales, and indeed all the Australasian colonies, have institutions in many respects like those of the United States. For instance, the system of public education is practically the same in both countries. Moreover, there are no class distinctions in the colonies, no union of church and state, and no laws of primogeniture and entail. They have also the right to regulate their institutions in their own way.

BOUNTIES OF LAND, EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION, ETC.

The laws conferring upon the New South Wales immigrants grants of land have long since been repealed. At one time large tracts of land were conferred upon certain officers and soldiers of the British army who settled in the colony. Every non-commissioned officer was entitled to 130 acres if single, and if married, 150 acres; privates, if single, 80 acres; if married, 100 acres, and for each child, at the time of granting allotments, 10 acres. These grants were free of taxes, quit-rents, and other payments for five years. All such privileges have been repealed, nor is there any exemption from taxation of any kind in New South Wales. The land laws of the colony are very voluminous and complicated, but

perhaps throw no more obstacles in the way of purchasers than the land laws of other British colonies. The Crown lands act of 1884, now in force here, divides the colony into three great divisions, viz, the eastern, the central, and the western. The intending farmer, however, cannot hope to obtain land after the practice in vogue in the fertile districts of the United States, but he can secure tracts of country suitable for agriculture from 40 to 640 acres in the eastern division along the coast and for some distance within land by paying a deposit of 2s (4s cents) per acre, at the date of application, and the balance of 18s. (\$4.38) per acre in yearly installments of 1s. (24 cents) per acre, with 4 per cent. interest until the whole debt is paid off. In addition to this, the adjoining land, if available, so as not to exceed in the aggregate 1,280, may be taken up, as a conditional lease, at a minimum yearly rent at 2d. (4 cents) per acre, and at the end of five years the selector may purchase from the Crown the leased part of his holding, and become a land-owner to the extent of 1,280 acres, as a maximum, or he may at the end of five years renew his lease without the right of purchase. The conditions imposed on the purchaser are those of residence and fencing. The residence must be bona fide, and extend over the first five years. The fencing is to be of a special kind, and to be erected on the outside boundaries of the holding within a period of two years. In the central division a person may purchase land conditionally from 640 acres to 2,560 acres upon the same conditions. In the great western division, which is so well adapted to sheep-farming, and which includes the famous Riverina district, the Crown lands are not open to purchase except in the neighborhood of towns and in areas especially proclaimed for the purpose of alienation, but large tracts, consisting of the resumed halves of the old runs, are open to lease in blocks of from 5,760 to 10,240 acres, called homestead leases, at a minimum rental of 1d. (2 cents) per acre. To renew a homestead lease an application must be lodged with the land agent of the district in which the land is situated. Care must be taken to see that the land has not already been taken up. The conditions prescribed are fencing around the outside boundaries within two years, and residence for at least six months of each year during the first five years of the lease. Should the intended purchaser fail to comply with the conditions he will be liable to certain penalties. For instance, all classes of Crown land will be liable to forfeiture for any breach of covenant or for non-payment of rent, but rentals may be paid within three months of due date, with the addition of a fine of 5 per cent. or within six months with a fine of 10 per cent. Forfeiture will not relieve a lessee from the debt due, the unpaid rental accrued, prior to forfeiture.

THE CHINESE.

The only tax levied upon any class of immigrants is the poll-tax of £10 (\$48.66) per head on the Chinese. The wisdom of this class discrimination has been seriously questioned by colonial statesmen, but there can be no doubt that public opinion favors the measure, and that the prejudice against the "Celestials" is becoming stronger from year to year. Their want of proper knowledge of the requirements of a higher civilization and their ignorance of sanitary regulations have intensified the opposition to them. It is said that they are all of one sex and hold themselves apart from the community and quit it altogether for their own country after they have secured a competency. It is said further that they are never really free, but are bound to some unknown

or mysterious authority, and consequently are a constant danger to the state. The number of Chinese in New South Wales at the close of 1886 was estimated at 14,136, against 10,205 for 1881. The number in Victoria in 1881 was 12,128; it is now estimated at 15,160. The total number in the whole of Australasia at the last census, in 1881, was given at 43,706, of whom only 362 were women. The number of Chinese in Queensland was 11,227; South Australia, 4,151; Western Australia, 145; Tasmania, 844; New Zealand, 5,004. The total number in the whole of Australasia for last year (1886) is estimated at 56,113. The Chinese began to immigrate to Australia in 1853. At the census of 1854 there were 2,000 in Victoria, and in New South Wales 3,116. Steps were taken in Victoria as early as 1855 to limit Chinese immigration. An act was passed by the legislature of that colony putting a tax of £10 (\$48.66) per head upon them and forbidding vessels to carry more than one Chinaman for every 10 tons burden. Although the strongest measures were taken to enforce the act, the law was evaded by large numbers pouring in from the neighboring colonies. In 1859 there were over 42,000 Chinamen in Victoria alone. In the following year there was a great influx of Chinamen into New South Wales from Victoria, and Mr. Hayter, the government statist, of Victoria, says that as many as 11,000 left that colony in one year for New South Wales; so that in 1861 the census showed that there were only 24,732 in Victoria. In 1865 Victoria repealed the restrictions against the Chinamen, but the law was revived again in 1881, and about the same time similar laws were adopted in all the other colonies. The New South Wales law now in force was passed on the 2d of August, 1881. It provides, among other things, in addition to the tax of £10 (\$48.66) per head, that no vessel shall bring more than one Chinaman for every 100 tons burden, under a penalty of £100 (\$486.66). There is also a penalty of £50 (\$243.33) for neglecting to pay the poll-tax. A certificate is given every Chinaman upon the payment of the tax, and there are no exemptions to the operation of the law except for those who are bona fide residents or British subjects. The following is an extract from the statute 14-5 Victoria, No. 111:

The master of every vessel shall upon arrival, and before making entry at the custom-house, deliver to the collector or other principal officer of the customs a list of Chinese on board (either as passengers or crew), specifying to the best of his knowledge the name, the place of birth, the apparent age, the ordinary place of residence, the place and date of shipment, and the calling or occupation of each such Chinese, under a penalty for not delivering such list not exceeding £200.

The master is required to pay £10 for every Chinese before entering at the customs, and before any Chinese shall be permitted to land.

OPPOSITION TO IMMIGRANTS.

The immigration policy of the government has met with the most determined and persistent opposition on the part of the various trades and labor organizations throughout the colony. The war against it was not only kept up vigorously here, but agents of acknowledged ability and energy were dispatched to Europe, at the expense of the labor council of Sydney, to warn all intending immigrants against coming to Australia. Mr. John Norton, one of the most prominent of these agents, has recently created quite a sensation in London by his vigorous attacks on the government. In a series of powerful speeches and papers he charged the immigration authorities with deceit and falsehood in holding out inducements for persons to come to the colonies where the labor market has for some time been overcrowded. Mr. Norton's efforts,

it is said, have been the means of compelling the immigration authorities to suspend their operations in London. According to a recent cablegram received from there he recently addressed a large meeting, and said, amongst other things, that there were over 40,000 unemployed in Australia, and that over 6,000 were in the vicinity of Sydney. The authorities, however, ridicule Mr. Norton's statements, and assert that the colonies are in a fairly prosperous condition, and that those actually in search of employment have no trouble in finding it. They also cite the fact that many thousand pounds are sent annually to Europe by the colonists in order to bring out their friends. It is certain, however, that the New South Wales authorities have closed the immigration bureau at London and issued an order for the abolition of the agency in Sydney. The latter order will go into effect immediately upon the arrival of the immigrants that have already been shipped here. The news of the closing of the bureau was received here with great rejoicing by all the various trade and labor organizations. At a large and enthusiastic meeting on the evening of the 15th instant, at which representatives were present from 25 or 30 associations, including the coach-makers, iron-workers, engravers, operative stone-masons, wharf laborers, coal-trimmers, amalgamated engineers, plumbers, wheelwrights, brick-makers, carpenters, plasterers, &c. Resolutions were passed conveying the thanks and gratitude of all classes of workingmen in New South Wales to Mr. Norton for his vigorous and praiseworthy efforts in their behalf.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is believed that the depression now existing in the colonies is of a temporary character only, and that within a very short period there will be a general revival of trade. The copious rains over a vast area of country which heretofore suffered from drought, the decided advance in the price of wool, and other signs of progress make the outlook for the future much brighter than the present depression in the labor market would seem to indicate. In a former part of this report I have directed attention to the heavy disproportion of males to females in the colony. This surplus of single men is not confined to New South Wales, but extends to every colony in the Australian group. In Victoria the percentage of females was at the last census 90.05; in Queensland it was 70.28; south Australia 88.07, and New Zealand 82.07. The estimated number of single men in New South Wales at the close of 1886 was 100,213. A large proportion of the single men of Australasia are of a nomadic character. They seem to travel from colony to colony without a desire of securing permanent homes. These men invariably gravitate at certain periods to the large cities, and seriously disturb the labor market, which may also at those periods be effected from other causes. In 1884, after a heavy increase of immigration, a serious disturbance arose in Sydney, which speedily attracted the attention of the government. Relief works were established, principally around the capital, and a labor bureau was opened, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of distress alleged to exist, and if possible the causes of the distress. I learn from a carefully prepared report of the officer in charge of the labor bureau that the number of single men who sought work was 365 against 228 married men, and that many of the former were unskilled laborers and had been in the colony only a few months. On the relief works the men received 5s. (\$1.21) per day, and were supplied with free cooking and tents to live in, together with

free railway passes to and from their work from Saturday to Monday. Laborers were engaged from 6s. (\$1.46) to 8s. (\$1.94) per day. After a period of four months it was found very difficult to obtain workmen for 7s. 6d. (\$1.82) per day. The following is an extract from the report of the officer of the bureau :

Most of the present applicants on the labor exchange are unwilling to proceed into the country districts. The class of men who will take the current rate of wages in a country township, in which the cost of subsistence is less than in the metropolis and in which town their industrial progress would grow with the growth of the place, is not well represented at the present time.

The wages paid in the principal trades here will compare very favorably with the rates in the United States, but it must be borne in mind that the cost of living in any of the Australian colonies is much higher than in the United States. A table has recently been printed, with the approval of the New South Wales government, in which the average rate of wages paid in some of the leading trades is as follows :

Stone-masons	per day..	\$2 43
Carpenters	do.....	2 43
Furnace-men	per hour..	24
Saddlers	per week..	10 94
Coal-miners	per day..	2 67
Bricklayers	do.....	2 43
Painters	do.....	2 19 to 2 43

From a list of current prices I take the following :

Article.	Price.	Article.	Price.		
Bacon	per pound..	\$0 06	Pork	per pound..	\$0 14
Bread	per 2 pound loaf..	06	Potatoes	per cwt..	1 21
Coffee	per pound..	36	Wheat	per bushel..	1 09
Flour	per 100 pounds..	2 43	Rice	per pound..	05
Candles	per pound..	24	Eggs	per dozen..	32
Kerosene	per gallon..	34	Cheese	per pound..	20
Butter	per pound..	36	Tea	do.....	60
Milk	per quart..	12	Tobacco	do.....	96
Sugar	per pound..	07	Apples	per dozen..	24
Beef	do.....	16	Coal	per ton..	5 10
Mutton	do.....	09			

House rent is higher in Sydney than in Melbourne or any of the other large cities in the colonies. Small cottages containing three or four rooms in Sydney and the suburb are advertised from 12s. to 14s. (\$2.91 to \$3.39) per week. Larger rooms can be rented from £1 (\$4.86) per week and upwards.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, January 21, 1887.

EMIGRATION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY EMILE LEVASSEUR.

[Translated from "L'Economiste Français," September 27 and October 4, 1884.]

The modern period of colonization may be said to date from the treaties of 1815, and its successive stages are marked by important political events and by the development of industrial enterprise which have had so powerful an effect in modifying the commercial currents of the world. Among the chief factors which have been instrumental in determining the volume of emigration generally may be enumerated the following:

The recognition of the Republics of Central and South America by England, which was the first country to benefit by the opening up of new commercial centers for her produce and manufactures; the policy of the restoration, which caused a vast number of Frenchmen to leave their native homes and settle in foreign lands; the rapid strides which have been made in the improvement and perfection of steam navigation and the extension of the railway system, by which the conditions of transport have undergone so complete a change, and which have brought about in the movement of goods and passengers, as well as in the conditions of wealth, a more general revolution than was even effected in the sixteenth century by the conquest of America; the discovery in 1848 and 1850 of the gold mines of California and Australia; the abolition of slavery in European colonies, inaugurated by England in 1834 (and completed by France in 1848), this nation being the first to proclaim the principles of freedom in 1793, and followed by the United States in 1863, and Brazil in 1871; the opening of a certain number of ports in China and Japan to European trade, and the construction of the Suez Canal, the effect of which was to considerably augment the volume of European and American trade with the East, and the cause indirectly of greatly facilitating Chinese emigration; and, lastly, the complete suppression of the colonial pact, first by England and later by France, and the substitution of free trade for protection, a change which has been of substantial advantage to the commerce of both countries.

It would appear that during this period, which may be characterized as the commercial period, though the term voluntary emigration is equally applicable to it, everything which had been favorable to the expansion of international trade also exercised a favorable influence on colonization. In past ages the impulse given to emigration generally came from the mother country; it was then that arrangements were made for supplying the colonial possessions with inhabitants as well as with goods, either by purchasing blacks from Africa or by compelling shipping companies, in consideration of various concessions being granted to them, to carry on board their vessels on every voyage they made a certain number of colonists, a system formerly much in vogue in France.

In the nineteenth century, however, a totally different order of things appears to prevail, and the mother country does not play the same rôle

in emigration as formerly. At the present day it is left to agencies and societies of a private nature, and more or less of a commercial or religious character, to take that part in promoting and fostering emigration which had hitherto fallen to the mother country. It appears to be the exception for European Governments to populate their own colonial possessions, as France at one time colonized Algeria, and the onus is now laid upon the colonies. It is they who, recognizing that to the wholesome and prosperous progress of a colony in a new country the constant accession of new settlers is indispensable, find themselves forced to take such measures as appear to them to be the best, and either parcel out their land, offer it for sale at very reduced prices, or even make free grants, and take every advantage of publicity to attract immigrants. The latter system would appear to be the most logical, since it is essentially the colony which is materially benefited by immigration, and it should undoubtedly be encouraged, more especially as the present system of voluntary emigration is characterized by many features which differed from those distinguishing the colonization of past ages.

There are many influences at work which determine the volume of voluntary emigration, and among others may be enumerated the following: (1) Overpopulation, arising from an excessive birth-rate; (2) insufficiency of the means of subsistence in the mother country, which is the natural result of an excess of population, and one which exercises a powerful influence in promoting the growth of emigration, as it compels many to leave their native soil and seek elsewhere the means of existence; (3) the prospect of ameliorating their position, which is a powerful inducement to emigrate; (4) political considerations, which frequently render a residence in their native country impossible to a certain section of society; (5) the increased facilities for communication and the multiplicity of the relations existing between the countries of emigration and immigration; and (6) the influence exercised by public institutions and private agencies, which, in the country of origin, contribute to stimulate the flow of emigration, and in the country of destination to attract it.

The first two of these causes affect the poorer classes of the community, and act with greater force in times of crises and depression than in times of prosperity, and the third is one which more nearly affects the middle classes of society, and only then appears to operate upon a relatively limited number of individuals, as it is obvious that those who have been successful in acquiring a status in their own country, no matter how humble that position may be, are not often disposed to relinquish it, and are therefore less likely to resort to emigration than those who have neither established position nor prospects, and have nothing to lose and everything to gain by leaving their own country and seeking their fortunes elsewhere. The fourth cause is frequently attended by violence and moral suffering, but it has in times past been a most powerful factor in promoting civilization, as it peopled new lands with a race of men endowed with those intellectual and moral qualities that are essential to the establishment of a well-regulated society, and who carried with them to their new home a knowledge of agriculture and other useful arts superior to what can grow up spontaneously in the course of many centuries among savage and barbarous nations. They carried with them also the habit of subordination, some notions of a regular form of government, of the system of laws that support it, and they naturally established something of the same kind in a new settlement. And taking now the last cause, that is the establishment

of public institutions and private agencies, we find that it is of very material assistance in regulating and augmenting the current of emigration, and it may even be said of exercising a moral influence over it.

The emigration of the present day is a far more important fact than the colonization of the past three centuries, and statistics show us how largely it has been influenced by the increased facility in means of communication. As an example of this let us take the case of the United Kingdom, where from the various ports of the Kingdom a constant stream of emigration—English, Scotch, and Irish—flows towards remote quarters of the globe. Statistical returns have been prepared showing the movement of this current year by year, the year 1815 being the first for which any reliable information appears to have been available. A reference to the following tabular statement will show the number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom in each of the quinquennial periods comprised between the years 1815 and 1883:

Periods.	Number of emigrants.	Periods.	Number of emigrants.
1815-'19	97, 799	1850-'54	1, 632, 945
1820-'24	97, 548	1855-'59	869, 669
1825-'29	121, 084	1860-'64	774, 111
1830-'34	381, 596	1865-'69	1, 064, 989
1835-'39	287, 538	1870-'74	1, 254, 224
1840-'44	465, 577	1875-'79	798, 623
1845-'49	1, 029, 209	1880-'83 (four years)	1, 585, 358

An examination of the returns of emigration at the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin, and at the Norwegian ports exhibits the same tendency to a marked increase, as will be seen by the following tabular statement showing the movement of emigration at the various German ports, without distinction of nationality, for each quinquennial period from the year 1847:

Periods.	Emigrants.	Periods.	Emigrants.
1847-'49	112, 091	1865-'69	632, 307
1850-'54	385, 849	1870-'74	544, 989
1855-'59	272, 105	1875-'79	267, 123
1860-'64	209, 326	1880-'82	624, 523

The emigration to America from Norwegian ports was as follows:

Periods.	Emigrants.	Periods.	Emigrants.
1836-'45	6, 200	1865-'69	61, 007
1846-'54	18, 670	1870-'74	54, 607
1855-'59	15, 580	1875-'79	22, 829
1860-'64	21, 450	1880-'82*	74, 708

* The figures for this period represent the whole of the emigration from Norwegian ports, but it may be taken that nine-tenths of the emigrants sailed for America.

The director of the Italian statistical bureau, who has succeeded in making his department one of the most useful and important of the statistical bureaus of Europe, has lately produced a most valuable work dealing exhaustively with the question of the movement of emigration in the principal European countries. Although the list of countries enumerated in this volume is somewhat incomplete, and the informa-

tion given, certainly as regards the majority of the countries, only refers to officially recorded emigration, yet a comparison of the total shows very clearly, in spite of some trifling fluctuations, how very marked is the tendency to an increase in the numbers. A reference to the following table will show the number of emigrants who, according to M. Bodio, left those countries in which official records of emigration are kept:

Countries of origin.	Years.	Emigrants leaving for non-European countries.
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria.....	1853	289,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria.....	1855	155,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria, France.....	1890	109,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria, France.....	1895	106,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark.....	1870	250,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany.....	1875	212,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Austria, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Italy.....	1880	471,000
United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Italy.....	1882	591,993

It will be observed that the total of 591,993 emigrants for the year 1882, as furnished by six countries only, is very much below the actual number of Europeans who in that year left their native homes to settle in foreign lands, for we find on referring to the returns of the United States statistical bureau that 603,006 immigrants were recorded in that country alone as coming from Europe during the year 1882, and similar returns for the Argentine Republic show a total of 59,843 immigrants, while in the Australian colonies 157,128 emigrants landed during the year 1880.

We find, therefore, that excluding Canada and Uruguay, whose immigrants may be considered as being embraced in the total immigration into the United States and the Argentine Republic, and also leaving out of the question Brazil, whose immigration is greatly on the increase, we have an aggregate of 8,000 persons who left Europe to settle in the United States and Australia. And, again, the fact must not be lost sight of that the total of 591,993 shown in the above tabular statement is exclusive of all emigration from France, where there is no regular or established system of registering the number of persons leaving the country; and that this emigration must be considerable there can be no question, as it appears that during the year 1882 nearly 8,000 persons of French nationality landed in the United States and La Plata alone. It is evident, moreover, that this general movement of emigration would assume much vaster proportions if the emigrations from one country to another in Central Europe were taken into account, as in examining the whole question of emigration in its entirety we ought first to consider the emigration to the interior of each country, then the emigration from one country to another in Europe, the emigration from Europe to other quarters of the world, and lastly the emigration which takes place from extra-European countries.

In this review, however, we can do no more than carry our inquiries over the question of European emigration to non-European countries.

The following table, which has been taken from returns published by the United States and the Argentine Republic statistical bureaus, shows the extent of immigration into these countries during the year 1882; and it will be seen on comparing the statement with the table given above, compiled from the returns of the Italian statistical bureau,

that the actual number of persons there given as representing the total emigration for the same year is considerably underestimated:

Countries of origin.	Immigration into the United States.	Immigration into the Argentine Republic.
	Number.	Number.
Germany.....	232,269	1,125
Austria-Hungary.....	29,917	62
Belgium.....	1,129	13
Denmark.....	12,769	11
Spain and Portugal.....	417	303
France.....	5,560	102
United Kingdom.....	161,428	63
Italy.....	29,437	2,357
Netherlands.....	7,880	3
Russia.....	12,451	2
Sweden and Norway.....	87,610	.....
Switzerland.....	11,839	10

If we examine the sources from which this constantly increasing stream of European emigration flows we are enabled to form an approximate idea of the powerful causes which operate in influencing so vast a number to abandon their habitations and seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

And the following return, which has been compiled from the official statistics of the various countries, will throw considerable light upon this question:

Countries.	1853.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1881.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
United Kingdom.....	278,129	150,023	95,969	174,891	202,511	140,675	227,542	279,361
Norway.....	6,050	1,600	1,900	4,000	14,830	4,355	20,212	28,091
Austria.....	4,648	4,005	2,032	2,054	5,920	10,012	10,145	.....
France.....	(*)	(*)	9,572	4,489	4,815	9,418	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,494	1,772	7,235	.....
Sweden.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15,568	3,689	36,394	45,921
Denmark.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,525	2,058	5,658	17,529
Germany.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75,912	30,773	106,190	190,409
Italy.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35,677	67,622
Netherlands.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,130	11,785	31,221
Portugal.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17,284	15,440	12,507	714,671
Russia.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,752	5,162	.....

* No returns.

† These figures refer to the year 1881.

The following tabular statement will show the extent of the immigration into the United States, Canada, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand, the same years being taken as were given in the previous tables:

Years.	United States.	Canada.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	Australia and New Zealand.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1853.....	368,645	36,698	.....	.....	62,571
1855.....	200,877	21,134	.....	.....	55,423
1860.....	153,640	10,322	5,656	.....	24,798
1865.....	248,120	18,623	11,167	5,932	60,113
1870.....	878,798	34,766	60,815	9,123	16,367
1875.....	191,231	27,862	47,364	.....	124,081
1880.....	593,783	.....	50,850	22,650	157,159
1881.....	730,349	.....	67,000	.....	.....

For many years the United Kingdom has not only been a country from which immense supplies both of men and merchandise have been drawn to provide for the wants of non-European countries, but it may be considered as the greatest emigration depot of the world. It has a dense population, which is rapidly increasing, and is therefore well able to withstand the drain of a considerable portion of her virile population; as regards her trade, shipping, and colonial possessions, her commercial relations are more extended than those of any other country.

Her dominions extend over an area of 13,000,000 square miles, and her sovereignty is exercised over 300,000,000 subjects; thus it must at once be apparent that England is well able to spare a considerable number of her working population, and her emigrants carry with them to their new homes their language, national customs, and spirit of social organization, thus benefiting to a very considerable extent the country in which they have decided to establish themselves.

It was only in the year 1853 that the English emigration statistics for the first time distinguished the nationality of emigrants—that is to say, the proportion coming from England, Scotland, and Ireland. During this year we find that the total emigration, which consisted of 278,129 persons, was composed as follows: English, 62,915; Scotch, 22,605; and Irish, 192,609, while in 1882 the total number of emigrants amounted to 279,366, made up of 162,992 English, 32,242 Scotch, and 84,132 Irish, and the annual emigration has never during the last thirty years fallen below 95,000.

The numbers have risen each time that there is a period of depression. For example, the bad harvests in Ireland in 1854 and 1855 and the industrial and commercial crisis of 1857 impelled many to resort to emigration, and on this point it may be observed that a period of inflation and prosperity in the country of immigration exercises a marked influence over the number of emigrants to that country, there being immediately a very rapid increase. As a case in point, we may refer to the vast influx of alien passengers into the United States at the close of the war of secession.

Germany also as well as England has a population both numerous and prolific, though the stream of emigration flowed at first more slowly from its shores than was found to be the case in England, one reason for this phenomenon being that she had not the same facilities of communication with the New World. But with the development of steam navigation and the extension of the railway system this volume of emigration rapidly assumed gigantic dimensions, until at the present day we find the Germans overrunning the New World as of old the hordes of barbarians overwhelmed the Roman Empire.

The movement extends to the north and the east of Europe. Scandinavians, and particularly the Norwegians, familiar with the sea as the English and as poor as the peasants in certain districts of Germany, Poles, Hungarians, and even Russians, whose emigration has been greatly augmented by the emancipation of the serfs, generally set out for America, which they look upon as an El Dorado. In Austria and Hungary the returns of emigration show a considerable increase during the last twenty years, and Holland, who sends her merchants and Government officials to the East Indies, and Belgium, who, possessing no colonies of her own, yet is enabled to carry on through the port of Antwerp a very extensive maritime trade, also contribute their quota to swell the volume of European emigration, although the part taken by these two countries is not of any great importance, and as re-

gards the latter the immigration into the country amply compensates for the migration from it.

France, which is a densely populated country, ought to count for far more than she does in this movement of European emigration; but the French as a race are not infected with the eagerness of change; in fact there appears to be a rooted antipathy on their part to expatriation. On the question of emigration a Frenchman is apt to observe that he finds no inducement held out to him to leave his native country, as the conditions of life are most favorable to him there, and he is not disposed to leave his home and seek in foreign lands what is so easy to obtain in his own country. He does not object to an occasional migration from town to country, but he is altogether averse to settling in lands where the manners and customs are generally so entirely different to those to which he has always been accustomed, and where the language spoken is totally unknown to him. France may be considered as the country rather of immigration than of emigration, for two reasons, the first being that the birth rate is exceedingly low, and the second that wealth is relatively abundant. The question then arises, is this condition of things to be regarded as an evil or a benefit to the country at large, though this is a subject to which we can do no more than merely refer, as time and space will not permit of our exhaustively discussing it. Though the fact remains that French emigration is undoubtedly very limited in extent, it is made to appear even more so than it really is by reason of the fact that there is an absence of any official publications giving any information as to the actual number of persons leaving the country to settle abroad. It is only by reference to foreign statistical data that we learn that during the year 1882 8,000 French emigrants landed in the United States and La Plata, and although we are told in the returns of the census of 1881 that 227,323 persons of French nationality were established in Algeria, including 38,929 belonging to the naval and military forces, yet we are left in total ignorance as to the average annual emigration; it has however been estimated at about 5,000 persons; and this estimate would appear to be approximately correct, as we find by the census returns of 1876 that 194,772 persons of French nationality, exclusive of naturalized French subjects, were established in Algeria.

Comparing this number with the returns for 1831 we find an increase of 32,551, or an annual average of 6,510, and the excess of births over deaths being less than 1,000 (40,191 in the period comprised between 1876 and 1881), it results that the colony must have benefited by immigration to the extent of 5,500 persons annually, and this of course must be understood as including the augmentation of the military forces.

Spain and Portugal, in spite of their colonial possessions and the relations which they maintain with foreign powers, only furnish a very small contingent to swell the volume of European emigration. In southern Europe Italy is the only country of any considerable importance as regards emigration, and there has been for many years past a vast and constantly increasing stream from her shores to Africa or South America. Since Italy has become one of the chief powers of Europe a greater stimulus has been given to emigration, as in 1882 we find that the number of Italians who left their country exceeded 160,000, more than half of whom sailed for countries out of Europe.

The Italian Government commenced to view this excessive migration with some apprehension when they discovered, from a comparison of the census returns of 1871 and 1881, that while in the former year there were approximately 476,000 Italians resident out of Italy, in the latter

the number had more than doubled. At the present day the rage of migration is such that every year a swarm of more than half a million persons leave Europe, and through the exodus countries hitherto but little known and uncultivated have become populated and developed, and this flow of emigration, far from being immaterial in its effects, as some assert, has influenced in a very marked degree the manners, customs, habits, religion, and even language of the various countries to which it has been directed.

In Oceanica at the present day there is almost a rivalry between the white and the yellow races. The Chinese, a race of people hardy, sober, industrious, and prolific, who are inured to extremes of heat and cold, and are equally at home in the severe climate of North China and the warmth of Canton, have caused their influence to be felt both economically and politically on the eastern border of Asia, in the Malayan Archipelago, and on the heights of the grand central plateau of Asia. It was owing to the combined action of Europe and America that the ports of China and Japan were thrown open to trade, and although these nations were the first to benefit materially by the establishment of new markets for their products and industries, the Japanese and Chinese also gained considerably by their action. It was not long before the former attempted to remodel their social constitution on a European basis, and the latter first on the European steam vessels leaving their own ports, and later on their own steamers, shipped a considerable number of their redundant and starving population to Oceanica.

Chinese immigration, however, has not always been well received, for while at Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, the Malayan Archipelago, and Lima they were enabled with but little difficulty to establish themselves either in service or in trade, positions which no one in the tropical zone appeared to dispute their right to hold, it was very different in California and Australia, where they had to contend against the opposition of the whites. In these countries it became in fact a war of races. Contractors and large employers of labor were disposed to regard their immigration very favorably, as the Chinese are not only good workmen, but they offer their labor at a very cheap rate, and for this reason European and American workmen became violently opposed to them. They viewed with the greatest apprehension the introduction of rivals who offered their labor at a price considerably below the market value, and thereby caused a fall in wages, and they endeavored by all the means at their disposal, in many cases resorting to actual violence, to discourage Chinese immigration. This immigration certainly labors under one serious disadvantage; it is composed almost exclusively of males, and can never become productive of good results so far as colonization is concerned, as the Asiatic element holds itself distinctly aloof from other races, and can therefore have no part in effecting an increase in the population.

China, however, is nevertheless destined to play an important rôle in determining the future of Oceanica, and the day is probably not far distant when her children will return and be welcomed where previously they had been repulsed, and colonies may be established in the Oceanic lands with a Celestial population far exceeding that of the Hawaiian Islands, which now numbers over 12,000. There can be no question that if emigration in China were as favorably regarded by the female as the male portion of the community, it would assure for the near future the preponderance of the race in the greater part of the tropical zone of Oceanica.

The Celestial race is not so largely represented in the Indian Ocean, which is more remote, and in which but few inducements are held out to attract immigration. There is certainly a field for their labor in the cultivation of the sugar-cane in the Antilles. But this emigration, torpid as the persons of which it is composed, has nowhere created an original type of civilization, and labors also under the disadvantage of being unproductive of good results as far as colonization is concerned.

We will now look into the question of the benefits which have accrued to those countries to which immigration has been mainly directed, and on this point we may observe that they have been direct gainers by the movement of European immigration, for through it their lands, which were lying waste, and either sparsely populated or inhabited chiefly by savages who lived on the produce of the fisheries or the chase, have been brought under cultivation; they have supported a more numerous population, their mining industries have been developed, their rivers and streams rendered navigable, and railways constructed, thereby greatly facilitating commercial intercourse.

As a remarkable instance of the complete transformation which has been effected by immigration, we cannot do better than take the case of the United States. From 1820 to 1822 this country has benefited by immigration alone to the extent of 11,907,000 persons, and the following table will show what has been the movement of this influx, taking each decennial period, commencing from 1820:

Periods.	Number of immigrants.	Periods.	Number of immigrants.
1820-'29	143, 438	1860-'69	2, 466, 722
1830-'39	596, 125	1870-'79	2, 954, 685
1840-'49	1, 713, 251	1880-'81 (three years)	2, 044, 867
1850-'59	2, 598, 214		

And the fact must not be overlooked that the great majority of immigrants into this country are composed of persons of a productive or marriageable age, and therefore the value of this immigration is not to be measured so much by its numbers generally as by the number of strong and healthy adults, who are a direct addition to the producing and wealth-increasing elements of the country. In the winter there is generally a diminution in the number of arrivals, but during the spring, and particularly in April, May, and June, there is an enormous influx of alien passengers who cross the Atlantic and land at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or in the Canadian ports, whence they arrive by rail. The countries from which the immigrants are chiefly drawn are the British Isles, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries.

On landing, the immigrants are dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the Union, but a preference is undoubtedly shown for the Northern States, where the climate is more favorable and greater security for life and property is found than in the South. It appears from the census returns of 1880 that to the north of the basin of the Ohio and the Missouri the density of the foreign population was at the rate of five per square mile, and south of this limit it was established at the rate of one; while the proportion of aliens to the aboriginal population in the Southern States was found to be at the rate of 1 per cent., and in the far west it was as high as 50 per cent. It is chiefly from the Irish race, who settle for the most part in the Northeastern States, that the class of domestic servants are recruited.

The Germans are generally to be found in Ohio and Minnesota; the Scandinavians establish themselves in Minnesota and Iowa, while the French have a decided preference for the State of Louisiana.

A regular current of emigration is directed towards Canada, and it varies in intensity according to time and circumstance, generally flowing more strongly during a period of industrial crisis or depression in England, and more particularly in Ireland. For example, during the year 1847, when there was a total failure of the potato crop in Ireland and a general commercial depression, emigration received a great impetus, and as many as 117,032 alien passengers landed in Canada. The Irish, of whom the majority of these immigrants were composed, commenced about the year 1854 to emigrate to the United States in preference to Canada, and the effect of this deviation in the current of emigration was plainly shown in the number of Irish settlers in the latter country, the number falling to less than 8,000 in the year 1859. This diminution, however, in the tide of emigration was regarded with considerable apprehension by the Canadian Government, who, recognizing that to the wholesome and prosperous progress of a colony in a new country the constant accession of new settlers is indispensable, commenced about the year 1870 to encourage and attract immigration by the construction of railways and the sale of public lands, with the result that a decided improvement set in, and the number of immigrants arriving in the country in 1873 had risen to 99,000, of whom rather more than 35,000 came from the British Isles. In 1882-'83 121,019 persons landed in Canada, of whom 72,281 came with the intention of establishing themselves permanently in the country, while the remaining 48,000 only passed through *en route* for the United States.

It is to Upper Canada that the immigrants generally turn their steps, as the climate there is more temperate and there is a greater abundance of fertile land, and we find that the population in this quarter of the Dominion, which had risen in 1851 to six times the number existing in 1825, doubled itself during the period 1851-'81.

The province of Lower Canada, which, though less favored by immigration has nevertheless a very high birth-rate, also exhibited a rapid increase in her population, the numbers being 890,261 in 1851 and 1,319,027 in 1881, while the number of colonists of French origin, which at the period of the English annexation did not exceed 65,000, had increased when the census of 1881 was taken to over 1,298,000.

It is generally at Montevideo or Buenos Ayres that emigrants leaving Europe for South America prefer to settle; in 1820 they commenced to flock to these places when the peace had thrown open the seas to them, but it was only after the fall of Rosas in 1853, when the security for life and property had become more assured, that any considerable number of immigrants established themselves here.

The annual average number of arrivals in the Argentine Republic, which amounted to 5,000 during the period 1857-'60, had increased to 38,000 in 1871-'80, and to 59,843 in the year 1882. To this immigration the countries of Southern Europe, Italy, France, and Spain have largely contributed, and this may in great measure be due to the fact that the manners, customs, and the language itself of the emigrants from these countries are more akin to those of the country of their adoption.

Taking the total number of immigrants who landed in Montevideo between the years 1861 and 1880, amounting in the aggregate to 215,000, we find a preponderance of Spaniards, Italians, and Frenchmen, and though it may be objected that the whole of the passengers landing in Uruguay do not remain in the country, but that at the lowest compu-

the population of Canada has been quadrupled, and that the inhabitants of the old Spanish colonies have increased from fourteen to about twenty-five millions.

The second in importance is the increased facility of communication, the extension of steam navigation, and the railway system having brought distant continents in closer proximity; railways have penetrated into the interior of countries previously but little known and almost unexplored, and at the present day the iron road often precedes the settler; transportation may be effected both rapidly and economically, and regions which had been to a great extent inaccessible, and of little or no value in the past, are now brought within the reach of all, and have become a source of wealth to the present generation.

A third cause which has also led to an increase of emigration is the existence of human currents, which are the natural sequence of the two first causes we have enumerated.

Emigration may be said to have induced emigration. The positions attained and the fortunes made by the first settlers fired the imagination of those who remained in the mother country, and operated powerfully in inducing many to leave it; and the relations maintained between the colonists and their friends at home also materially contributed to this end.

Representations more or less true that have been made by the former to their countrymen as to the demand existing in their particular settlements for labor, and that certain and good wages have always been ready for those who are willing to work, have not been without effect; added to which the colonial Government fully appreciating that land without the necessary labor to cultivate it is worthless, resorted to various expedients to attract immigration to their shores, one of the most efficacious of the methods employed being the offer of land on terms within the reach of the poorest settler.

In Europe, however, this stream of emigration, by reason of the gigantic proportions it has sometimes assumed, has been looked upon very unfavorably by a certain class of politicians, and the exodus has frequently engaged the serious attention of the various Governments for the following reasons: That it subjects the mother country to the pecuniary loss of supplying and educating their youth until the productive stage of life, when they take their departure with all these advantages for their new homes, and that the money taken away by these emigrants must be looked upon as the withdrawal of so much of the country's capital; that the youth and backbone of the country are being extensively withdrawn from the military services, and the numerical strength of their armies is by so much diminished, which will be seriously felt in the hour of danger; that the landed interests and manufacturers complain that this constant withdrawal of hands from the labor markets is causing a considerable advance in every description of wages, and the competition they have to encounter from foreign countries becomes every year more severe.

It must be admitted that a country is quite within her right to look very carefully into the question of the burdens imposed upon her, and is justified in expecting that each of her sons should bear his share in supporting them; and when a country is in a position to colonize her own foreign possessions it is much more to her advantage to do so than to supply other nations with her virile population. Experience, however, has shown in Russia and Germany that it is a difficult task to stem the current of emigration; and this brings us to the question as to whether it is wise or the reverse to restrict emigration, and on this point

we would observe that a country which checks emigration attacks the liberty of the subject, as it cannot be justifiable to prevent those who are suffering from misery and want in their country leaving it for countries where the prospect of a brighter future is held out to them.

To be logical, a Government which interposes to prohibit emigration should at least provide for the wants of those whom it retains at home, and it would seem that the only case in which a Government is justified in prohibiting it is when the intending emigrant has not fulfilled his obligations of military service, and it is even then an open question whether the advantage which a country gains by emigration would not sufficiently compensate it for the loss to its military services.

Emigration, taken from an economical and a political point of view, is manifestly an advantage to the new country, whose wealth is greatly increased by the introduction of fresh labor and capital to develop its resources. It is an advantage to the country which the emigrant leaves, as it is a decided gainer if the stream of emigration is directed to its own colonies, and it is an advantage to the emigrants themselves, as they obtain for themselves and their families the necessaries of life with increased facilities and in greater abundance. They leave the mother country with the intention of improving their condition, and though some may fail, yet many succeed. There is no infallible system by which success can be absolutely guaranteed to all the members of the human race; yet that emigration is one of the best there can be no question, as is evidenced by the rapid development of wealth in those countries in which immigration is welcomed, and of which the population is chiefly composed of aliens. In the country of adoption the natural resources, through want of sufficient labor and capital, had hitherto remained undeveloped, and to the task of developing these resources the immigrant brought his capital and his skilled labor, and by the aid of these evolved the latent wealth, manifestly to the advantage of the country and himself. The interests, therefore, of the country of adoption and the immigrant are to a great extent identical, and this will account for the wonderful change that has been effected in America, Australia, and parts of Africa; and it is owing exclusively to its enormous alien population that the United States is at the present day in a position to take rank with the great European powers.

It is true that the mother country suffers a loss in the withdrawal of so many of her virile population that she has reared and educated to a producing age, but if the country to which they depart happens to be one of her own colonial possessions, she directly benefits by the deportation, and if the country for which they leave belongs to another power it is benefited indirectly, for fresh colonization must of itself be productive of great good, inasmuch as its immediate effect is to give an impetus to her trade, owing to the establishment of new commercial centers and by reason of the introduction of its language, manners, and customs.

As an illustration of this we may refer to the case of Germany, which, although it has no colonial possessions of her own, yet exercises an immense moral influence over the United States; and England, again, whose merchants and traders are established in every quarter of the habitable globe, is in a better position than other powers to understand the trade demands of her numerous customers and to satisfy them.

We are clearly justified, then, in maintaining that emigration is rather beneficial than the reverse to the countries from which it is drawn, provided that the emigrants themselves remain united in the country of their adoption, and that they maintain the national traditions.

For the time being they certainly deprive the mother country of a portion of her productive forces, but the void is soon filled by the natural increase of her population, and there is a greater prospect of the interests of the mother country being materially advanced by reason of the introduction into a new country of its language, manners, and customs.

That emigration, which is one of the most national and historical facts, must not be restrained, admits of no argument. Through it the European race, whose commerce before the American war was confined to the border seas and to the Mediterranean, have now established themselves and their industries throughout the world, and it is through emigration that man has taken, and is taking every day, possession of the land, his natural domain. Through it the national wealth of the world is being developed, and distances are diminished not only by the facilities of communication but by the community of ideas, and through the interests of a race which has done much to introduce civilization into the two temperate zones.

Regarded from a political point of view the question of emigration, so far as it affects the balance of power, is a most important one, and we must not lose sight of the fact that the world's equilibrium has been somewhat disturbed since the United States has become one of the great nations and a new center of civilization has been created in Australasia. It is safe to assume that the equilibrium will be still further disturbed, but it must at all times be productive of good results to the European race, which has driven back or exterminated the inferior races in the countries it has colonized, and has enrolled in its service negroes, Hindoos, and Chinese to aid in developing the resources of these countries.

To some extent there must always be a rivalry between European and American nations, and the claim to supremacy will be disputed by them. Those countries which are anxious not only to retain their rank among the great powers but to preserve their trade and maintain and extend their moral and political influence must take their part in this constant stream of the civilized race, and do so by the aid of colonization and emigration. Colonization is adapted to the possessions of the mother country conquered or annexed; but emigration may be extended to any country, in the world, and it is well within the range of probability that in course of time the current of emigration will augment in proportion to the increased facilities of communication, and for many years to come there will be wanting neither men in Europe to emigrate nor land and natural wealth to require their labor in cultivating and developing.

As a free and unfettered commercial intercourse between two countries is advantageous to both, for by the exchange of their commodities the producer and the consumer are both benefited, so also must the unrestricted circulation of the human race be advantageous to all countries concerned.

Each country, therefore, being interested in this movement, it behooves the one to encourage, or at least to refrain from interposing obstacles or raising difficulties to impede the tide of emigration, and the other to place every facility in the way of the intending settler. In briefly summing up the advantages or drawbacks of this movement, it may be said that the emigration question, which is interesting alike to the philosopher and the statesmen, should not be confined to the narrow minded calculations of the advantages it simply brings to the emigrant, but must be viewed in the more comprehensive and enlightened scope of the enormous benefits it confers upon the human race at large.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The United States have concluded treaties regulating the rights of persons who have emigrated from the territory of one of the contracting parties, and have been naturalized in that of the other party, with the following powers: Austria-Hungary, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Great Britain, Hesse Darmstadt, the North German Union, Sweden and Norway, and Wurtemberg.

These treaties provide, in general, that subjects or citizens of these powers, respectively, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States, and who have resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years, shall be held to be citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such.

The treaties with Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, and Great Britain do not require a residence of five years within the United States, but recognize citizenship whenever acquired under our laws.

The exceptions to the requisition of five years' residence under our statutes are:

(1) That of soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the armies of the United States. Such persons, being of the age of twenty-one years and upward, may be naturalized without any previous declaration to become citizens and without being required to prove more than one year's residence in the United States previous to their application. (See section 21 of act of Congress of July 17, 1862, 12 Stat. at Large, page 597.) An erroneous notion has to some extent prevailed that the mere facts of service and discharge are equivalent to naturalization, whereas they are only part of the evidence on which naturalization may be granted.

(2) Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who, subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship:

And every seaman * * * shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen, * * * and after he shall have served such three years, be deemed a citizen of the United States for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant vessel of the United States * * *; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after the filing of his declaration of intention. * * * (Act of June 7, 1872; Rev. Stats., sec. 2174.)

(3) The children of persons duly naturalized, being under twenty-one years of age at the time of their parents being so naturalized, are, *if dwelling within the United States*, considered as citizens. (Act of April 14, 1802; Rev. Stats., sec. 2172.)

(4) Persons born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers at the time of such birth were citizens of the United States; and

(5) Women married to citizens of the United States. (Act of February 10, 1855; Rev. Stats., sec. 1994.)

It has been decided (7 Wallace, 496) that the state of marriage confers citizenship on the wife, whether the citizenship of the husband existed at the time of the marriage or was subsequently acquired. It has also been provided (Rev. Stats., sec. 2168) that when any alien who has duly declared his intention to become a citizen dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and the children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges as such on taking the oaths prescribed by law.

In the explanatory protocols annexed to some of the treaties it is stated that the words "resided uninterruptedly" are to be understood, not of a continued bodily presence, but in the sense of general residence; and therefore a transient absence, subordinated to such residence, by no means interrupts the period of "five years" contemplated by such treaties. It is presumed that this construction will be accepted by the other powers which have not in terms announced their assent thereto.

The treaties referred to generally contain a provision that "the declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization." But, aside from the treaties, the issuing of passports to any other persons than citizens of the United States was, as it still remains, prohibited by act of Congress. It is also to be observed that, as stated in the diplomatic instructions of 1885, these provisions are not to be "construed as in any way abridging the right of persons domiciled in the United States, but not naturalized therein, to maintain internationally their *status* of domicile, and to claim protection from this Government in the maintenance of such *status*."

The treaties in some cases provide that if a subject of the respective powers who has been naturalized in the United States renews his residence in the country of his original allegiance, without the intent to return, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. It has also been repeatedly held by the Department of State that a residence in a foreign land, entered on and continued in as a permanence, without the intention of returning being shown, precludes one who is technically a citizen of the United States from obtaining the interposition of the Government of the United States in his behalf in a claim against a foreign state. It has also been held that an avoidance in such cases of taxes or other obligations due in the United States is a fact from which an abandonment of allegiance may be inferred. The intention not to return is assumed in some of the treaties to be established when the person naturalized in the one country resides in the other country more than two years, but this presumption may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

Several of the treaties further provide that a naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, saving, always, the limitation established by the laws of his original country; some of them, for example, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, add "or other remission of liability to punishment."

The minister of justice and of the interior of the North German Union announced by circular that the punishable action committed by the unauthorized emigration of a subject shall not be made the ground for a penal prosecution upon the return of such person to his former country after an absence of not less than five years and his naturalization in the United States. A similar intention is declared in the explanatory protocol accompanying the treaty with Bavaria, and it may reasonably be expected that the other powers with whom we have treaties on this subject will construe them with the same liberality.

In respect to prosecutions for the failure to discharge military obligations—which are the principal cause of apprehension to naturalized citizens visiting their native country—the following provisions, in substance and with but slight verbal variations not regarded as material,

are contained in the treaties with Austria and Hungary, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, and Wurtemberg, or in the explanatory protocols accompanying the same, viz :

A naturalized citizen of the United States is liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfillment of military duty according to the laws of those countries respectively—

(1) If he has emigrated after he, on the occasion of the draft from those owing military duty, has been enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

(2) If he has emigrated after he stood in service under the flag or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

(3) If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

With these exceptions the powers last enumerated have in effect pledged themselves that their former subjects, naturalized in the United States, will not, on visiting their original country, be held to military service, nor remain liable to trial and punishment for non-fulfillment of military duty.

While this Government can give no guarantee on the subject, it may reasonably be expected that the other powers with whom we have treaties will be desirous of conforming, so far as practicable, to the rule last stated.

It must be remembered that an alien is bound to local allegiance as fully as a citizen; unless, it may be, when he is acting under his sovereign's direct command in a warlike attack, in which case the liability is shifted to the sovereign. This principle has been adopted in numerous cases by our courts, which have recognized it as a rule of the law of nations, as well as of our common law, subject to the qualification just stated, that under the cloak of this rule we can permit no unjust discrimination against citizens of the United States.

In respect to those countries with which we have no treaty stipulation on citizenship and naturalization, it is necessary to speak with greater reserve. It would not be possible to give an interpretation to foreign laws, even if the entire text of them were in our possession. The construction of those laws belongs to the judicial tribunals of the countries in which they are promulgated. It must be understood, therefore, that what follows is collected from authors of good repute and other unofficial sources, and is given only as probably authoritative, but without affirming its accuracy. With this qualification the following statements may be made :

FRANCE.—By the laws of France a French citizen cannot expatriate himself and change his allegiance without obtaining the consent of his Government. He may lose his national character, however, by doing several acts, among which is the unauthorized seeking or acceptance of foreign citizenship. By such a transfer of allegiance he loses his claim to French citizenship, and subjects himself to certain disabilities. Unlike any other foreign citizen, for instance, he cannot take up his residence in France without the authorization of the French Government, and if he attempts to do so, he may be expelled.

No foreigner can serve in the French army. A Frenchman, therefore, who has been naturalized in the United States cannot be held to perform military service in France. But this exemption can be secured only by administrative or judicial act. The son of every Frenchman is registered at the place of his birth, if born in France, or at the place of his family's residence, if born abroad, as liable to military service. This registration forms in each commune a recruiting list, and when the time

comes each person on that list is notified to present himself at a designated place. If he fails to report himself when called upon, he is charged with insubmission (*délit d'insoumission*), and his name and description are given to the police authorities, with the order to arrest him when found. If he has been naturalized abroad, he is still liable to arrest immediately on his return to France. If he pleads that he has renounced his original nationality, he is required to go before a civil tribunal, and show by properly authenticated papers that his naturalization was in conformity with the laws of the country in which it was effected. If the tribunal is satisfied on this point, it adjudges him to have lost "the quality of a Frenchman"; and the defendant then goes back to the council of war. Here his name is definitely erased from the military rolls. But he is nevertheless tried for the offense of insubmission committed before he could legally have thrown off his original allegiance. If three years have elapsed since the day he was fully naturalized, he is discharged. If such a period has not elapsed he falls under the operation of the law punishing insubmission, and is sentenced to a fine or to a few weeks' or months' imprisonment, perhaps to both, according to the circumstances of the case. Whether punished or not, he is turned over, after his release, to the civil authorities. If he is supposed to be a bona fide citizen, he is not interfered with; but if suspected of having acquired his foreign citizenship to escape military service, he is at once ordered to leave France. (See dispatch of Mr. Vignaud to Mr. Frelinghuysen, No. 665, November 13, 1884.) In any event he may be subjected to the costs of the proceedings.

SPAIN, NORWAY, and GREECE treat nationality as lost by naturalization in a foreign country, or by entering without license into its civil or military service. In the ultramarine provinces of Spain no one considered as a foreigner by Spanish law is subject to military service. Foreigners are also exempt there from personal service in the municipal guards. But domiciled residents who have their own houses are subject to charges for furnishing lodging and transportation.

ITALY still holds to the indissolubility of natural allegiance, unless the consent of the sovereign be obtained to the renunciation. (For. Rel. U. S., 1878, pp. 458, 459, 469.) Hence naturalization abroad, without the King's permission, does not exempt from conscription for military service.

In Switzerland it has been held that naturalization in the United States, when preceded by an accepted renunciation of Swiss allegiance, dissolves such allegiance. (For. Rel. U. S., 1879, p. 973.)

A Russian subject cannot emigrate nor become naturalized in a foreign country without the permission of the Emperor. If he does so, he commits an offense for which he may be subjected to a fine or banished forever from the Russian dominions. The application of this penalty is his only guarantee against being compelled to stand the chances of the lot for the annual supply of recruits. By a law of January 1, 1874, Russian subjects are forbidden to throw off their allegiance until they have performed their military service. This law applies to all subjects above the age of fifteen.

A subject of the Ottoman Empire cannot divest himself of that character without the authority of the Imperial Government. If, without such authority, he accepts a foreign naturalization, it is regarded as of no effect, both in reference to himself and to his children. Every person who obtains naturalization abroad, or enters a foreign military service, without the permission of the Emperor, may be declared to have

forfeited his Ottoman character, and in that case is altogether interdicted from returning to the Ottoman Empire.

A naturalized citizen desiring a passport may address the State Department, Passport Bureau, Washington, D. C., transmitting his certificate of naturalization (which will be returned with the passport), and he must state under oath that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz:

Age, _____ years.

Stature, _____ feet, _____ inches (English measure).

Forehead, _____; eyes, _____; nose, _____.

Mouth, _____; chin, _____; hair, _____.

Complexion, _____; face, _____.

When husband, wife, and *minor* children expect to travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. *For any other person in the party a separate passport* will be required.

An oath of allegiance to the United States is required in all cases. It may be taken before a notary public under his signature and official seal. In the United States, however, if there be no notary near, the oath may be taken before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

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